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THE
MODERN GAZETTEER:
BEING
A COPIOUS
GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF ALL THE
NATIONS, EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, REPUBLICS, STATES, DEPARTMENTS,
PROVINCES, COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS, FORTS, OCEANS, SEAS,
RIVERS, LAKES, CANALS, HARBOURS, HILLS,
MOUNTAINS, &c.

IN
THE WORLD:

DESCRIBING THEIR

SITUATION,
BOUNDARIES,
EXTENT,
TRADE,
MANUFACTURES,
PRODUCTIONS,

ANTIQUITIES,
CURIOSITIES,
INHABITANTS,
GOVERNMENTS,
POPULATION,
MANNERS,

LAWS,
REVOLUTIONS,
RELIGION,
ANCIENT AND MODERN
NAMES,
IMPROVEMENTS.

BROUGHT DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME.

VOL. I.

Perth:

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1810.

PREFACE.

On the importance and utility of Geography it is unnecessary here to enlarge.

Its absolute necessity for many classes of mankind has produced numerous excellent treatises on the surface, inhabitants, productions, &c. of the earth, which condensed, and brought within the reach of the less opulent the attainment of that knowledge, which was formerly only suited to the purses and leisure of the wealthy. Still, however, these treatises, as they, for the most part, gave only general descriptions of the different countries, were found inadequate to the purposes of the majority of readers, who rather required an account of particular places. A compilation where those who read the Newspapers might at once find some account of any particular town or fortress, having thus become necessary, the idea of a Geographical Dictionary immediately suggested itself, and was carried into execution with the fullest success.

But it is obvious that there is room for almost daily improvements in these Indexes, both from the rapid advancement of knowledge, as communicated by Navigators and Travellers, and from the alterations continually going on

in Europe, and indeed through the whole world. To take notice of these additions and improvements in Geographical Knowledge has become the principal labour of the Editor of a Gazetteer; and the difficulties of the task can only be appreciated, and proper allowances made, by those who have themselves been engaged in such an undertaking.

Not only to the subject-matter of this work, however, has particular attention been paid; but also to the elegance and correctness of the Maps, which, it is presumed, will be found greatly superior to those given in any former publication of the kind; the greatest care having been bestowed on the designs, and the engravings having been executed in the best manner by Messrs J. Menzies, and T. Clerk, of Edinburgh. On the whole it is humbly hoped, that the present edition of the New Modern Gazetteer will be found at least not inferior, either in respect of matter or maps, to any Gazetteer extant.

INTRODUCTION.

THAT the **MODERN GAZETTEER** may be the more generally useful, it is thought proper to introduce it with the following

GENERAL VIEW OF THE PRINCIPLES AND PHENOMENA OF GEOGRAPHY.

THE science of Geography treats of the figure, magnitude, position, and motion, of the earth, and of the situation, extent, divisions, subdivisions, and boundaries, of the different places upon its surface, to which is usually subjoined an abstract of the religion, history, character, government, manners, commerce, and population, of every kingdom.

THE FIGURE AND MAGNITUDE OF THE EARTH.

It is one of the fundamental principles in **GEOGRAPHY**, that the earth is of a round form, but this is not strictly accurate, for both theory and experience prove that it a little flattened toward the poles. This deviation, however, is so very small, the equatorial diameter being to the polar nearly as 230 to 229, that no material error will be occasioned by considering the earth as a perfect sphere.

From the medium of a number of measurements, the following dimensions may be taken as very near the truth :

The circumference	-	-	-	-	-	25,000 miles.
The diameter	-	-	-	-	-	7,957 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
The superficies	-	-	-	-	-	198,943,750 square miles.

From a measurement of the best maps it appears, that

			<i>square miles.</i>
The seas and unknown parts contain	-	-	160,522,026
The inhabited parts	-	-	38,922,180
Of these Europe contains	-	-	4,456,065
Asia	-	-	10,768,823
Africa	-	-	9,654,807
America	-	-	14,110,874

The circumference of every circle is supposed by mathematicians to be divided into 360 equal parts, called *degrees*. A **DEGREE** of a great circle of the earth will therefore be nearly 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ English miles. Hence a geographical mile, being the 60th part of a degree, is greater than an English mile.

This earth which we inhabit seems comparatively a small point in the universe, the Sun being above two millions of times larger than the earth, and there is reason to suppose, that similar is the fact with respect to all the stars.

THE POSITION OF THE EARTH AND SOLAR SYSTEM.

How magnificent and exalted are the ideas presented to the human mind by the contemplation of the universe!! In the formation and preservation of this stupendous structure the wonders of Omnipotence are illustriously displayed, and the

more accurate and extensive our knowledge of the Universe, the more elevated will be our conceptions of the Supreme Being.

The term UNIVERSE comprehends the whole frame of nature, to the utmost extent of Creation, but by the SOLAR SYSTEM is meant that portion of the universe which comprehends the Sun, planets, satellites, and comets. The Sun is the centre of this system, and there are nine planets, each in its orbit, which revolve around him. The names of these, according to their distance from the Sun, are, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Ceres*, Pallas*, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgian. The first two moving within the orbit of the Earth, are denominated Inferior Planets, and the last six, moving without that orbit, are denominated Superior Planets. The Earth, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgian, are attended by secondary planets, called SATELLITES or MOONS, which revolve about them as centers, and are regulated in their motions by the same laws which regulate the motions of the nine planets in their orbits round the Sun. The Earth is attended by ONE MOON, revolving at the distance of 240,000 miles, Jupiter FOUR, Saturn SEVEN, and the Georgian SIX. Saturn, also, besides his MOONS, is encircled by two concentric RINGS, at a considerable distance from his body, which like Satellites or MOONS revolve round about him in his planes.

The planets have likewise a motion of rotation each round an axis passing through its centre; at least observation renders it certain that Venus, the Earth, Jupiter, and Saturn, have such a motion; and as Mercury is so near the Sun, and the Georgian so remote, astronomers have not been able to determine whether they revolve on their axes or not. It is natural, however, from analogy to infer that they have a motion similar to that of the rest.

The planets are opaque spherical bodies, and having no light of their own, shine by borrowed light from the Sun, who is both the centre of their motions, and the source of their light and heat. The planets complete their revolutions in a greater or lesser time in proportion to their distances from the Sun, there being a constant, and very curious relation between their distances from him and their periodical times†.

The following TABLE shews the DISTANCES of the PLANETS from the SUN; with their MAGNITUDES and PERIODS according to the latest observations.

Names.	Mean distances from the Sun	Periodic revolutions round the Sun.			Times of rotation on their axes.			Diameters in English miles.
		D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	
Sun,	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>H.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>H.</i>	<i>M.</i>	
Mercury,	37,000,000	87	24	15	unknown			883,217
Venus,	68,000,000	224	16	49	23	22		3,222
The Earth,	95,000,000	365	6	9	23	56		7,687
Moon,	95,000,000	365	6	9	29	12	41	7,964
Mars,	114,000,000	686	23	30	24	39		2,162
Ceres,	250,000,000	1,683	0	0	unknown			4,189
Pallas,	270,000,000	unknown.			unknown			160
Jupiter,	490,000,000	4,332	8	51	9	56		110
Saturn,	900,000,000	10,761	11	36	10	16		89,170
Georgian Planet.	1800,000,000	30,145	18		unknown			79,042
								35,109

The FIXED STARS are distinguished from the planets by being more luminous, and by exhibiting that appearance termed the twinkling of the stars.

These

* * Ceres was discovered by M. Piazzie, astronomer royal at Palermo, on the 1st Jan. 1801. To the naked eye it is not visible, nor will glasses of a very high magnifying power show it with a distinctly defined diameter. Pallas, which was discovered by Dr Olbers at Hamburg, is still smaller.

† It was first discovered by Kepler, a Prussian Astronomer, that the squares of the periodical times of the planets are proportional to the cubes of their mean distances from the sun.

These shine by their own native light, and are therefore by analogy, and with the highest probability, supposed to be so many SUNS, each illuminating a considerable number of *planets* or *worlds*, which circulate round him. Indeed it is incredible to think that such vast bodies of light and fire should be placed at such immense distances in the infinity of space, for no other purpose than to give a small twinkling of light to the earth and the other planets, in our solar system. Their distance is indeed so inconceivably great from our earth, that were even the nearest of them to be removed out of its present situation 200 millions of miles in any direction, its change of place would not be perceived in the smallest degree by any observer on the earth, although aided by the best instruments; hence it appears that a luminous spherical body, 200 millions of miles in diameter, if viewed at the distance of the nearest fixed star, would appear as a mere lucid point, without any sensible diameter.

Besides the Planets, there are other bodies called COMETS, which belong to our solar system, and which also revolve round the sun as a centre, but whose orbits do not approach so near to circles as those of the planets; for they are very long ellipses, having the sun in one of their foci. Hence it happens that during one part of its revolution, a comet goes off to an immense distance from the sun, and therefore cannot be seen from our earth; and during another part it comes much nearer to him, and may then become visible for a short time. The comets differ also considerably in other respects from the planets, for the paths of the latter in the heavens are all found within the ZODIAC, which is a tract extending to a small distance on each side of the ecliptic, or the path which the sun appears to describe round the heavens; whereas, the path of the former are found sometimes in one quarter of the heavens, and sometimes in another. The planets likewise move all in one direction about the sun, viz. from west to east, but the comets appear to move in all directions. They are also much more numerous than the planets, for calculations have been made upon the orbits of upwards of eighty of them by *astronomers*.

THE MOTIONS OF THE EARTH.

It baffles the vigour of human conception to form any adequate idea of the prodigious velocity of the different bodies which compose the universe. The EARTH has two motions. By the one it turns uniformly round, once in 24 hours, in a direction from west to east, upon an axis which is an imaginary line passing through its centre. This is called its *diurnal motion*. By the other it is carried in the same direction round the sun, in an orbit nearly circular, and completes its revolutions in a year. This is called its *annual motion*. As some of the divisions of our globe, of great importance in geography, depend upon these motions, we will now consider them more particularly.

By the diurnal motion of the earth, all places on its surface are carried uniformly round its axis from west to east, in the course of the natural day. This *real* motion causes the sun and the other heavenly bodies to have an *apparent* motion in the contrary direction from east to west. Hence it is that we have the continual succession of day and night; for as the sun can only illuminate by his rays one half of a spherical body, one half of our earth must be in darkness, while the other enjoys the light, and it is day at any place, when, by the diurnal rotation, that place is turned towards the sun, whereas it is night to the same place, when by the diurnal rotation, it is turned away from the sun.

The two points on the surface of the earth, which are the extremities of its axis, are called the NORTH and SOUTH POLES. A circle described upon the surface of the earth, equally distant from its two poles, is called the EQUATOR; this circle divides the surface of the earth into two equal parts, called the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

As by a real motion of the earth about its axis there is produced an apparent motion of all the heavenly bodies, so in like manner by the real annual motion of the earth round the sun, there is produced an apparent annual motion of the sun round the earth; and thus the sun appears to make a complete revolution round the heavens once in a year. The circle, which the sun appears to describe in the course of the year through the heavens, is called the ECLIPTIC. Astronomers have

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conceived this circle to be divided into 12 equal parts, called SIGNS, and have given them the following names: *Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius, Pisces*. The ecliptic passes through the middle of the zodiac, and hence these signs are also called the *Signs of the Zodiac*.

THE INEQUALITY OF THE DAYS AND NIGHTS, AND THE CHANGES OF THE SEASONS.

Were the sun and the earth perfectly at rest with respect to each other, it is evident that one half of the earth would be continually in light, and the other in darkness, as the sun can only illuminate one half of its surface at a time. Suppose the earth to revolve about its axis, yet the position of the axis, with respect to the sun, will very much affect the distribution of light and darkness, to the various places on its surface. For example, were the earth's axis to point directly towards the sun, or to coincide with a line joining the centres of the earth and the sun, still one of our hemispheres would be continually in the light, and the other in darkness. Again, suppose the earth to revolve uniformly about an axis perpendicular to a line joining the centres of the earth and sun, then all places upon the surface would be in light and darkness alternately, and an equal interval of time in each, or the days and nights would be each 12 hours long throughout the globe.

If either half of the earth's axis, for example the northern, were to make an acute angle with a line joining the centres of the earth and sun; and of consequence the southern half an obtuse angle, it would follow, that the north pole, and a certain tract round it, would remain always in the light, notwithstanding the earth's rotation, or would have continual day. Even such places in the northern hemisphere, as were turned by the diurnal rotation away from the sun, would pass sooner through the dark hemisphere of the earth, than that exposed to the light; and would thus have their nights shorter than their days; at the equator the days and nights would be equal; but in the southern hemisphere, the phenomena would be the very reverse of those which took place in the northern hemisphere, and the south pole and its neighbourhood would be in darkness. It is evident also that in this case the sun would be on the north side of the equator, and vertical to a certain circle parallel to it, which would be nearer to, or farther from it, according as the acute angle, formed by the northern half of the earth's axis, and a line joining the centres of the sun and earth, was greater or less. Now, the two last suppositions respecting the situation of the axis, are such as really take place in nature; for while the earth moves in its orbit round the sun, its axis remains continually parallel to itself, or points always in the same direction, making an angle with a perpendicular to its orbit of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees; and as, by the earth's motion, the line joining its centre with that of the sun, is continually changing its direction, it is evident that the angle contained by that line, and the axis, must be continually varying in magnitude, and of course the position of the poles of the earth with respect to the sun, which, as we have seen, depends entirely on that angle, must be always changing.

About the 20th of March, when the sun, as seen from the earth, enters the constellation Aries, the line joining their centres is perpendicular to the earth's axis; therefore both poles are situated alike with respect to the sun, who is now over the equator, and the days and nights are equal throughout the world. This time of the year is called the VERNAL EQUINOX, and spring commences to the inhabitants of the northern hemisphere, while autumn begins to those of the southern. During the time that the sun is passing through Aries, Taurus, Gemini, and till he enters Cancer, which happens about the 20th of June, and is the time of the SUMMER SOLSTICE, the angle contained by the north half of the earth's axis, and the line which joins the centres of the sun and earth, is always diminishing by reason of that line changing its position, while the axis moves parallel to itself. Hence it happens that the north pole is turning more and more towards the sun, and the phenomena take place which we have already described as peculiar to this situation of the axis. About the 20th of June, the angle is at the least, and presently begins to increase, as well as the pole to turn away from the sun, who now passes through Cancer, Leo, and Virgo, and enters Libra on the 20th of September, when the axis has a position similar to that which it had on the 20th of March, and the days

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Days and nights being again equal, constitute the **AUTUMNAL EQUINOX**. The sun now appears to cross the equator; and the south pole, which during the last six months was in the dark, begins to turn toward the sun, when precisely the same phenomena are exhibited to the southern hemisphere, that we have already described in the case of the northern half of the earth. The **WINTER SOLSTICE** is about the 20th of December, when the sun enters Capricorn. Thus, by a combination of the annual and diurnal motions of the earth, with the parallelism of its axis, and its obliquity to the plane of the earth's orbit, the various seasons are produced, and the same quantity of light and darkness, upon the whole, is distributed in the course of the year, to all the regions of the globe.

THE CIRCLES DESCRIBED ON THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH.

The **POLES** of the earth are two points on its surface diametrically opposite to each other. They are the extremities of the axis of the earth's diurnal revolution. The one is called the *North* and the other the *South Pole*.

The **EQUATOR** is a great circle on the surface of the earth, equally distant from both poles. It divides the earth's surface into two equal parts, called the *Northern* and *Southern Hemispheres*.

The **MERIDIAN** of any place on the earth is a great circle passing through that place, and the two poles. This circle with respect to that place divides the earth's surface into two equal portions, called the *Eastern* and *Western Hemispheres*.

All places, directly north and south from each other, have the same meridian; but those places which lie in any other direction from each other have different meridians. The meridians of all places on the globe are perpendicular to the equator.

The **LATITUDE** of a place is its distance from the equator, reckoned in degrees and minutes, on an arch of its meridian, and is north or south, according as that place lies in the northern or southern hemisphere; for example, the latitude of Edinburgh is 55 degrees 58 minutes north, that of the Cape of Good Hope is about 34 degrees south, &c. No place can have a greater latitude than 90 degrees.

PARALLELS OF LATITUDE are circles on the earth's surface, parallel to the equator. All places directly east and west from each other are equally distant from the equator, and are said to lie in the same parallel of latitude. Such places as lie in any other direction from each other are in different parallels of latitude.

The **LONGITUDE** of a place is the degrees and minutes in an arch of the equator, intercepted between its meridian and the meridian of some other given place, from which the longitude is reckoned. The geographers of different countries, reckon, in general, the longitude eastward and westward from the meridians passing through the capitals of these countries. Thus in Britain we reckon the longitude eastward and westward from the meridian of London; the longitude of Edinburgh, for example, is 3 degrees west, that of Petersburg about 50 degrees east. No place can have its longitude greater than 180 degrees. The degrees of longitude are not like those of latitude, but diminish in proportion as the meridians incline, or their distance contracts in approaching the pole. Hence in 60 degrees of latitude, a degree of longitude is but half the quantity of a degree on the equator, and so of the rest.

The **HORIZON** of a place is that apparent circle, which bounds the view of a spectator at that place, or which separates the visible part of the heavens from that which is invisible. When the celestial bodies come above the eastern part of the horizon, they are said to *rise*, and when they descend below the western part, they are said to *set*.

THE DIVISION OF THE EARTH INTO ZONES.

A **ZONE** is a broad space upon the earth included between two parallels of latitude. There are five zones, and they take their names from the degrees of heat and

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and cold to which they are exposed, by the poles of the earth being turned alternately to and from the sun.

The **TORRID ZONE** is that portion of the earth over which the sun is perpendicular at one time or other in the course of the year. This zone is about 47 degrees in breadth, extending to about 23½ degrees on each side of the equator. The parallel of latitude by which it is limited in the northern hemisphere, is called the **TROPIC of CANCER**, because the sun is directly over this parallel, when he enters the sign of that name, and for a similar reason the limiting parallel in the southern hemisphere is called the **TROPIC of CAPRICORN**.

The **FRIGID ZONES** are those regions about the poles, where the sun does not rise for some days at one time of the year, and does set for some days at another time of the year. These zones extend round the poles to the distance of about 23½ degrees. That in the northern hemisphere is called the **NORTH FRIGID ZONE**, and is bounded by a parallel of latitude called the **ARCTIC POLAR CIRCLE**; and the other, in the southern hemisphere, the **SOUTH FRIGID ZONE**, the parallel of latitude bounding it being called the **ANTARCTIC POLAR CIRCLE**.

The two **TEMPERATE ZONES** are the spaces between the torrid and frigid zones. The **SUPERFICIES** of the several zones are as follows :

	<i>square miles.</i>
The torrid zone	16,500,375
The two temperate zones	103,114,775
The two frigid zones	79,328,600
	198,943,750

THE DIVISION OF THE EARTH BY CLIMATES.

A **CLIMATE**, in geography, is a portion of the earth's surface contained between two parallels of latitude, where the difference between the longest day in each parallel is half an hour. These climates are narrower the farther they are from the equator. Therefore, supposing the equator the beginning of the first climate, the polar circle will be the end of the 24th climate; for afterwards the longest day increases, not by half hours, but by days and months. The space between the polar circle and the pole is divided into 6 climates, by supposing the longest days of two bounding parallels to differ from each other by a month. Thus there will be in all thirty climates contained between the equator and either pole.

The following **TABLE** shows to what Latitude each Climate extends :

Climate.	Lat.		Climate	Lat.		Climate.	Lat.		Climate.	Lat.		
	D.	M.		D.	M.		D.	M.		D.	M.	
1	8	52	7	4	29	13	59	58	19	65	21	
2	16	25	8	49	1	14	61	18	20	65	47	
3	23	50	9	52	—	15	62	25	21	66	6	
4	30	20	10	54	27	16	63	22	22	66	20	
5	36	28	11	56	37	17	64	6	23	66	28	
6	41	22	12	58	29	18	64	19	24	66	31	
										25	67	21
										26	69	48
										27	73	37
										28	78	30
										29	84	5
										30	90	—

THE NATURAL DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH.

The surface of the Earth is naturally divided into **Land** and **Water**

LAND is divided into **Continents**, **Islands**, **Peninsulas**, **Isthmuses**, **Mountains**, **Capes**, **Hills**, and **Cliffs**

WATER is divided into **Oceans**, **Seas**, **Channels**, **Gulfs**, **Straits**, **Lakes**, **Rivers**, and **Rivulets**.

A **CONTINENT** is a large tract of land comprehending many contiguous kingdoms, states, &c. without any entire separation of its parts by water. The world is usually divided into two great continents, the **Old** and the **New**. The old

old continent comprehends Europe, Asia, and Africa; and the new, North and South America.

AN ISLAND is a tract of land, entirely surrounded by water, as Britain, Ireland, Sicily, &c.

A PENINSULA is a tract of dry land encompassed by water, except a narrow neck which joins it to some other land, as the Morea in Greece, Jutland, Crimea, &c.

AN ISTHMUS is the neck which joins a peninsula to the adjacent land, and forms the passage between them, as the isthmus of Suez, the isthmus of Darien, &c.

A MOUNTAIN is a part of the land greatly elevated above the adjacent country.

A CAPE or PROMONTORY is a mountain stretching out into the sea, as the North Cape, the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

A HILL is a small kind of a mountain.

A CLIFF is a steep shore, hill, or mountain.

THE OCEAN is that vast collection of salt water which covers the greater part of the globe. It is sometimes divided by geographers into three parts. 1. The *Atlantic*, or *European Ocean*, lying between part of Europe, Africa, and America: 2. The *Indian Ocean*, lying between Africa, the East Indian islands and New Holland: 3. The *Pacific Ocean*, or great South sea, which lies between the Philippine islands, China, Japan, and New Holland on the west, and the coast of America on the east. The same ocean also takes different names from the countries it borders upon, the British ocean, German ocean, &c.

A SEA is a branch of the ocean, flowing between some parts of the Continent, or separating an island from the continent, as the *Mediterranean sea*, the *Luxine sea*, the *Baltic sea*, &c.

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

A GULF or BAY is a part of the ocean or sea, contained between two shores, and every where surrounded by land, except at its entrance where it communicates with the ocean, seas, or other bays, as the *Gulf of Venice*, the *Gulf of Mexico*, &c.

A STRAIT is a narrow passage by which there is a communication between a gulf and its neighbouring seas, or joining one part of the sea or ocean with another, as the *Straits of Gibraltar*, the *Straits of Babelmandel*, &c.

A LAKE is a collection of water surrounded on all sides by land, as *Lake Ladoga*, the *Lake of Geneva*, *Loch Tay*, *Loch Lomond*, &c.

A RIVER is a current of fresh water, formed by the confluence of several rivulets, and flowing in a channel from its source to the sea.

A RIVULET or BROOK, is a small river, formed by the waters of several rills, trickling down from numberless springs and increased by the rains from the hills.

THE TIDES.

It is found by experience to be a general law of nature, that all the particles of matter which compose the universe, however remote they may be from one another, have a continual tendency to approach each other. This tendency is called *universal gravitation*, and is stronger or weaker according as the particles are situated nearer to, or farther from each other, its intensity being always inversely proportional to the square of their distance. The planets are retained in their orbits, and move round the sun as a centre, by reason of their tendency towards the sun being combined with a motion impressed on them in the direction of a straight line touching their orbits. The same principle of universal gravitation likewise connects the earth and moon, and causes the moon to revolve in an orbit of which the earth is the centre, while, on the other hand, the moon by the force of attraction which she exerts upon the earth, produces these alternate elevations and depressions of the waters of the ocean's called TIDES.

It is in consequence of the law of universal gravitation, that all the particles of matter which compose the earth, are heavy, or gravitate towards its centre; but as they must also gravitate towards the moon, it is evident that the waters of the ocean directly under the moon, being nearer to her than the central parts of the earth, will be more attracted towards her than those parts, and therefore will have

their gravity towards the centre somewhat diminished. Again, the central parts being nearer the moon than the waters on the opposite side of the earth, must be more attracted by her than the waters, by which means the waters of the ocean on the opposite side of the earth will also have their gravity towards the centre somewhat diminished.

As for those parts of the ocean which are 90 degrees from the point directly under the moon, since they are nearly at the same distance from her as the central parts of the earth, they will be attracted with nearly the same force; but because they are attracted in lines directed to the moon's centre, the effect produced upon the whole is a small increase of their gravity towards the centre of the earth. Since, therefore, by the unequal action of the moon upon the waters, their gravity is in some places increased, and in others diminished, and their equilibrium thus disturbed, it is evident, from the nature of fluids, that the ocean will arrange itself so as to restore the equilibrium, and will assume a spherical, or egg-like form, having its longest diameter directed towards the moon. Hence as the earth turns round its axis, from the moon to the moon again, in 24 hours 48 minutes, the elevated parts of the ocean, which always keep nearly under her and opposite to her, will shift and move round the earth in the same time; and as it is high water, or flood at any place when the elevated parts of the watery spheroid pass that place, so it will be low water, or ebb, when the depressed parts of the spheroid pass that place; thus there will be two tides of flood and two of ebb succeeding each other within that time, or at intervals of 6 hours and 12 minutes.

We have hitherto considered only the action of the moon in producing the tides, but it is evident, that for the same reasons, the inequality of the sun's action on different parts of the earth must produce a similar effect; so that there are in reality two tides every natural day from the action of the sun, as there are in the lunar day from that of the moon; however, by reason of the sun's immense distance from the earth, his effect in producing the tides is considerably less than that of the moon.

At the time of the new moon, or when the moon is in conjunction with the sun, and at the time of full moon, or when the moon is in direct opposition to the sun, it is evident that their effects in raising the waters will be compounded, and hence the tides are twice in the course of every month greater than usual. These are called **SPRING TIDES**.

When the moon is entering her second and last quarter, she is then 90 degrees distant from the sun, and when they are in this position, their effects in raising the tides are opposed to one another, by which means the one raises the water where the other depresses it, and thus the tides are twice every month lower than usual. These are called **NEAP TIDES**.

Although the effects of the sun and moon in raising the water be quite distinct from each other; yet, by reason of the effect of the moon exceeding so considerably that of the sun, these are in appearance only the tides produced by the moon; the influence of the sun being chiefly sensible at the times of spring and neap tides.

The time of high water is not precisely when the moon comes to the meridian, but generally an hour or two after; for, by the motion of the earth on its axis, the most elevated part of the water is carried beyond the point directly under the moon in the direction of the diurnal rotation, so that the water continues to rise after it has passed directly under the moon, though her action begins there to decrease. The greatest spring tides also do not happen till the 2d or 3d day after the new or full moon; and a similar observation is to be made with respect to the neap tides. To these observations may be added the following: 1. The elevation of the waters towards the moon a little exceeds the opposite one: 2. The action of the sun and moon is greater the nearer those bodies are to the earth, and the less as they are farther off: 3. The greatest tides happen a little before the vernal and a little after the autumnal equinox: 4. All these phenomena obtain in the open sea, where the ocean is extensive enough to be subject to these motions; but the particular situation of places, as to shores, capes, straits, &c. disturb the motion of the waters, and occasion a deviation in some measure from the general rules.

Small inland seas, such as the Baltic and the Mediterranean, are but little subject to the tides, because the action of the sun and moon is nearly the same over
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the whole extent of such seas. In very high latitudes also the tides are very inconsiderable, for the sun and moon acting in the neighbourhood of the equator, always raising the water towards the middle of the torrid zone, the regions adjoining to the poles, must consequently be deprived of these waters, and the sea must, within the frigid zones, be low, relative to other parts.

THE WINDS.

The currents of the atmosphere, which constitute WINDS, are produced by various causes, but of these the heat of the sun seems to be the most general and powerful; and an EAST WIND, which blows continually round the globe, is produced by the rarefaction of the air by means of the solar heat within the tropical regions, and even to a considerable distance beyond them.

The following observations upon this subject have been made by skilful seamen, and by the celebrated Dr HALLEY :

Within the limits of 60 degrees, viz. from 30° of north latitude to 30° of south latitude, there is a constant east wind throughout the year, blowing on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. This is called the TRADE WIND.

The trade winds near the northern limits blow between the north and east; and near their southern limits they blow between the south and east.

These general motions of the wind are distributed on the continent and near the coasts.

In some parts of the Indian Ocean, there are periodical winds, which are called MONSOONS, that is, such as blow one half of the year one way, and the other half the contrary way.

In the Atlantic Ocean, near the coast of Africa, at about 100 leagues from the shore, between the latitudes of 28° and 10° north, seamen constantly meet with a fresh gale of wind blowing from the north-east.

Those bound to the Caribbee Islands, across the Atlantic Ocean, find, as they approach the American side, that the said NE. wind becomes easterly, or seldom blows more than a point from the east, either to the northward or southward. These trade winds on the American side, extend to 30°, 31°, or even 32° of N. latitude, which is about 4° farther than they extend on the African side. To the southward of the equator, the trade winds extend 3° or 4° farther towards the coast of Brasil, on the American side, than they do near the Cape of Good Hope on the African side.

The wind always blows between the south and east, between the latitude of 4° N. and 4° S. : On the African side, the winds are nearest the south, and on the American side nearest the east.

The winds are somewhat changed by the seasons of the year; for when the sun is far northward, the Brasil SE. gets to the South, and the NE. wind to the east; and when the sun is far south, the SE. becomes east, and the NE. winds on this side the equator veer more to the north.

Along the coast of Guinea from Sierra Leone to the Island of St Thomas, (under the equator) which is about 50 leagues, the southerly and SW. winds blow perpetually; for the SE. trade wind having passed the equator, and approaching the Guinea coast within 80 or 100 leagues, inclines towards the shore, and becomes S. then SE. and by degrees, as it comes nearer the land it veers about to south, SSW. and in with the land it is SW. and sometimes WSW. This tract is troubled with frequent calms and violent sudden gusts of winds called TORNA-DOES, blowing from all points of the horizon.

Between the 4th and 10th degrees of N. latitude, and between the longitudes of Cape Verd and the farthest east of the Cape Verd Isles, there is a tract of sea which seems to be condemned to perpetual calms, attended with terrible thunder and lightnings, and such frequent rains, that this piece of the sea is called *the Rains*.

Between the southern latitudes of 10° and 30° in the Indian Ocean, the general trade wind about the SE. by S. is found to blow all the year in the same manner as in the like latitudes in the Ethiopic Ocean; and during the 6 months from May to December, these winds reach to within 2 degrees of the equator; but during the other 6 months from November to June, a NW. wind blows in the tract ly-

ing between 3° and 10° of S. latitude, in the meridian of the north end of Madagascar, and between the 2^{d} and 12^{th} degrees of S. latitude near the longitude of Sumatra and Java.

In the tract between Sumatra and the African coast, and from 3° S. latitude quite northward to the Asiatic coasts, including the Arabian sea and the Gulf of Bengal, the Monsoons blow from September to April on the NE.; and from March to October on the SW. In the former half year, the winds are more steady and gentle, and the weather clearer than in the latter, and the wind is more strong and steady in the Arabian sea than in the Bay of Bengal.

Between the Island of Madagascar and the coast of Africa, and thence northward as far as the equator, there is a tract wherein from April to October, there is a constant fresh SSW. wind, which, to the northward changes into a WSW. wind, blowing at that time in the Arabian sea.

To the eastward of Sumatra and Malacca, on the north of the equator, and along the coasts of Cambodia and China, quite through the Philippines, as far as Japan, the Monsoons blow northerly and southerly; the northern setting in about October or November, and the southern about May. These winds are not quite so certain as those in the Arabian seas.

Between Sumatra and Java to the West, and New Guinea to the east, the same northerly and southerly winds are observed, but the first half year Monsoon inclines to the NW. and the latter to the SE. These winds begin a month or six weeks after those in the Chinese seas set in, and are quite variable.

These contrary winds do not shut from one point to its opposite all at once; in some places the time of the change is attended with calms, in others by variable winds; and it often happens on the coast of Coromandel and China, towards the end of the Monsoons, that there are most violent storms, greatly resembling the hurricanes in the West Indies, wherein the wind is so very strong, that hardly any thing can resist its force.

THE REPRESENTATIONS OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

The Earth is most naturally represented upon the surface of a SPHERE, and globes are constructed by artists, which have delineated upon their surfaces the various countries, seas, rivers, &c. throughout the world, together with the different circles which serve to determine the relative positions of places. Such a representation of the Earth, is called a TERRISTRIAL GLOBE. By this instrument, the latitudes and longitudes of all places on its surface may be readily found, and many other problems relating to geography solved with great facility.

The whole surface of the Earth, however, or any part of it, may likewise be drawn on a *plane* surface. Such a representation is called a MAP. It is evident that a map cannot give so accurate an idea of the figure of the Earth and its various divisions, as may be obtained from a globe; but this defect is compensated by the great facility with which maps may be constructed, so as to represent the whole Earth, or any particular country, either on a large or small scale.

The MAP which fronts the title page of this work, is a representation of the world upon two hemispheres, one containing the continent of America, and the other the continent bounded by Europe, Asia, and Africa. The EQUATOR, or *Equinoctial Line*, is represented by a graduated straight line passing through the centres of the circles which form the map, and the MERIDIANS by arches of circles cutting the equator at the distance of every 10 degrees, and terminating in the poles. Parallels of latitude, at the distance of every 10 degrees, are represented by arches of circles, lying from right to left, and terminating in the circumference of the circles which bound the hemispheres, so as to divide each of the quadrants between the poles and the equator into 9 equal parts. The TROPICS and POLAR CIRCLES are also drawn. The latitude of each of the parallels is marked at its extremities on the margins of the map, and the longitude of each meridian is marked on the equator, and reckoned eastward and westward from the meridian of London. To find the latitude and longitude of any point in this map, if the given point be at the intersection of a parallel of latitude and a meridian, the latitude will be found at the extremities of the parallel on the margin, and the longitude at the point where the meridian cuts the equator; thus the latitude of the most easterly

easterly point of Italy will be found to be 40° North, and the longitude about 20° East from London. If the given point be not at the intersection of a parallel and a meridian, its latitude and longitude may yet be found, by carrying one's finger from it, as near as can be guessed, along an imaginary parallel of latitude, and observe at what degree it meets the margin of the map, and that will be the latitude sought; in like manner the longitude may be found, by tracing an imaginary meridian through the place till it meet the equator.

The other maps which accompany this work, are of particular quarters of the world, as Europe, Asia, &c or of particular countries, as Scotland, Italy, &c. The top of every map is generally towards the North, and its bottom towards the South, the right hand side towards the East, and the left hand side towards the West. The lines passing through the maps from right to left are parallels of latitude, and the lines passing from top to bottom, are meridians of longitude. The latitudes of the parallels and the longitudes of the meridians are marked at their extremities on the margins. The latitude and longitude of any particular place may be found by observing the latitude of the parallel and the longitude of the meridian, which passes through it. If it do not lie directly upon a meridian or parallel represented in the map, an imaginary meridian and parallel may easily be traced with the finger, or by a pencil, to the margin of the map, and the latitude and longitude observed as before.

In maps, all places representing land are filled up with cities, towns, villages, mountains, delineations of the courses of rivers, &c. with their respective names; but the seas are left white, the shores adjoining to the sea being shaded. Rivers are marked by strong lines drawn winding according to the course of the rivers they represent; and small rivers are expressed by smaller lines. Different countries are best distinguished by different colours, or at least by their borders being coloured. Forests are represented by trees, and mountains by being shaded to make them appear; sands are denoted by small points or specks; and rocks under water by a small cross.

The superficial contents of the TERRESTRIAL GLOBE, with those of EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA, being already specified, the following TABLE exhibits the dimensions of the principal ISLANDS in it, in square miles, 60 to a degree, according to the latest computations.

	<i>Sq. Miles.</i>		<i>Sq. Miles.</i>		<i>Sq. Miles.</i>
Amboyna	400	Gothland	1,000	Orkneys	324
Aman	11,900	Guernsey	50	Ponto Rico	3,202
Antigua	100	Hispaniola	36,000	Providence	168
Bubadoes	140	Jamaica	6,000	Rhode	36
Bermudas	40	Japan	118,000	Rhodes	480
Borneo	238,000	Java	38,250	St Christopher's	80
Boinholm	160	Iceland	40,000	St Helena	80
Britain	72,926	Jersey	43	St Jago	1,100
Candia	3,220	Ireland	27,457	St Michael	920
Cape Breton	4,000	Lemnos	220	Sardinia	6,600
Celebes	68,100	Lewis	880	Scio	300
Cephalonia	420	Madagascar	168,000	Sicily	9,400
Ceram	5,100	Madeira	950	Sky	900
Ceylon	27,730	Majorca	1,400	Socotra	3,600
Corfu	194	Malta	150	Sumatra	129,000
Corsica	2,520	Man	160	Teneriff	1,272
Cuba	38,400	Manilla	58,500	Terra del Fuego	42,075
Cyprus	6,300	Martinico	260	Timor	7,800
Flores	6,030	Mindanao	39,200	Wight	150
Formosa	17,000	Minorca	520	Yvica	625
Funen	768	Negropont	1,300	Zant	120
Gillolo	10,100	Newfoundland	35,500	Zealand	1,985

INTRODUCTION.

The exact dimensions of the following islands not being known, they are arranged according to their magnitude, beginning with the largest, which is supposed to be nearly equal in size to the whole continent of Europe.

New Holland	New Caledonia	Friendly Islands	Marquesas
New Guinea	New Hebrides	Sandwich Islands	Davis's Island
New Zealand	Otaheite		

The population of the known world is estimated from the best calculation to be about 953 millions. Of these

Europe contains	-	153,000,000	Africa	-	-	150,000,000		
Asia	-	-	-	500,000,000	America	-	-	150,000,000

T H E

THE

MODERN GAZETTEER.

A A I

A A, a large river in the duchy of Courland, which rises in Samogitia, and runs into the bay of Riga.

AA, a river of Picardy, in France, which rises in the department of Somme, beyond Ramilly Le Compte, near Therouanne, runs NE. through Artois, and becomes navigable near St Omers; from whence it passes N. to Gravelines, below which it falls into the English Channel.

AA, a river in Westphalia, which rises near Munster, waters that city, and falls into the river Embs.

AA, the name of several other rivers of less note, in Holland, Germany, Switzerland, &c.

AABE, a small town, on the coast of the Baltic, situated in South Jutland, Denmark, a few miles N. of Abenrade, in Lon. 9. 17. E. Lat. 55. 29. N.

AACH, a river in Germany.

ААСН, a little town situated near the source of the above river, in the circle of Suabia, and almost equi-distant from the Danube and the lake Constance. It belongs to the House of Austria. Lon. 9. 0. E. Lat. 47. 55. N.

AAGH DOGGH, a mountain of Armenia, over which the caravans pass, in their journey between Constantinople and Ispahan.

AAG-HOLM, a small island of Norway.

AIIUS, the capital of a small district of Germany, so named, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster. It has a good castle, and lies NE. of Coesfeldt. Lon. 7. 1. E. Lat. 52. 10. N.

AAIN-CHARIN, a village near Jerusalem, said to be the place where Zacharias lived. It is yet frequented by pilgrims; and near it there is a convent, a large elegant building, with a handsome

A A R

cupola, and under it an extraordinary fine mosaic pavement; the altar, which is a very splendid one, encompassed with marble steps, is said to be built on the very spot where John the Baptist was born.

AATRANES, a small town in the ci-devant province of Picardy, now situated in the department of Ardennes.

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

AAKIRKE, an inland place in the island of Bornholm, the seat of the civil court and synod, which has the privileges of a town.

AALBA, a town in the province of Biscay, Spain.

AALBORG, the capital of the bishopric of that name, lies on the S. coast of Lymfurt, on the confines of the bishopric of Wiburg. Next to Copenhagen, it is the richest and most populous city in Denmark. The name signifies Eel-town, great quantities of eels being caught there. It has an exchange for merchants, a safe and deep harbour (though the entrance near Hals is somewhat dangerous), and a considerable trade in corn, herrings, guns, pistols, saddles, gloves, &c. It was taken by the Swedes in 1643, and 1658. Lon. 9. 46. E. Lat. 56. 50. N.

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

AAN SIRE, a small island of Norway.

AAR, a small island in the Baltic.

AAR, a river in Westphalia, Germany.

AAR, a large river in Switzerland, which rises in a lake, near Mount Saalberg

berg, in the S. of the canton of Bern, and running NW. through the whole extent of the lake of Brientz and Thun to Bern, takes a circuitous course to Soleure; whence it flows E. to Aiburg, and NE. to Brugg; below which, being joined by the Reuss and Limmat, it falls into the Rhine opposite Waldschut.

AARACK, a city of Hira, in Persia.

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

AARAW, a town and bailwick of Bern, where the diets of the Protestant cantons were held. Their town-house is built of the ruins of the castle, which the inhabitants of Aaraw entirely demolished, when the Swiss shook off the yoke of the Austrians. Lon. 8. 10. E. Lat. 47. 20. N.

AAKE, a small town on the coast of Norway. Lon. 7. 0. E. Lat. 58. 15. N.

AAKHUUS, a large district of North Jutland, which extends from that of Wiberg to Categat, about 15 miles in length, and between 8 and 9 in breadth, and is uncommonly fruitful, being intersected by many excellent rivers, streams, and lakes, abounding with fish, and adorned with a variety of large forests. It contains about 70 seats of the principal nobility.

AAKHUUS, or BARRHUSTIN, the capital of the bishopric of that name, lies between the sea and a lake, from which water is conveyed by a pretty broad canal that divides the town into two unequal parts. It is large and populous; and has 6 gates, 2 principal churches, 2 market-places, an university, a free-school, and a well-endowed hospital. It carries on a good trade. The cathedral, which was begun in 1291, is 150 paces in length, 96 in breadth, and nearly 45 German ell's in height.

AARONSLURG, a town of Northumberland county, in Pennsylvania, N. America, containing about 40 dwellings. It is situated a little more than a mile E. of Elk creek, which unites with Penn's and falls into the Susquehannah, 5 miles below Sunbury. It is 30 miles W. by S. of Lewisburg, 40 W. by N. of Sunbury, and 168 WNW. of Philadelphia.

AAARSEO, or ARZIO, a town of Algiers, near the mouth of the river Mina, trades to Gumea, Namidia, and other places. Lon. 2. 10. E. Lat. 36. 50. N.

AAARS HERRED, a district of North Jutland, in Denmark, containing 14 parishes.

AAS, a small town in Bergen, Norway. Lon. 7. 3. E. Lat. 57. 52. N.

AASTRUP, a district of Aalborg and N. Jutland, to which belongs the Herreds of Wenneboerg, with 12 parishes, and Jerlef, with the like number.

AASUM HERRED, a district of Nybeig, in the island of Funen, containing 11 parishes.

AAATICK, a village in AATIR, a district of Arabia Felix.

ABA, a lofty mountain of Great Armenia, part of Mouna Taurus. The rivers Euphrates and Araxes have their rise here.

ABA, a town in Arabia Felix.

ABABA, the modern name of the Pynus, a river of Greece, in Thessaly.

ABACA, one of the Philippine islands.

ABACH, or WILTINGBURG, a market town in Lower Bavaria, seated on the Danube, 7 miles from Regdon. It is defended by a citadel, and is remarkable for Roman antiquities, as well as for its mineral waters, which are celebrated for curing various diseases. Lon. 11. 56. E. Lat. 48. 53. N.

ABACOA, one of the Lucaya or Bahama islands, 180 miles E. by N. of Cape Florida. See PROVIDENCE. Lon. 77. 0. W. Lat. 21. 0. N.

ABACOCHEPE, or COOSKE, a large river of N. America, which rises in the SW. Territory; thence pursuing a SW. course, passes into the state of Georgia, through the Cherokee, and into the Creek territory; where it unites with the Okfuskee, a few miles below McCallum's town, and forms the Alabama.

ABACOCHELES, a principal town of the Creek Indians, with a public square in it, seated near the head of the above river.

ABACOORE, a mountain of Arabia Felix.

ABADAN, a town at the mouth of the Tigris.

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

ABAKAN, a river falling into the Jenesei, near its source in Asiatic Russia, in the vicinity of Abakanskoi.

ABAKANSKOL, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, on the river Janscka, under the Russian government.

It was founded in 1707, and rebuilt in 1725. It has a garrison, and is provided with artillery. Lon. 94. 5. E. Lat. 53. 5. N.

ABALA, a city in the tribe of Judah; also a town of the Troglodytes, in Africa, near the Red sea.

ABALAK, a town in Siberia, 2 miles from Tobolski, celebrated for an image of the Virgin, which is visited by many pilgrims, and carried in procession annually to Tobolski. Lon. 68. 20. E. Lat. 58. 11. N.

ABALLO. See **AVALON**.

ABANA, a river in Syria, called in Scripture, together with Pharpar, the rivers of Damascus. It runs by the east of Damascus, and falls into the Syrian sea, about Lat. 35. 40. N.

ABANO, a village in the territory of Padua, famous in ancient as well as modern times, for its hot baths. In one, called Bagno di Iango, the patients, in hopes of a cure, are covered all over with the warm mud. This village contains 3000 inhabitants. It is situated 5 miles from Padua, and in Lon. 10. 47. E. Lat. 45. 30. N.

ABARA, a town in the greater Armenia, under the Turks. It is often the residence of the Archbishop of Naksivan. Lon. 46. 15. E. Lat. 39. 15. N.

ABARANER, a town of Turcomania, in Asia, seated on the river Ahngena, and 20 miles N. of Naksivan, the archbishop of which occasionally resides here. There are about 500 Roman Catholics in it. Long. 63. 59. E. Lat. 39. 0. N.

ABARBUS or **ABORBUS**, a town of Guinea in Africa, situated on the river Volta, about 20 leagues from the sea-coast.

ABARGALE, a country of Abyssinia.

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

ABASA, a small town of Romania; it has an elegant mosque, and a spacious kane or inn, and is 12 miles from Adrianople, on the road to Constantinople. Lon. 26. 35. E. Lat. 42. 8. N.

ABASCIA, or **ABCAS**, a country in Asia, tributary to the Turks, surrounded on the E. by Mingrelia, on the N. and W. by Black Cassia, and on the S. by the Black Sea. The inhabitants have the name of Christians. The men are robust and strong, and the women beautiful; but they are poor, thievish, and treacherous. They even live in continual dread of each other, for the most powerful seize as many as they can of

the poorest sort, especially the females, and sell them to the Turks. Their commodities are furs, buck and tiger skins, linen yarn, boxwood, and bees-wax. Their customs resemble those of the Mingrelians. Abascia has few towns, and they are of little consequence. Anacopia, Dandar, and Czekorni, are the chief. Lon. from 39. to 43. E. Lat. 43. to 45. N.

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

ABASCUS, a river of Asiatic Sarmatia, which, rising from mount Caucasus, falls into the Euxine Sea, between Pityus on the E. and Neos on the W.

ABASCAJA, a town of Siberia, in Asia, situated on the Ischim. The church is surrounded by a rampart and palisades, and garrisoned by dragoons. Lon. 69. 5. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

ABASON, a small village in Persia. Lon. 51. 0. E. Lat. 29. 0. N.

ABASSIA, the modern name of a kingdom in Ethiopia Proper; it comprehends the provinces of Bigemedar, Gogjam, Waleka, Shewa, &c. and is very mountainous; in some parts the rocks are so steep, that men and cattle are craned up by help of ropes and ladders, yet on the tops of these there are woods, meadows, and fish-ponds.

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

ABAVI, a branch of the Nile, the Astabons of Ptolemy.

ABAWWAR, a district of Upper Hungary. Cassovia is the principal town.

ABAWWAR, a town in the above district, situated on the river Honto. Lon. 19. 20. E. Lat. 49. 13. N.

ABBAS COMB, a parish of Somersetshire.

ABBATSTON, or **ABBERSTON**, in Hampshire.

ABBAY, **ST BATHAN'S**, a parish of Berwickshire. See **BATHAN'S**.

ABBEFIORD, a sea-port of Norway.

ABBERLOUGH, a lake in Argyleshire.

ABBERTON, near Lenden, Essex. *Abberton*, near Parshore, 7 miles from Worcester, noted for its mineral water.

ABBENHALL, a small village, 12 miles from Gloucester, 3 from Newnham, noted for a mineral spring, very efficacious in the cure of cutaneous eruptions.

ABBERWICK, a large village near Alnwick, Northumberland.

ABBEVILLE,

ABBEVILLE, a considerable town of France, in the dept. of Somme, and late province of Picardy, seated in a pleasant valley, where the river Somme divides into several branches, and separates the town into two parts. The tide flows up the Somme here to the height of 6 or 7 feet, by which the town has a considerable trade. It has 12 parish churches, and a collegiate one, the chief of which are St George's and St Giles's. The houses are in general mean, and the streets extremely dirty. The town is fortified, the walls being flanked with bastions, and surrounded by large ditches, and was never taken; on which account it is called the Maiden Town. It is pretty well peopled; has a woollen manufactory, which was erected in 1605; besides manufactories of sail-cloth. It lies 15 miles E. from the British Channel, 20 NW. from Amiens, 52 S. of Calus, and 80 NW. of Paris. Lon. 1. 55. E. Lat. 50. 7. N.

ABBEVILLE, a county of S. Carolina, situated in the SW. corner of the district of Ninety-Six. It is bounded NE. by Saluda river, which separates it from Laurens county, SE. by Edgefield, SW. by Savannah river, which divides it from the state of Georgia, and NW. by Pendleton county, in Washington district. It is about 55 miles in length, and 21 in breadth, and contains 7532 free inhabitants, and 1665 slaves. The lands in this county are agreeably variegated with hills and dales, and the soil is rich and well watered. The chief town is Cambridge.

ABBEY-BOYLE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, and province of Connaught, remarkable for an old abbey. It lies 23 miles N. of Roscommon. Lon. 8. 32. W. Lat. 53. 56. N.

ABBEY-GREEN, a village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, so named from being built around the ruins of a monastery, founded here by King David I. in 1440, dedicated to St Macale. It contains about 430 inhabitants; and lies 12 miles S. of Hamilton, and 4 from Lanark.

ABBEY-HOLM, a town in Cumberland, so called from an abbey built in it by David I. King of Scots. It stands on an arm of the sea, and is 295 miles from London, and 16 SW. from Carlisle. Lon. 3. 29. W. Lat. 54. 53. N.

ABBEY-KNOCKMOY, a town in Galway, Connaught.

ABBEY-MAHON, Cork, Munster.

ABBEY-MANOR, Berkshire, 3 miles from Wantage.

ABBEY-MILTON, or **ABBEY-MIDDLETON**, an ancient but mean town in Dorsetshire, where an abbey formerly stood. It is 12 miles NE. of Dorchester, and 122 from London. Lon. 2. 24. W. Lat. 50. 51. N.

ABBEY-ODORNFY, a village in Kerry, Munster, near the river Brick, 141 miles from Dublin.

ABBEY-SHRULT, Lonford, Leinster.

ABBIANY, a town on the coast of Guinea.

ABBINGTON, near Northampton. *Abington*, near Royston, Cambridgesh. *Abington, Magna* and *Purva*, near Linton and Bournbridge, Cambridgeshire.

ABBITR, an ancient town of Africa, in the country of Zeugitania, of which there are now almost no remains.

ABBORN, or **AWBURN-CHAPIL**, a town on the east coast of Yorkshire, 10 miles from Flamborough.

ABBOTS-ANNE, near Andover, Hampshire.

ABBOTS-BROMLEY, or **PAGITS-BROMLEY**, a town in Staffordshire, 6 miles E. from Stafford, and 129 NW. from London. It has a weekly market on Tuesday, and 3 annual fairs for horses and cattle. On the dissolution of the monasteries it was given to Lord Paget, whence its modern name which it bears in the county map, though it still retains its old name with regard to the fairs, and in the king's books. It is a discharged vicarage of 30l. clear yearly value. Lon. 1. 53. W. Lat. 52. 51. N.

ABBOTSBURY, a town in Dorsetshire, so named from an abbey near it, founded by a Norman lady about 1026, to which Edward the Confessor, and William I. were both benefactors. It lies 7 miles SW. of Dorchester, and 127 W. by S. from London. Lon. 2. 42. W. Lat. 50. 38. N.

ABBOTS-CASTLE, or **APWOOD-CASTLE**, an old fortification in Staffordshire, 7 miles from Wolverhampton, on the N. side of the road from Shrewsbury to London, situated on a lofty round promontory, and a steep ridge of hills, which extend a mile in length, supposed to have been one continued fortification, and a work of the ancient Britons.

ABBOTS-HALL, a village and parish of Scotland, on the S. coast of Fifeshire. The parish extends only about 2 miles each way; but the general appearance is pleasant, the ground rising gradually from

the coast northward. On one of the highest points Mr Ferguson of Raith has lately erected a fine observatory. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 2501: those in the village being principally occupied in the manufacture of checks.

ABBOTS-LANGLEY, a village in Herts, 4 miles from St Albans, famous for being the birth-place of Pope Adrian IV.

ABBOTS-TOWN. See BERWICK.

ABB'S HEAD, ST, a promontory forming the southern extremity of the Frith of Forth, lying in the Parish of Coldingham and the county of Berwick, Scotland, about 10 miles N. of Berwick, and the same distance S. from Dunbar. Lon. 1. 56. W. Lat. 55. 54. N.

ABCASSIA, a subdivision of Georgia, in Asia. The Abcasses are very barbarous, seizing and selling one another for slaves, to Turks, Persians, or Tartars.

ABCLICC, near Ilminster, Somersetshire.

ABCOU, near Purslow, Shropshire.

ABCOUDE, a village of Holland, in the dept. of Amstet, about 9 miles from Amsterdam on the road to Utrecht.

ABCOURT, a town near St Germain, 4 leagues from Paris, famous for a brisk chalybeate water, impregnated with fixed air and fossil alkali, and similar to the waters of Spa and Ilmington.

ABDARA, in Grenada. See ADRA.

ABDERA, was anciently one of the most celebrated cities of Thrace. It is now called Polystillo, and is but a small town of Romania, in European Turkey.

ABDIE, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Tilt, near the S. bank of the Tay, among those high lands which to the westward obtain the name of Ochils. It contains two remarkable hills, Clatcut Crag, and Norman Law, on the top of which are traces of ancient fortifications. Not far from the former are the Loch and village of Lindores, and in the neighbourhood of these are the remains of a castle supposed to have been a residence of Macduff, thane of Fife. Population in 1801, 723.

ABDOUA, a town of Pleskow, in West Muscovy.

ABDUA, or **ADDUA**, a river of Lombardy.

ABELLA, anciently a town of Campania, now Avello, in Naples.

ABELLINUM, an ancient town of the Herpini, a people of Apulia, now called *Avellino*, which see.

ABEL MEHOLA, a city on the W. side of Jordan that belonged to the half

tribe of Manasseh, near which Gideon defeated the Midianites, and which was thereafter the birth-place of Elisha. Jeromence place it 10 miles, and others 16 S. from Bethshean.

ABEL SHITEM, a town in the plains of Moab, NE. of the Dead Sea, about 8 miles E. from Jordan.

ABENAS, a town of France in Languedoc, and the Vivaraïs, situated on the river Ardech, at the foot of the Cévennes in the dept. of Ardeche. Lon. 4. 53. E. Lat. 44. 40. N.

ABENOW, a mountain of Germany, in Suabia, in the principality of Furstenberg, 23 miles from Friburg. The Danube rises in it, and it gives name to long chain of mountains that extend from the Rhine to the Neckar, and from the Forest Towns to the city of Horschheim. This long range, stretching through different countries, assumes different names accordingly. Thus, also it the Man they are called Oden, between Hesse and Franconia, the Spessat, and about the Dutchy of Wirtenberg, the Baar, &c.

ABENRADE, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, now very flourishing, being double the extent it was formerly, and built in a better taste. It is seated on a spacious open bay in the Baltic, surrounded on 3 sides by high mountains, which render the harbour safe. Lon. 9. 14. E. Lat. 55. 6. N.

ABENS, or **ABENTZ**, a river in Germany.

ABENSPERG, or **ABENSBURG**, a town of Bavaria, subject to the duke, seated on the Abens, near the Danube, 15 miles SW. of Ratisbon. Lon. 11. 55. E. Lat. 48. 46. N.

ABERATH, a parish of Cardiganshire.

ABFRAVON, a borough town of Glamorganshire, governed by a portreeve, seated on the mouth of the Avon, 19 miles NW. of Cowbridge, and 107 W. from London. The vicarage, which is discharged, is worth 451. yearly. Lon. 3. 48. W. Lat. 51. 25. N.

ABERBROTHWICK, or **ARBROATH**, a small neat town, on the east coast of Scotland, in Angus-shire, 15 miles NE. of St Andrew's, and 49 NNE. from Edinburgh. It is situated on the mouth of the small river Brethick, is a royal burgh, well built and flourishing. The number of its inhabitants has greatly increased within these last 40 years, and they are now estimated at about 7000.

The chief manufactures are brown linens, or Osnaburghs, sail-cloths, and white and brown thread. The Osnaburghs were manufactured here before any encouragement was given by government, or the linen company erected at Edinburgh. It appears, from the books of the stamp-office in this town, that 1,157,851½ yards of osnaburghs and brown linens were stamped here in 1802. These were valued at 63,908 l. 8 s. 5½ d. sterling, and before the conclusion of the late war, the sail-cloth manufacture produced nearly as much. There are about 31 vessels belonging to this place, each from 60 to 160 tons, employed in the Baltic trade. The foreign imports are flax, flax-seed, timber, iron, &c. The revenues from the shore dues and other public property, is near 1000 l. sterling. At this place, in default of a natural harbour, a tolerable artificial one of piers has been formed, where, at spring tides, which rise here 15 feet, ships of 200 tons can come, and of 80 at neap-tides; but they must be dry at low water. The harbour is defended by a small battery, mounting six 12-pounders. Aberbrothwick is a royalty of very ancient erection. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 15 counsellors; has 7 incorporated trades, and unites with the burghs of Aberdeen, Montrose, Brechin, and Inverbernie, in sending a member to Parliament. The glory of this place was formerly the abbey, whose very ruins give some idea of its ancient magnificence. It was founded by William I. the Lion, in 1178, and dedicated to the celebrated primate Thomas à Becket. The founder was buried here, but there are no remains of his tomb. The monks were of the Tyronensian order, and were first brought from Kelso, whose abbot declared those of this place, on their first institution, to be free from his jurisdiction. The last abbot was the famous Cardinal Beaton, at the same time archbishop of St Andrew's, and, before his death, as great and absolute here as Wolsey was in England. King John, the English monarch, granted this monastery most uncommon privileges; for, by charter under his great seal, he exempted it *in totum et consuetudine* in every part of England, except London. The parish of Aberbrothwick is of small extent, containing little more than the town and royalty, which was erected into a separate parish from St Vigean's about 200 years ago; but it contained in

1801, 494½ inhabitants. At Aberbrothwick is a chalybeate water, similar to those of Peterhead and Glerdy. Fairs are on 31st January, 3d Wednesday of June, and 18th July. Lon. 2. 39. W. Lat. 56. 36. N.

ABERCALDER, a small village in Inverness-shire, Scotland.

ABERCOUH, a small town in Asia, 80 miles from Ispahan.

ABERCONWAY, a town of Caernarvonshire, pleasantly situated on the river Conway. It has a good harbour, and formerly carried on a considerable trade in corn. In the burying ground there is the following remarkable inscription: "Her. both the body of Nicholas Hooker, of Conway, Gent. who was the one and fortieth child of his father, William Hooker, Esq. by Alice, his wife, and the father of 27 children. He died 20th of March, 1637." Aberconway is 18 miles WNW. of Denbigh, 10 from Bangor, and 235 WNW. of London. Lon. 1. 1. W. Lat. 53. 20. N.

ABERCORN, a village and parish of West Lothian, on the S. bank of the Firth of Forth, 12 miles W. from Edinburgh. A monastery existed here in the 7th century; and the castle of Abercorn was a place of great strength in the family of the Douglases. Though no traces of their building now remain, Abercorn still gave the British title of Marquis, and the Scottish title of Earl to a branch of the family of Hamilton. The parish is about 4 mile long and 3 broad. The Roman wall is said to have begun in this parish; but it is more probable that it continued extremely well in the parish of Cramerton, at the point where Blackness Castle stands. Population of the parish and village, 814, in 1791.

ABERCORN, a small town of Georgia, N. America, 13 mile SW. of Savannah.

ABERDOLGY, a parish in Pembrokeshire, now united to that of Dupplin; pleasantly situated on the N. bank of the Earn. Its length is about 2½ miles, and its breadth nearly the same. About a mile from the river stands Dupplin Castle, the seat of the earl of Kinnoul. The population, in 1801, was 512.

ABERDARON, a bay and parish of Cardiganshire.

ABERDEEN, the principal city in the N. of Scotland, situated on the coast of the German ocean, 120 miles NE. from Edinburgh, in Lon. 1. 45 W. Lat. 57. 9. N. Under this denomination are comprehended 2 towns, **OLD** and **NEW**

ABERDEEN,

ABERDEEN, which, however, are almost united by their respective suburbs.

ABERDEEN, OLD, formerly Aberdeen, is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the mouth of the river Don, about a mile N. of New Aberdeen. It is of great antiquity, and was of some importance so long ago as 893, when, according to tradition, King Gregory the Great conferred on it some peculiar privileges. But prior to the year 1151 no authentic records are extant. In that year David I. translated hither the episcopal see of Mortlach, and the town was erected by charter into a free burgh of barony, holding directly of the crown. Renewals of this charter were obtained from many successive sovereigns, and the privileges and immunities of the burgh were finally established by King George I. By his charter the free burgesses of the town are vested with the power of choosing their own magistracy, who are, a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and council, with the deacons of 6 incorporated trades. The town consists chiefly of one long street. There is a neat town-house, a new building, and a Trades Hospital for decayed freemen and their widows, and an hospital for 12 poor men, founded by Bishop William Durbar. But the chief ornament of Old Aberdeen is the large and stately fabric of King's College, situated on the S. side of the town. It is built round a square, with cloisters on the S. side. The building is ancient, being founded in 1506 by bishop Elphinston, June IV., however, having endowed it with very large revenues and immunities, and taken it under his immediate protection, it was hence called King's College, and at the abolition of episcopacy, the Crown became the superior. The structure contains a chapel, library, museum, common hall, and lecture rooms, with a long range of modern houses, for the accommodation of the professors and students. The interior of the chapel is ruinous, but there still remains some exquisite workmanship. The steeple is vaulted with a double cross arch, above which is an imperial crown supported by eight stone pillars, and closed with a globe and two gilded crosses. The library and museum are well furnished. There is a fund of near 17,000*l.* belonging to this university for the purpose of bursaries to poor students. The session begins in November, and lasts 5 months. The government is vested in a chancellor, rector, principal, sub-princi-

pal, and procurator. The annual number of students is from 120 to 160. The first principal of the college was Hector Boethius, the Scots historian, who received a salary of 40 merks Scots, or 2*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* Sterling. The old town, being formerly the seat of a bishop, had a most magnificent cathedral, dedicated to St Machar, but, like many others, it fell a sacrifice to the religious frenzy of the reformers. Two very antique spires, and one aisle, which is used as a church, is all that is left. In this cathedral there was a fine library, which was also destroyed. Over the Don at Old Aberdeen, there is a noble Gothic bridge, of one arch, 67 feet span, and 31*ft.* high from the surface of the river. On both sides it rests on a solid ledge of rock. It was built by bishop Cheyne in 1281. The parish of Old Aberdeen, or Old Machar, is about 3 miles long from E to W, and from 1 to 5 broad; agreeably diversified by rising grounds, interspersed with gentlemen's seats, villas, plantations, and numerous manufactories. The population of Old Aberdeen and parish was 9011, in 1801.

ABERDEEN, NEW, is the capital of the shire of Aberdeen. For extent, trade, and beauty, it far exceeds any town in the north of Scotland. It is built on a gentle eminence, rising from a small bay, formed by the river Dee, over which there is an elegant bridge of 7 arches, built by bishop Durbar. The streets are numerous, spacious, and well paved; the houses are built of granite, (from adjoining quarries), generally four stories high, remarkably neat and elegant, having almost universally gardens in their rear. The whole town is about two miles in circumference, and the population is estimated at above 20,000. The municipal government is vested in a provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, town clerk, a town council, and 7 deacons of incorporated trades. The town is a royal burgh, and uniting with Abernethwick, Brechin, Inverbervie, and Montrose, sends a member to parliament. In consequence of an act of parliament passed in 1800, several new streets have been opened, and the communication to the different parts of the town facilitated and enlarged. The market place is situated in the centre of the town, and consists of a large oblong square. The town-house and the tolbooth, a square tower 120 feet high, both adorned with elegant spires, and the Mason Lodge,

rise on its northern side. Opposite the town-house, the Aberdeen Banking Company have lately erected an elegant office. In the middle of Castle Street is perhaps the most complete cross in the kingdom. It is a stone octagon building, ornamented with neat bas-reliefs of the Kings of Scotland from James I. to James VI., having a Corinthian column in the centre, mounted with an unicorn. The grammar school is a neat low building, governed by a rector, and 3 teachers. The religious establishments in the town were once very numerous, but few ancient sanctuaries now remain. In the High Street is a large church which belonged to the Franciscans. It was begun by bishop Elphinston, and finished in 1500, by bishop Dunbar. There are a number of benevolent institutions, the principal of which are, Gordon's Hospital, a handsome building, which maintains and educates from 60 to 66 boys, who are apprenticed at proper ages; and the Infirmary, supported by subscriptions, collections, and donations, relieving about 900 patients annually. On the site of a fortification built by Cromwell, a little to the E. of the town, a commodious barrack was erected in 1794. New Aberdeen is also graced with an elegant college, founded by George Keith, the Earl Marischal of Scotland, in 1593. This institution is entirely distinct from that of King's College. Various attempts have been made to unite them, but without effect. The officers are, a chancellor, rector, dean of faculties, regent, and principal. The Earl Marischal being attainted, the crown is the superior. The number of students is much the same with King's College. In both colleges, the languages, philosophy, divinity, &c. are taught by very able professors. The site of New Aberdeen having been chosen solely on account of its being more favourable to the sea trade, the maritime, as well as inland commerce of the district, naturally centers here. The trade is considerable, but might be greatly extended by an attention to the white fisheries. The harbour was long a great detriment to its trade, and occasioned the loss of many lives and much property. It was narrow at the mouth, having the easterly rocky point of the Grampian mountains on the S. and a flat blowing sand on the N. extending along the coast for many miles. By the easterly and north-east storms, the sand was driven in a long

ridge across the harbour's mouth, and what was called the bar. Upon this bar the depth of water at low tide was sometimes not above 3 feet. Clearing away the sand, though but a partial and temporary remedy, was very expensive to the community. The town at last came to the resolution of erecting a strong pier on the N. side of the harbour. This pier is 1200 feet long, and gradually increases in thickness and height, as it approaches to the sea, where the head or rounding is 60 feet diameter at the base, and the perpendicular elevation is 38 feet. The whole is built of granite, the most durable stone known; many of the outside stones are above 8 tons weight, with hewn beds. It was built under the direction of Mr Smeaton; and the expense, amounting to above 17,000*l.*, is defrayed by doubling the harbour dues, which are chiefly paid by the inhabitants. A little to the S. of the bar, they have now a depth of 17 fathoms at low water; and at the harbour mouth, from 8 to 9 fathoms, where they had formerly but a few feet. Aberdeen once enjoyed a good share of the tobacco trade; but of late years its chief imports were from the Baltic, and a few merchant trade to the West Indies, the Levant, and North America. Its exports are stockings, thread, salmon, and oat-meal. The first is a most important article, being estimated at no less than 183,000*l.* annually; and employing in the spinning, knitting, &c. a very considerable portion of the inhabitants of the county. The thread manufacture is another considerable article, though trifling in comparison of the woollen. The salmon fisheries on the Dee are a good branch of trade. About 46 boats, and 130 men, are employed on the first; and in some years, 167,000 lbs of fish have been sent pickled to London, and about 900 barrels of salted fish exported to France, Italy, &c. The fishery on the Don is far less considerable. The fish of this river are taken in cruives above the bridge; a practice contrary to the ancient laws of the kingdom, unless where the nature of the water rendered the net fishery impracticable. The inhabitants likewise export considerable quantities of pickled pork, which they formerly disposed of to the Dutch for victualling their East India ships and men of war; the Aberdeen pork has the reputation of being the best cured of any in Europe for keeping on long voyages. It is however remarkable, that there is

not a single-decked vessel fitted out from Aberdeen, for the herring or white fisheries, for which this port is so well adapted. From a round hill at the west end of the city, flow two springs, one of pure water, and the other of a quality resembling the German Spa. Fairs are on the 31st Jan. 2d Wed. June, and 13th July. The parish of New Aberdeen, or St Nicholas, is of small extent, being confined to the limits of the town on every side except the SE. where it extends to the sea, including Footdee, a considerable village, with a neat *chapel of ease*. The bridge over the Dee, which was built in 1530, was mostly rebuilt by the magistrates of Aberdeen, in 1724.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the NW. by Banffshire, and the Deveron; on the N. and NE. by the German Ocean; on the S. by the counties of Kincardine, Angus, and Perth; and on the W. by Invernesshire. Its length from NE. to SW. is about 80 miles; its breadth not quite 30. It comprehends the districts of Mar, Garioch, Strathbogie, and the greater part of Buchan; and sends one member to parliament. It is washed on the east and north by the ocean; and abounds in sea-ports, from whence there is a safe and ready passage to the Orkneys and Shetland Isles, the Greenland fisheries, Norway, and the regions round the Baltic, the German coast, Holland, and Flanders. It is watered by numerous streams, all of them the resort of salmon, and whose banks display the most extensive plantations, as well as natural woods in Britain. In the river Ythan, is also a celebrated pearl fishery, where some pearls have been found, which have sold singly so high as 2l. or 3l. Besides the fish of the rivers, the sea coast abounds with all kinds of excellent fish. The subterranean stores of this county, as far as yet discovered, consist chiefly of granite, slate, manganese, plumbago, limestone, amianthus, amethysts, and other precious stones. The soil of this extensive county is very various, and agriculture, in general, rude. The high grounds present much excellent pasture, while great part of the lowlands yield very grateful returns to tillage. This county is noted for the thriving state of its manufactures of linen and wool, in which it promises shortly to rival the superior region of the Clyde.

ABERDOUR, a small town in Fifeshire, Scotland, with a good harbour,

on the Frith of Forth, about 10 miles NW. of Edinburgh. In former times it belonged to the Viponts; in 1126, it was transferred to the Mortimers by marriage, and afterwards to the Douglasses. William, Lord of Liddesdale, surnamed the Flower of Chivalry, in the reign of David II. conveyed it by charter to James Douglass, ancestor of the present owner, the Earl of Morton. The monks of Inchcolm had a grant of a burial-place here, from Alan de Mortimer in the reign of Alexander III. The nuns, usually styled the poor Clares, had a convent at this place. This village gives name to the parish, on the eastern border of which stands the Old Castle of Aberdeen. Population in 1801, 1620.

ABERDOUR, a parish in Aberdeenshire, in the district of Buchan, of an irregular form, extending along the shores of the Moray Frith, from E. to W. 6½ miles; and from N. to S. its greatest extent is about 10, but in many places not more than a mile and an half in breadth. In 1801 the population was 1306.

ABERFELDY, a flourishing village near Taybridge, in Perthshire, Scotland, on the great military road, 76 miles N. from Edinburgh.

ABERTORD, or **ABERFORTH**, a small town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, 16 miles SW. of York, and 184 NNW. from London. It has a market every Wednesday, and 4 fairs on the first Wednesdays of April, May, October, and after St Luke's day. It is noted for pin-making. Lon. 1. 21. W. Lat. 53. 13. N.

ABERFOYLE, a parish in the county of Perth, 11 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, in the western extremity of which the Forth has its rise. It is remarkable for its picturesque scenery, its fine lakes and numerous streams, and the marked direction taken by the Grampians through the lower part of it; as well as for producing a great variety of rare plants, a list of which is given by Mr Graham, in Sir J. Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland. The population in 1801, was 711.

ABERFRAW, a village of N. Wales, in the isle of Anglesey, formerly a place of note, the princes of N. Wales having had a palace in it. It is now much reduced, though it has 4 fairs, on the 7th March, 25d Oct. 11th Dec. and Wednesday after Trinity, all for cattle. In the neighbourhood, a considerable flannel manufactory is carried on. It lies 6 miles

miles NW. of Newburgh. Lon. 4. 36. W. Lat. 53. 13. N.

ABERFRAW, a town in the Isle of Man, anciently named Gadiva.

ABERGAVENTNY, a well built town in Monmouthshire, 16 miles W. of Monmouth, and 142 W. by N. from London, containing about 500 houses, two churches, and an old castle. It has two weekly markets and 3 fairs, on May 1, Tuesday after Trinity, and Sept. 25. Lon. 3. 5. W. Lat. 51. 50. N.

ABERGLIDY, a village of N. Wales, in Denbighshire, 5 miles W. by S. of St Asaph, and 224 from London, which has 4 annual fairs for cattle, on the 2d of April, 20th of August, 9th of October, and the day before Holy Thursday.

ABERGERLECH, or **ABERGUILLY**, a village of S. Wales, in Caermarthenshire, with 2 fairs, on the 2d and 7th of October, for cattle. It lies 12 miles N. by E. of Caermathen.

ABERLADY, a small village in East Lothian in Scotland, containing about 100 inhabitants. It gives name to the parish where it is situated, the total population of which in 1801, was 875.

ABERLEMNO, a village of Angusshire, in Scotland, 6 miles SW. from Brechin. It gives name to the parish, in which there are several large ancient stones, covered with rude sculpture, supposed to have been erected by Malcolm II. in memory of a victory over the Danes. The population is near 1000.

ABERLEY, **ABURLEY**, or **ABBOTSLEY**, in Worcester.

ABERLOUR, a parish in Banffshire on the S. bank of the Spey, about 9 miles long and 7 broad. It contains about 820 inhabitants.

ABERNETHY, a small town in Strathern, a district of Perthshire, in Scotland, seated near the junction of the Erne with the Tay. It is said to have been the seat of the Pictish kings, as well as the see of an archbishop. In the town church-yard is a round tower 71 feet high and 48 in circumference, the only one besides that of Brechin in Scotland. The town is much decayed; the chief manufacture is that of household linen, and silestias for the market of Perth. The town is a burgh of barony, of which Lord Douglass is superior, governed by two bailies and 15 counsellors. Fairs are on the 12th Feb. 4th Wednesday of May, and 2d Thursday of Nov. Abernethy gives name to the parish in

which it lies; and the population in 1801, was 1355.

ABERNETHY, another town of Scotland, in Morayshire, on the Spey, reported also to have been a seat of the Pictish monarchs, and the see of an archbishop. The former may possibly have been true of both, but the latter must be a mistake occasioned by the similarity of the names. This village also gives name to the parish, as well as to the presbytery in which it is situated. The parish is joined to that of Kincairdine. The united parishes lie almost equally in the counties of Moray and Inverness, and are famous for some very extensive natural forests; particularly of fir wood, which are said to exceed all those of Scotland put together. They contain near 1000 inhabitants.

ABERNYTE, a small parish of Perthshire, in Scotland, about 3 miles in length, and 2 broad, equi-distant from Perth and Dundee, and 3 miles from the firth of Tay. It is situated in those hills that rise gradually from the Cause of Gowrie to the top of Dunsinnan. Population in 1801, 271.

ABERSBERG, a town in Upper Bavaria.

ABERTANNOT, in Shropshire, near Oswestry.

ABERTARFF, a populous parish in Invernessshire, united to that of Bolestone, which contains the celebrated Fall of Foyers.

ABERTIVY, a river in Wales, formerly named Tyllus.

ABERWINGREGIN, a town in Caernarvonshire, 250 miles from London.

ABERWOON, Glamorganshire, near Swansea.

ABERYSTWITII, a town of South Wales, in Cardiganshire, seated on the Istwith, near its confluence with the Riddal, where they fall into the sea. It lies 203 miles WNW. from London, and 30 NE. from Cardigan. It was formerly fortified with a castle, and defended with walls; but both are now in ruins. It is, however, rich and populous, having a great trade in lead, a considerable fishing of herrings, cod, and whittings, and a good weekly market on Monday. In the bathing season, this town is a fashionable watering place. Lon. 4. 0. W. Lat. 52. 25. N.

ABESKOUN, or **ABOUN**, an island in the Caspian Sea, about 12 miles from Ispahan.

ABESLEY,

ABESLEY, in Hampshire, between Ringwood and Fordingbridge.

ABETONE, in Staffordshire.

ABEX, a country of Africa, on the Red sea, which bounds it on the E.; on the W. it is bounded by Abyssinia and Nubia, on the N. by Egypt, and on the S. by the coast of Ajan. The chief towns are Arkeko, or Erococo, and Snaquam; which last is the capital, and the seat of a governor. It is subject to the Turks; and is very sandy and barren, being destitute of water. The heat is excessive, and the air unhealthy to Europeans. In the mountains are forests of ebony trees; abounding with wild beasts. It is 500 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The inhabitants are Muhometans.

ABIHER, **HABAR**, or **EBHER**, a city of Persian Irak, or Ancient Parthia, with a small river of the same name, running through the middle of it, which makes it very pleasant. It, mosques, bazars, inns, &c. are elegant, and their gardens are of immense extent. It contains 2500 houses, and is governed by a Deroga. Lon. 50. 59. E. Lat. 36. 11. N.

ABIAD, a town of Upper Ethiopia, on the coast of Abex, seated on a high mountain, and remarkable for its trade in cotton, ebony, and aromatic plants.

ABIAGRASSO, a town of Italy, seated on the Naviglio Canal, comprehended in the ex-archdiocese of Milan. Lon. 9. 11. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

ABINGDON, or **ABINGTON**, a town of Bucks, on the Thames, so named from an abbey formerly built in it, 6 miles S. of Oxford, 47 E. of Gloucester, and 35 W. from London. It is a good thoroughfare, and has a market on Monday and Friday. The streets are well paved, and have a spacious area in the centre, where the markets are held, and where an elegant market-house is built, supported by lofty pillars, with a handsome town house of free-stone above it, where the assizes, session, and other county-meetings, are often held. It has two churches, dedicated to St. Nicholas and St. Helena, said to have been erected by the abbots; and two hospitals, the one for 12 persons, 6 of each sex, the other for 26, 13 of each; besides two charity schools. This town is supposed by Bishop Gibson to be the place called *Abingdon*, in the Saxon annals, where two synods are said to have been held, in A. D. 712 and 821. It was incorporated by Queen Mary I. and sends two members to parliament, who are elected by the suffrages of all

the inhabitants, except paupers. Lon. 1. 12. W. Lat. 51. 42. N.

ABINGER, a village in Surry, near Darking.

ABINGTON, a post town, and capital of Washington county, Virginia, situated near the E. side of the N. branch of Holstein river. Here is a jail, and a court-house, where the district and county courts are held. It is 300 miles WSW. of Richmond, and 587 from Philadelphia. Lon. 7. 0. W. Lat. 36. 57. N.

ABINGTON, a small town of Harford county, Maryland, pleasantly situated upon an eminence, one mile WSW. of Hartford. A college was instituted here by the Methodists in 1785, and named Cokesbury, in honour of their two principal bishops. It is 24 miles NE. by E. of Baltimore, and 78 SW. of Philadelphia.

ABINGTON, a township of the United States, in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 22 miles SE. of Boston. It contained 1453 inhabitants in 1797.

ABINGTON, a village in Pennsylvania, 12 miles N. of Philadelphia.

ABINGWORTH, a village in Surry, near Godalming and Stoke.

ABITIBBI, a small lake in Upper Canada.

ABITIBBI, or **ABFITIBBI**, a river which runs out of the above lake northwards, and joins Moose river near its mouth at James's Bay.

ABITIBIS, a lake N. of Nepissing Lake, the NE. boundary of Canada in New South Wales. It communicates with James's Bay near Moose Fort. Lon. 78. 5. W. Lat. 59. 3. N.

ABIUI, a small town in Beira, Portugal, containing about 1500 inhabitants. Lon. 7. 10. W. Lat. 10. 20. N.

ARKARPOUR, a town of the district of Jaunpur in Hindoostan near the river Goudrae. Lon. 82. 50. E. Lat. 24. 58. N.

ABKHAS, one of the 7 nations in the countries comprehended between the Black sea and the Caspian. Their principal and most ancient settlements are on the southern slope of the mountains lying between the river Cuban and the Black sea. They are tributary to the Turks, and are divided into two governments, the Western and the Eastern, each subject to a bashaw, commonly chosen from among the principal natives. One of these resides at Sotchukkale, and the other at Soghummkale. The capital is Anacopir, formerly Nicopsis. The

Abkhas

Abkhas speak an original language, essentially different from all the known languages, though appearing to have a very remote affinity to that of the Circassians. They have very little religion, though they preserve some traces of Christianity.

ABLAI, or **ABLAY**, a country in Great Tartary, subject to the Russians, but whose chief is a Calmuck. The inhabitants are called Buchars, and acknowledge the Russian government only for protection. Ablai lies E. of the river Ir-tis, and extends 500 leagues above the southern frontiers of Siberia. Lon. from 72 to 83 E. Lat. 51. to 54. N.

ABLENCH, a village in Worcester, near Flanbury.

ABLINGTON, two villages, viz. 1. in Gloucestershire, near Fairford; 2. in Wilts, 4 miles from Ambresbury.

ABLIS, a town of France, in Orleans.

ABLODS COURT, a village near Gloucester, on the Severn.

ABLOE, a town of Little Tartary, lying between the river Dnieper and the Black sea. Lon. 33. 15. E. Lat. 46. 20. N.

ABNAKIS, an Indian nation in North America, between New England and Canada, remarkable for their indolence.

ABNEY, Derbyshire, in the High Peak.

ABNUB, a town of Egypt, on the Banks of the Nile. Lon. 36. 2. E. Lat. 25. 03½. N.

ABO, a sea-port, the capital of Swedish Finland, which lies upon the point where the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland unite. It is a good port; and is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Upsal. It has an university, founded by Queen Christina in 1640, and endowed with the same privileges as that of Upsal; besides a school, founded by Gustavus Adolphus, for 300 scholars. The town is tolerably well built, and the inhabitants export linen, corn, and planks. Here the treaty of peace between Russia and Sweden in 1743 was concluded. It lies 120 miles NE. of Stockholm. Lon. 22. 18. E. Lat. 60. 27. N.

ABOCROE, a tract of the Guinea coast, rich in gold.

ABOERA, a city on the Gold Coast.

ABO-FLOT, or **ABO-HUS**, an ancient fort in Finland, on a peninsula near the mouth of the river Auri.

ABOIM DE NO-BREVA A-COATA, a district of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura.

ABOMEY, a town on the Guinea coast. Lon. 4. 0. E. Lat. 8. 20. N.

ABORAM, a small island on the coast of Morocco, whose inhabitants live chiefly by fishing.

ABORNOL, a village in Sussex, near Arundel.

ABORROWS, in Cornwall, near Helston Downs.

ABOTHNA, a town of Upper Ethiopia, the neighbourhood of which is remarkable for forests of tamarinds and box-trees.

ABOUHARRA, a town of Syria, situated in Lon. 38. 0. E. Lat. 35. 0. N.

ABOUHHE, in Upper Egypt, 90 French leagues from Cairo near the Nile, although now in a ruinous and decayed state, formerly a great town.

ABOULLONA, a lake and island in ancient Mysia, Asiatic Turkey.

ABOUKIR, a small town of Egypt, lying in the desert between Alexandria and Rosetta. It is the ancient *Canopus*; and is situated, according to Mr Savary, 6 leagues from Pharos. The town is built upon a rock, which forms a handsome road for shipping, and is out of the reach of inundations.

ABOUKIR, or **BEQUIRES**, an island in the mouth of the Nile, near which admiral Nelson defeated the French fleet. See **BEQUIRES**.

ABOUTIGE, **ABUTISH**, or **ABOHIF**, a town in Upper Egypt, near the Nile, where great quantities of poppies grow, of which the natives make the best opium in the Levant. It was formerly a large town, but is now much reduced. Lon. 49. 0. E. Lat. 26. 30. N.

ABOYNE, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, composed of the districts of Aboyne and Glentana. That part of the parish, about 4 miles in length and 3 in breadth, lying on each side of the Dee, is well cultivated; but the other extending 10 miles farther, consists of the woods of Glentana. Charlestown of Aboyne is a pleasant little town, and much frequented by invalids for the air and goat whey. It is a borough of barony under the earl of Aboyne, and has a weekly market and four fairs. Population in 1801, 916.

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

ABRAM, a village in Lancashire, near Leigh.

ABRAMHOE, a large and populous city on the Gold Coast of Africa.

ABRAMS CREEK, a river in North America

America, which falls into that of Hudson, near the city of Hudson.

ABRANTES, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the Tajo, and belonging to a marquis of that title. It is situated on a high ground, is surrounded with gardens and olive trees, contains 55,000 inhabitants, and has 4 convents, an hospital, and an alms-house. Lon. 7. 18. W. Lat. 39. 13. N.

ABREIRO, a town of Tra-los-montes, in Portugal, containing between 200 and 300 inhabitants, and comprehending a district of 10 parishes. Lon. 7. 19. W. Lat. 41. 20. N.

ABRENNER, a town and conical mountain of Turcomania, where there are medicinal springs.

ABRETANA, a part of ancient Mysia, situated between Ancyra of Phrygia and the river Rhyndacus

ABREYNATCH, a village in Essex near Rufford.

ABRIDGE, Essex, near Lambourn.

ABRIGHTLED, near Shrewsbury.

ABRISKER, Brecknockshire.

ABRITISCH, or the city of Venus in upper Egypt near the Nile. It contains some noble ruins and was once a bishop's see.

ABROJOS, or **BAXOS DE BABUCA**, a bank with several small islands and rocks in the Atlantic. Lon. 69. 40. W. Lat. 21. 5. N.

ABROKE, Surrey, near Cobham.

ABROLHOS, dangerous shoals, about 50 miles from the coast of Brazil.

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

ABRUG-BANYA, a populous town in Transylvania, on the river Ompay, 35 miles above Alba Julia. There are mines of gold and silver near it, and the mine court is held in it. Lon. 23. 24. E. Lat. 46. 50 N.

ABRUZZO, a province of Naples, bounded on the E. by the gulf of Venice, on the N. and W. by Ancona, Umbria, and the Campagna di Roma, and on the S. by the Terra di Lavoro and Molise. It is divided into two parts by the river Pescara, called Ulteriore and Citeriore. The former has Aquila, and the latter Solomona, for its capital. It has two mountains, Cavallo and Mayallo, besides the Appenines. The top of Mayallo is always covered with snow, and the woods are infested with bears and wolves. The country, though cold, is fertile in corn, rice, fruits, saffron, vines, and olives. The rice of Teramo

is little inferior to that of Lombardy. A great deal of it is exported, as well as of oil, waxes, and Turkey wheat; but the staple commodity is wool, the greatest part of which is sent off unwrought, there being no woollen manufactures in the province, except two small ones of coarse cloth. The sheep, after spending the summer on the mountains, are brought down to pass the winter in the warm plains of Puglia, and some other places on the coast, where the snow does not lie. Formerly the territory of Aquila furnished Italy almost exclusively with saffron; but since the culture of that plant has been so much followed in Lombardy, it has failed in Abruzzo. In the maritime tracts of country, the cultivation of liquorice has been increased of late years, but foreigners export the roots in their natural state. In the province of Teramo there is a manufactory of pottery ware, for which there is a great demand in Germany, by the way of Trieste, as it is remarkably hard and fine; but this is falling off by being abandoned entirely to the ignorance of common workmen. This whole coast, 100 miles in length, is destitute of sea-ports; and the only spots where the produce can be embarked, are dangerous inconvenient roads, at the mouths of rivers, and along a lee shore. The difficulty of procuring shipping, and loading goods, frequently causes great quantities of them to rot on land; which damps industry, and prevents all improvements in agriculture. Villages, castles, and feudatory estates, are to be met with in abundance: but the numbers of their inhabitants are to be reckoned by hundreds, not by thousands: in a word, the political and social system of the province shows no signs of that vigour which nature so remarkably displays here in all her operations. Both the antiquary and the naturalist may travel here with exquisite pleasure and profit; the former will find treasures of inscriptions, and inedited monuments appertaining to the warlike nations that once covered the face of the country: the natural philosopher will have a noble field for observation, in the stupendous mountains that rise on all sides. The character and disposition of the inhabitants, though they vary a little among themselves, according to situation and climate, differ essentially from those of the natives of the more southern provinces of Naples. This proceeds

from a difference of origin; for the Lombards, who were barbarians, but not cruel; poor, but hospitable; endowed with plain honest sense, though possessed of little acuteness or subtilty; remained peaceable proprietors of the mountainous regions of Abruzzo, till the Normans, who were accustomed to a similar climate, came and dispossessed them. The Greeks, who retained almost every other part of the kingdom under their dominion, never had any sway here. For this reason the inhabitants of Abruzzo still bear a great resemblance to their northern progenitors or ancestors. To this day, one may trace in them the same goodness of heart, but great indolence, and repugnance to lively exertions; a fault that proceeds rather from a want of active virtue than a disposition to wickedness. Remnants of ancient northern customs existed here so late as the beginning of this century; and, among the mountaineers, very evident traces of the Frank and Teutonic languages may be discovered.

ABS, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche, formerly the chief town of Vaures and a bishop's see, now in a very ruinous state.

ABSCOURT, a village in Surry, near Walton upon Thames.

ABSHEATS, Northumberland, near Morpeth.

ABSHOT, Hampshire, near Titchfield.

ABSPERG, a small town in Suabia, near Auspach.

ABSTEINEN, a district and village of Prussia, in the circle of Tapien, a mountainous and pleasant country, so fertile in corn and cattle, that it is called the storehouse of Lithuania.

ABSTHORP, and **ABSTORNE**, Nottinghamshire.

ABSTON and **WICK**, Gloucestershire, 7 miles from Bristol, on the road to London.

ABTON, Shropshire, near Wenlock.

ABU GINGE, a town of Egypt, on the West in Bank of the Nile. Lat. 28. 52½. N.

ABURQUERQUE, a town of Spain, in the province of Estramadura, situated on a branch of the river Guadiana. Lon. 6 2. W. Lat. 38. 54. N.

ABURY, or **AUBURY**, a town in Wilts, near Marlborough Downs, noted for the stupendous remains of a Druidical temple, like Stonehenge, on Salisbury plain.

ABUSIR, a small town on the coast of Egypt, near 30 m. SW. of Alexandria,

ABUTUA, a province of Casraria, which abounds in gold.

ABUTICHI, formerly **ABYDOS**, an ancient city of Egypt, celebrated for its grandeur, having contained the palace of Memnon, and temple of Osiris; but now only a heap of ruins without inhabitants. The principal remains of its noble structures, are the tomb of Ismandes, and a profusion of prostrate columns, figures, &c. Lon 6 20. E. Lat. 26. 30. N.

ABY, a village in Lincolnshire, near Alford

ABYDOS, a town and castle of Asia Minor, now the southern castle of the Dardanelles, situated at the strait called Gallipoli. Here all ships from the Archipelago are searched. Lon 27 36. E. Lat. 40 16. N.

ABYLA, one of Hercules's Pillars, on the African side, called by the Spaniards *Sierra de las Mojas*, over against Calpe, in Spain, the other Pillar; supposed to have been formerly joined, but separated by Hercules, and thus to have given entrance to the sea, now called the *Mah-tarracan*, the limits of the labours of Hercules.

ABYNHALI, Gloucestershire.

ABYO, or **ABUSO**, one of the Philippine islands, in the East Indies, between Mindanao and Luzon. Here the Spaniards have a fort, and carry on a good trade with their American territories. Lon. 192. 15. E. Lat. 10. 0. N.

ABYSSINIA, a kingdom of Africa, called by some *Highland Ethiopia*, and by the Arabians *AlHabash*, extends 900 miles in length, and 800 in breadth, comprehending no less than 378,000 square miles. It lies between the 26° and 44° lon. E. and between the 6° and 20° lat. N. It is bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Sennaar or Nubia; on the E. partly by Damala, and partly by the Red Sea; on the W. by Gorham; and on the S. by the kingdoms of Gingiro and Alaba. It contains, according to Mr Bruce, 12 provinces, viz. Masuah, Tigre, Samen, Begemder, Amhara, Wala-ka, Gojam, Damot, Maisha, Dembea, Kuara, and Nara. A chain of lofty mountains extend about 6 degrees S. along the middle of the country, towards the Cape of Good Hope, nearly in the same manner the river Nile does the northern. This celebrated river takes its rise at the foot of a high mountain in the province of Gojam. The other rivers which water this country, are chiefly branches of the Nile, as the *White*, the

Moraba

Moraba, &c. There are several lakes, and all the waters are well stored with fish. By the falling of the rains, between April and September, the rivers are usually swollen to a great height, and overflow wide portions of the country. But being periodical and foreseen, the danger they might otherwise occasion is easily avoided, and the rich stores of mud left behind is an ample recompence for any temporary inconvenience the inhabitants may suffer. It is to this cause that the great fertility of their country is owing; and these great rains, instead of an annoyance, seem wisely intended as an antidote against the effects which the parching heat that prevails the other half of the year might produce. It is only in the low champagne country that the heat is excessive; on the tops of the mountains, which are all very lofty, the inhabitants enjoy a delightful coolness of temperature, which is perhaps a more inducing reason than the fertility of the mountainous soil, for their embracing a considerable portion of the husbandman's time, when their speed and energy sides seem so hostile to his attempt. The whole of this country, whether mountain or valley, is indeed a scene of constant verdure, and, under judicious management, none is more adapted for rearing delicious fruits. Grapes, peaches, pomegranates, citrons, and oranges, grow here in abundance; and of various sorts of figs, the *musette*, supposed to be the *mantrahe* of Moses, a large delicious fruit, is almost the exclusive aliment of the lower ranks, proving wholesome and nourishing. Barley, melle, wheat, and a grain called *teff*, is the ordinary produce of the country; the wheat makes excellent bread, but it is only used by superior people, while the *teff* forms the bread of the community. Abyssinia also produces the cotton herb in great plenty, and most of the odoriferous and medicinal herbs known in Europe, as well as some peculiar to itself. No country produces a greater number or variety of quadrupeds. Of black cattle there are various species; also great numbers of sheep, and a variety of asses; though there are no zebras, and no great variety of dogs or foxes. Among the wild animals, are lions, boars, leopards, rhinoceroses, camelopardales, antelopes, panthers, hippopotamuses, crocodiles, and several others for which we have no English name. But of all the quadrupeds of this country, there is none exceeds the

hyæna for merciless and savage ferocity, which are more numerous than the sheep, and frequent the most public haunts of men. The number of birds is still greater than that of the quadrupeds; the high and low countries being equally stored with them. There are many species of eagle, and still more of the vulture, which infests all parts of the country. There are not many owls in Abyssinia, but they are amazingly large and beautiful. There are many different kinds of swallows not known in Europe; web-footed water fowls are not in great variety; storks and snipes being most numerous. There is but one species of geese, called the Golden Goose, or Goose of the Nile, which is common to all the south of Africa. Of the various insects produced in Abyssinia, the most extraordinary is a species of fly, called *Zalzalga*, which, though very little larger than a bee, is more ominous both to man and beast than the largest quadrupeds of the forest. The prodigious of this animal emits a venom so fatal to cattle, producing even through the camels hardy coat of mail, that in some parts of the country great emigrations are made in the beginning of the rainy season, when they most abound, to prevent the total destruction of their flocks. The Abyssinians in general are of an olive complexion, tall, graceful, and well featured. Those who are neither mechanics nor tradesmen, (which few of them are), nor tillers of the ground, are inured to bear arms; which are a head-piece, a buckler, a coat of mail, bows and arrows, darts, pikes capped with iron at both ends, a snag and a sword; they have very few fire arms, and these were introduced by the Portuguese. The habit of persons of quality is a fine siken, or fine cotton vest, with a kind of scarf. The citizens have the same habit, only coarser. The common people have nothing but a pair of cotton drawers, and a scarf which covers the rest of their body. The women are of a healthy constitution, active, and moderately handsome, having neither flat noses nor thick lips like the negroes; and nature is so friendly, that they stand in little need of midwives, which is indeed the case of most countries in the torrid zone. They appear, as in Europe, in public, and are admitted into the company of men. Both males and females are witty and ingenious, though remarkably ignorant both of arts and sciences, which is perhaps greatly owing to the

want of proper means to acquire knowledge. Their language is the Ethiopic, which bears a great affinity with the Arabic. The Abyssinian nation being composed of a mixture of Moors, Pagans, Jews, and Christians, the language, as well as the manners and customs of the people, experience various modifications in different parts. The supreme government is monarchical, and the prince absolute. Though the government be hereditary in one family, it is in the option of the prince to give it to *any* of his sons. The revenues of the kingdom arise chiefly from the annual tribute paid by subordinate governors, the tenth of all the cattle of the country, and different imposts on the trade of the country. Manufactures are almost wholly wanting in this country. They should seem indeed, by their churches and other ruins, to have had a knowledge of architecture; but the workmen were sent for from other countries, and were forced to do all themselves. Gold, silver, copper, and iron, are the principal ores with which the mines of this extensive part of Africa abound; but not above one-third is made use of by way of merchandise, or converted into money; for which they have little or no use, except in payment of their troops, and the expenses of the court. For this purpose, they cut their gold into small pieces; and in lieu of small money, they make use of rock salt, as white as snow, and as hard as stone, taken out of the mountain of Lafta, and put into the king's warehouses, where it is reduced into tablets of a foot long, and three inches broad, ten of which are worth about a French crown. When they are circulated in trade, they are reduced into still smaller pieces, as occasion requires. This salt is also applied to the same purposes as common sea salt. With this mineral salt they purchase pepper, spices, and silk stuffs, which are brought by the Indians, to their ports in the Red Sea. Cardamoms, ginger, aloes, myrrh, cassia, civet, ebony wood, ivory, wax, honey, cotton, and linens of various sorts and colours, are merchandises which might be had from Abyssinia; to which may be added sugar, hemp, flax, and excellent wines, if these people had the art of preparing them. There are in this country the finest emeralds that are any where to be found; some so large and so perfect as to be almost of inestimable value. The greatest part of

the merchandises abovementioned, are more for foreign than inland trade. Their domestic commerce consists chiefly in salt, honey, buck-wheat, grey pease, citrons, oranges, lemons, and other fruits, herbage and provisions, necessary for the support of life. The places generally frequented by those Abyssinian merchants who dare venture to carry their commodities by sea themselves, are Arabia Felix, and the Indies, particularly Goa, Cambay, Bengal, and Sumatra. The most considerable of their ports on the Red sea, to which foreign merchants commonly resort, are those of Mette, Azum, Zajalla, Maga, Dazo, Patea, and Brava. The trade of the Abyssinians by land is considerable. Bands of them arrive yearly at Egypt, particularly at Cairo, laden with gold dust, which they bring to barter for the merchandises of that country or of Europe. One of the principal branches of the trade of the Abyssinians is that of slaves; who are esteemed in the Indies and Arabia the best and most faithful of all that any of the kingdoms of Africa can furnish.—Gondar is the capital of Abyssinia. Besides the large towns, there are a great number of villages, which in some places are so thick sown, that they look like one continued town: the houses are in general very mean, being but one storey high, and built of straw, earth, and lime. In most of the towns the houses are separated by hedges, which are always green, and mixed with flowers and fruit trees at a certain distance from each other, which affords an agreeable prospect.

ACADA, a town on the coast of Guinea. Lon. 0. 5. E. Lat. 4. 20. N.

ACADIA. See **NOVA SCOTIA**.

ACAMBOU, a kingdom on the coast of Guinea in Africa, whose king is absolute, and one of the most powerful on the coast; his subjects, though warlike and brave, are haughty, rapacious, and cruel.

ACANIMINA, a coast town of S. Guinea.

ACANIS, a town on the Guinea coast, the neighbourhood of which furnishes a great deal of gold to the European traders. Lon. 2. 3. W. Lat. 9. 34. N.

ACANNY, an inland country on the Gold coast of Guinea, which affords the best gold, and in great plenty: also a town or village in that country. Lon. 0. 30. E. Lat. 8. 30. N.

ACANTHON, a mountain of Ethiopia.

ACAPALA, a town of New Spain in the

the province of Chiapa, and audience of Mexico.

ACAPULCO, a considerable town and port in Mexico, on the South Sea. It has a fine harbour, from whence a ship, (sometimes two) annually sails to Manilla in the Philippine islands, near the coast of China, in Asia; and another returns annually from thence with all the treasures of the East Indies, such as diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and other precious stones; the rich carpets of Persia, the camphire of Borneo; the benjamin and ivory of Pegu and Cambodia; the silks, muslins, and calicoes of Mogul; the gold dust, tea, china ware, silk, and cabinets of China and Japan; besides cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, and pepper; insomuch that this single ship contains more riches than many whole fleets. Annual ships also arrive from Lima, and other ports of Chili and Peru, with specie, &c. The goods brought to Acapulco are carried to the city of Mexico, above 200 miles distant, by mules and pack horses, and from thence to Vera Cruz on the North Sea, in order to be shipped for Europe. Acapulco itself is a small place, consisting of about 300 thatched houses. Ships arrive at the port by two inlets, separated from each other by a small island; the entrance into them in the day time is by means of a sea-breeze, as the sailing out in the night time is effected by a land-breeze. A wretched fort, 42 pieces of cannon, and a garrison of 60 men defend it. The bason which constitutes this harbour is surrounded by lofty mountains, which are destitute of water. The air here is hot, heavy, and unwholesome. Upon the arrival of the galleons, traders flock here from all the provinces of Mexico, to exchange European toys, their own cochineal, and about 437,500 l. Sterling of silver, for spices, muslins, printed linsens, silk, perfumes, and the gold works of Asia. Lon. 102. 35. W. Lat. 17. 0. N.

ACARADY, a country on the South coast of Guinea, remarkable for fine pure gold.

ACARAI, or rather **ACARIA**, a town of Paraguay in South America, built by the Jesuits in 1624. Lon, 51. 5. W. Lat. 26. 0. S.

ACARNE, a town near Magnesia in Asian Turkey, the residence of Hermias the tyrant, who for his cruelty was sewed up in an ox hide by his subjects, and baited to death.

ACARON, a town of Palestine, called

Ekron in Scripture. It was the place of the idol Baalzebub.

ACASABASTIAN, a river of Mexico, in the province of Vera Paz, which runs into the gulf of Dulce.

ACASABATIAN, a small town seated on the above river.

ACASTER, in the E. riding of Yorkshire. *Acaster-Over*, in ditto, near Wetherly.

ACASUCHITIAU, a town of Mexico, in the province of Angelos.

ACAXI, a town in the Island of Japan, 25 leagues from Meaco.

ACBARABAD See **AGRA**.

ACCARA, a town on the coast of Guinea. Lon. 2. 29. E. Lat. 6. 46. N.

ACCLE, Norfolk, between Norwich and Yarmouth.

ACCLETON, Shropshire, near Stottesden.

ACCOMAC, a maritime county of Virginia, 50 miles in length, and 13 in breadth. It is bounded N. by the state of Maryland; E. by the Atlantic ocean; W. by the Chesepak bay; and S. by Southampton county. It contains 9597 free persons, and 4262 slaves. A district court is held at the court-house of this county, for Acconac and Southampton counties, on the 14th of May and October; and a county court for Acconac is held the last Tuesday in every month.

ACCRINGTON, New and Old, 2 villages in Lancashire, in the parish of Whalley.

ACDIA, a town of the Campagna di Roma in Italy. Lon. 13. 7. E. Lat. 41. 41. N.

ACEDES, or **ACEDUM**, an ancient town of Italy, now called **CENIDA**, which see.

ACELUM, an ancient town of Italy, in the Trevizane, now called **ALSOLO**, which see.

ACERENZA, a small town of the province of Basilicata, in the kingdom of Naples, formerly the see of an archbishop. Lon 16. 5. E. Lat. 40. 20. N.

ACERNO, a town of Italy, in the interior principality of Naples, with a bishop's see; situated 17 miles SW. of Conza, and 12 NE. of Salerno. Lon. 15. 6. E. Lat. 40. 45. N.

ACERRA, a town in the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, seated on the river Agno, 7 miles NE. of Naples, and 20 SW. of Benevento. Lon. 14. 30. E. Lat. 40. 55. N.

ACH, a town of Suabia, in the land-gravate

grave of Nellenburg, on the river *Ach*, 14 miles NE. of Schaffhausen.

ACHA, a district of Sus, in Barbary.

ACHAIA, now **LIVADIA**, a province of European Turkey, the most considerable part of Greece. It contained the cities of Athens Thebes, Delphi, Pythia, &c.; also the mounts Parnassus, Helicon, and several other places mentioned in ancient history.

ACHAJCALA, a strong fortress in Mesopotamia, now part of Asian Turkey, surrounded by the Euphrates, which is here difficult to be passed.

ACHAIS, a town near the river Oxus, in Sogdiana, built by Alexander, and called Heraclea; afterwards overthrown and rebuilt by Antiochus, who named it Achais.

ACHALBALUC, or **ACHBALAC**, **MUNGI**, or the **WHITE HOUSE**, a small town in the kingdom of Cathai, province of Tamfu, Asia.

ACHAM, a country in Asia, bounded on the N. by Boutan, on the E. by China, on the S. by Burmah, and on the W. by Hindoostan. It is very little known to Europeans. The country was formerly governed by a king, but in 1690, the King of Ava, taking advantage of a civil war which divided the inhabitants, reduced the whole to his subjection. Acham is fertile, and the earth produces fruits in abundance. It abounds in mines of gold, silver, iron, and lead, the proceeds of which constitute the revenue of the government, as the inhabitants pay no taxes whatever. It is said that gunpowder was first invented here, whence the secret passed to Pegu, and thence to China.

ACHEEN, **ACHIM**, or **ACHEN**, a Kingdom on the NW part of the island of Sumatra, in the Indian ocean, now very different from what it was, in the beginning of the 16th century, when it was so powerful as to expel the Portuguese from the island, where they repeatedly attempted to settle; and when its sovereigns received embassies from some of the greatest potentates of Europe. Though no longer the great mart of eastern commodities, it still carries on a considerable trade with the natives of that part of the coast of Hindoostan, called *Telinga*, who supply it with cotton goods of their country, and receive in return, gold dust, sapan wood, betel nut, patch leaf, (*co'sus Indicus*), a little pepper, sulphur, camphire, and benzoin. The country is supplied with Bengal o-

pium, and also with iron, and many other articles of merchandize, by the European traders. Acheen is esteemed comparatively healthy, being more free from woods and swamps than most other portions of the island. In various respects the Acheenese excel the other inhabitants of Sumatra; they are taller, stouter, and better proportioned; more sagacious and cunning, more active and industrious, as well as better navigators. And, yet, although the rod of justice is exercised with considerable rigour, they are considered as dishonest and wicked people as live in the East. The religion is the Mahometan. The soil is light and fertile; and the products, besides those already enumerated as articles of export trade, and a variety of fine fruits, are chiefly rice and cotton. There is likewise some raw silk procured in the country, of very inferior quality. Gold dust is collected in the mountains near Acheen, but the greatest part is brought from the southern parts of Nalaboo and Soosoo. The sulphur is gathered from a volcano mountain in the neighbourhood, which supplies their own consumption for the manufacture of gunpowder, and admits of a large exportation. The monarchy is hereditary; and the king usually maintains a guard of 100 seapoys about his palace. According to Mr Madden, "the grand council of the nation consists of the King or Sultan, 4 *Oolobaliangs*, 8 of a lower degree, who sit on his right hand, and 16 *Cajerangs* who sit on his left. At the king's feet sits a woman, to whom he makes known his pleasure; who communicates to a eunuch, and he to an officer, named *Cajerang Gondang*, who then proclaims it aloud to the assembly. There are also present two officers, one of whom has the government of the *bazaar*, or market, and the other the superintending and carrying into execution the punishment of criminals. All matters relative to commerce and the customs of the port come under the jurisdiction of the *Shabandar*, who performs the ceremony of giving the *clap* or licence for trade, by lifting a golden-hafted cress over the head of the merchant, without which he dares not land his goods. Presents, the value of which has become pretty regularly ascertained, are then sent to the king and his officers. If the stranger be an ambassador, the royal elephants are sent down to carry him and his letters to the monarch's presence,

which

which is done with a great deal of formal ceremony. The throne was some years ago of ivory and tortoise-shell; and when the place was governed by a queen, a curtain of gauze was hung before it, which did not obstruct the audience, but prevented any perfect view. The stranger, after some general discourse, is then conducted to a separate building, where he is entertained with the delicacies of the country by the officers of state; and in the evening returns in the manner he came, surrounded by a prodigious number of lights. On high days, the king goes in great state, mounted on an elephant richly caparisoned, to the great mosque, preceded by his oobahallangs, who are armed nearly in the European manner."—The country of Acheen is divided into three districts, and named *Duo-pooloo-duo*, *Duo-pooloo-lemo* and *Duo-pooloo-zluam*. Each district is governed by a Pangleemo, and under him an Imaum and four Pangeeches to each mosque.

ACHEEN, or **ACHIM**, the capital of the kingdom so called, lies 1000 miles SE. of Madras, and is situated on a river which runs into the sea near the NW. point, or Acheen-head, about two miles from the mouth, in a wild valley, formed by two lofty ranges of hills. The river is not large, and, by flowing in several channels, is rendered very shallow at the bar. In the dry seasons, it will not admit boats of any burthen, much less large vessels, which lie without, in the road formed by the islands off the point. The appearance of the town, and the nature of the buildings, are much the same as are found in the generality of Malay bazars, excepting that the superior wealth of this place has occasioned a great number of public edifices, but without the smallest pretensions to magnificence. The king's palace is a very rude and uncouth piece of architecture, surrounded by strong walls, but without any regular plan. The houses in common are built of bamboos and rough timber, and raised some feet from the ground on account of the place being overflowed in the rainy season. A considerable fabric of a thick species of cotton cloth, and of stuff for the short drawers worn both by Malays and Acheenese, is established here, and supplies an extensive demand. They weave also very handsome silk pieces, of a particular form for that part of the dress which is called by the Malays *cayen farrong*. Lon.

95. 84. E. Lat. 5. 22. N.

ACHELOUS, a river of Acarnania, which rises in mount Pindus, and, dividing *Ætolia* from Acarnania, falls from N to S. into the *sinus Corinthiacus*. From its impetuosity, it was formerly called *Thoas*, and, by Homer, King of rivers. It is now called *Aspro Potamo*.

ACHERON, 1. a river of Albania, celebrated in antiquity; 2. a lake in Naples, the Tenebræ of Virgil.

ACHERSON'S HAVEN, a small harbour and village in the parish of Prestonpans, and county of East Lothian. A manufacture of coarse stone ware is carried on in the village; and it formerly had a glass-work. It is now generally called *Morrison's Haven*.

ACHIAPONDA, a town in the kingdom of Pegu in the East Indies, 80 miles S. of Arachan.

ACHIAVEL, a town of Cassimere, in Hindoo tan.

ACHIL ISLES, two islands in Broadhaven bay, on the coast of Mayo, Connaught, Ireland.

ACHILLEA, an island in the Euxine Sea, opposite the Boristhenes, where the monument of Achilles was erected.

ACHILLY LOCH, a lake in the parish of Coutin, Ross-shire.

ACHLAM, a village 12 miles from York, where the body of the Emperor Severus, who died at York, was burnt to ashes, agreeably to the custom of those times.

ACHLIETEN, a town of Austria on the Danub., 12 miles ESE of Ens.

ACHMETSCHET, a town of Crim Tartary, in the Russian province of Taurida, and government of Catharinenslaf. It is the residence of the Sultan Galga, eldest son of the Khan of Tartary. Lon. 33. 20. E. Lat. 45. 0. N.

ACHMIM, a town of Upper Egypt, situated on the eastern bank of the Nile, "One admires there (says Abulfeda, as quoted by Mr Savary) a temple which is equal to the most celebrated monuments of antiquity. It is constructed with stones of a surprising size, on which are sculptured innumerable figures." Though this town be fallen from its ancient splendour, it is still one of the most beautiful of Upper Egypt. An Arabian prince commands it, and the police is well regulated. The streets are wide and clean; and commerce and agriculture flourish. It has a manufactory of cotton stuffs and pottery, which are conveyed over all Egypt. It is the same that

that Herodotus calls *Chemmis*, and Strabo *Panopolis*, or the city of Pan, who was worshipped there. Herodotus says, that Perseus was a native of this city, and that his descendants had established festivals there in his honour. It has lost its ancient edifices, and much of its extent; the ruins of the temples described by Abulfeda being without its limits, to the north. Nothing remains of it but some stones, of such magnitude, that the Turks have not been able to move them. They are covered with hieroglyphics. On one of them are traced four concentric circles, in a square. The innermost of these contains a sun; the two next, divided into 12 parts, contain, the one, 12 birds, the other, 12 animals almost effaced, being the signs of the zodiac; the fourth has no divisions, and presents 12 human figures; which, Mr Savary imagines, represents the 12 gods, the 12 months of the year, and the 12 signs of the zodiac. The Egyptians, says Herodotus, were the first who divided the year into 12 months, and gave them the names of the 12 gods. The four seasons occupy the angles of the square, on the side of which may be distinguished a globe with wings. Mr Savary thinks it probable, that this stone belonged to a temple dedicated to the sun, and that the whole of these hieroglyphics mark his passage into the signs of the zodiac. The same author mentions a serpent which is worshipped here, and is the wonder of the country.

ACHOMBENE, a town of S. Guinea.

ACHONCAGUA, a river of Chili, in South America.

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

ACHOR, a town of Persia. Lon. 55. 4. E. Lat. 37. 40. N.

ACHSTETTEN, a town of Suabia, 6 miles NW. of Augsburg.

ACHURCH, a village in Northamptonshire, near Oundle.

ACHYR, a strong town and castle of the Ukrain, subject to the Russians since 1667. It stands on the river Uorskio, near the frontiers of Russia, 127 miles E. of Kiow. Lon. 36. 10. E. Lat. 49. 32. N.

ACIS, a river of Sicily, running from a very cold spring, in the woody and shady foot of Mount *Ætna*, eastward unto the sea, with the speed of an arrow, from which it takes its name. It is now called *Abi Iaci*, or *Chinci*, according to the different Sicilian dialects. Antonine calls it *Acis*. A hamlet at its mouth

receives the name of *Acis*.

ACKELD, in Northumberland, near Wooller.

ACKEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a citadel, on the Elbe, 5 miles from Dessau.

ACKERSUNDT, a small island of Norwiv.

ACKLEY, a village near Buckingham.

ACKLIN'S KEY, in the Bahama islands, 50 miles SE. of Yuma, and 12 NW. of Long Key. Upon the SE. side is an entire chain of rocks. Lon. 79. 20. W. Lat. 22. 10. N.

ACKWORTH, a village in Yorkshire, near Pontefract, where the Society of the Friends in Great Britain have a seminary for their children of both sexes.

ACLAMAR, a lake in Turcomania.

ACLL, a village in Gloucestershire, near Cheltenham.

ACLEY, in Durham, on the river Skerr.

ACLIFF, in Durham, 5 miles from Bishop-Auckland.

ACMONIA, a city of Dacia, on the Danube, near Trajan's bridge. It lies 12 miles from Temeswar, and was built by Severus.

ACOL, a village in Kent, near Canterbury.

ACOMA, or **ST ESTEVAN DE ACOMA**, a town of North America, in New Mexico, seated on a hill, with a good castle. To go into the town, one must walk up 50 steps cut out of the rock. It is the capital of that province; and was taken by the Spaniards in 1599. Lon. 104. 15. W. Lat. 35. 0. N.

ACOMB, 1. a village in Northumberland, on the N. side of Hexham; 2. a neat place near York.

ACONA, a town in Lower Saxony.

ACONBURY, two villages, 1. three miles from Hereford; 2. in Hunts.

ACONE, 1. a port and town; and 2. a mountain of Bithynia, where the poisonous herb aconite grows abundantly.

ACORES, a town in Beira, Portugal.

ACOSTAN, a mountainous island in the N. seas, between Asia and America, observed by Captain Cook.

ACOUES, a territory in Canada, inhabited by Indians.

ACOUS, a small place in the island of Oleron.

ACQS, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees, in the dept. of Arriege, and late province of Foix, in France. It is famous for hot springs in its neighbourhood,

hood, from which it takes its name. Lon. 1. 40. E. Lat. 43. 0. N.

ACQS, AQUE, or DAX. See DAX.

ACQUA, a town in Tuscany, famous for 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 lies near the mouth of the river Crata, and the ruins called Siberi Boninata.

ACQUAPENDENTE, a pretty large town of Italy, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain near the river Paglia, 30 miles N. by W. of Rome, and 10 W. of Orvieto. Lon. 12. 17. E. Lat. 42. 43. N.

ACQUARIA, a small town of Italy, in the Modenese, remarkable for its medicinal waters. It is 12 miles S. from the city of Modena. Lon. 11. 19. E. Lat. 44. 12. N.

AQUAFACCIO, formerly ALMO, a river of Italy, which falls into the Tiber at Rome.

ACQUAVIVA, a small town in Terra di Bari, a province of Naples. Lon. 16. 20. E. Lat. 41. 10. N.

ACQUI, a town of Italy, in Montserrat, with a bishop's see, and commodious baths. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1745, and retaken by the Piedmontese in 1745; but, after this, it was taken and again dismantled by the French, who afterwards forsook it. It is seated on the river Bormio, 25 miles NW. of Genoa, and 30 S. of Casal. Lon. 8. 35. E. Lat. 41. 40. N.

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.

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

ACRE, or ACRA, a sea-port town in Syria. It was formerly called *Ptolemais*, and is a bishop's see. It is situated at the N. angle of a bay, which extends in a semicircle of 3 leagues, as far as the point of Carmel. Since the expulsion of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, this town fell rapidly into decay, and was almost deserted, till the Pacha Dejezzar, by repairing the town and harbour, and adding a number of new works, has made it one of the first towns on the coast. Corn and cotton are the chief articles of traffic, but unfortunately the

whole trade is monopolized by the Pacha. During the Crusades Acre suffered several sieges; and is famous in modern times for the successful stand it made, with the aid of the British under Sir Sidney Smith, against the French, commanded by General Bonaparte, who was obliged to raise the siege, after failing in his 12th assault. It is 28 miles S. of Tyre, and 37 N. of Jerusalem. Lon. 35. 25. E. Lat. 32. 32. N.

ACRON, GREAT, an inland republic in Africa, near the Fancynan country.

ACRON, LITTLE, a territory on the Gold Coast of Guinea, in Africa, bordering on the Fancynan country. The Dutch have a fort in it, called Fort Patience; and under it is a village, inhabited only by fishermen. The other inhabitants are inclined to husbandry, and sell their corn to other countries. There is plenty of game, which is very commodious for the Dutch factory. The people are ignorant, and go naked like the rest of the negroes.

ACROTERRI, a town in the island of Santorin, in the sea of Candia. Lon. 26. 1. E. Lat. 36. 25. N.

ACRYSE, or AWKBRIDGE, a village in Kent.

ACTON, a township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, containing 853 inhabitants, 24 miles NW. of Boston.

ACTON, 9 villages; viz. 1. in Armagh, Ulster; 2. in Kent, near Charing; 3. in Staffordshire; 4. in Cheshire, near Northwich; 5. in Cheshire, near Nantwich; 6. in Cumberland, 8 miles from Carlisle; 7. near Northampton; 8. in Shropshire, near Purslow; 9. in Staffordshire, between the Trent and Severn.

ACTON-BEAUCHAMP, a village, 10 miles from Worcester.

ACTON-BURNELL, a village in Shropshire, 8 miles from Shrewsbury, so named from the Burnels, who had a castle in it, which, from its present appearance, seems to have been a magnificent structure. A great part of it still remains; the walls are exceedingly strong, and adorned with fine battlements, and rows of windows curiously carved. It is square, and in many places entire, having suffered little from the injuries of time. A parliament was held in it, in the reign of Edward I wherein a statute, called the Statute Merchant, was made for the recovery and assurance of debts. On that occasion the Lords sat in the Castle, and the Commons in a barn, which is still in existence.

ACTON, EAST, a town 6 miles from London, where there is a well that affords a purging water, noted for the pungence of its salt.

ACTON-GRANGE, a village in Cheshire, near the Mersey.

ACTON, HIGHER, in Gloucestershire, near Wotton.

ACTON-PIGOT, ACTON-REYNOLD, and **ACTON-SCOT, OR, ON THE HILL**, Shropsh.

ACTON-TRUSSEL, in Staffordshire.

ACTON-TURVILLE, in Gloucestersh.

ACTON, WEST, in the county of Middlesex, about 6 miles from London.

ACUMULO, a small town in Abruzzo Ulterior.

ACWELL, a village near Oxford.

ACWORTH, a township of New-hampshire, containing 704 inhabitants, 8 miles E. by N of Chailston.

ACZUD, a little town of Moldavia.

AD, a river in Argyleshire, which falls into the sea at Crinan, where there is a salmon fishery

ADAIR, an ancient little town, 8 miles from Limerick, and 102 from Dublin; having a good bridge over the river Maige, which is navigable for large boats. From its extensive ruins of convents, &c. it appears to have once been a place of considerable importance.

ADAK, a lake near the Caspian Sea.

ADAMS, a township of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, containing 2040 inhabitants. It lies about 140 miles NW. of Boston.

ADAM'S-CHAPEL, a village in Dorsetshire, near Corfe-castle.

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 PEAK, OR PIKE, a high mountain of the island of Ceylon, on the top of which, tradition says, Adam was created; and near it is a reef of rocks which run over to the continent, called *Adam's Bridge*, which is said to have been made by angels to carry him over to the main land. These, however, are European names and traditions, as the natives do not call the first man Adam.

ADAMSTOWN, a town of Pennsylvania in Lancaster county, 30 miles NE. of Lancaster.

ADANA, an ancient and agreeable town of Asia, in Natolia, in the province of Caramania, with a castle, built on a rock. It is seated on the river Choquen, over which there is a stately bridge of 15 arches. It is 25 miles NE. from Tar-

sus, on the road to Aleppo. Lon. 36. 12. E. Lat. 37. 26. N.

ADARETON, an island in the lake Van Turcomania, Asian Turkey, province of Curdistan, having on it several villages, and a monastery of Armenian monks.

ADASA, a city of Judea, where Judas Maccabæus overthrew and killed Nicanor.

ADAYES, a river of Louisiana, called also Mexicano.

ADBASTON, a village in Staffordshire, near Eccleshall.

ADBER, in Somersetshire, 4 miles from Ilchester.

ADBOLT, in Nottinghamshire, near Bingham.

ADCOT, Shropshire, near Shrewsbury.

ADDA, a river of Italy, which risés in the mountains of the Valteline, passes through the lake of Como, and falls into the Po, between Cauziano and Cremona. It contains gold sand.

ADDA, a dept. of the late Cisalpine republic, so named from the river which runs through it. It comprehended the whole ci-devant territories of Lodi and Cremasco. Lodi and Crema are the chief cities.

ADDA and OGLIO, a dept. of the late Cisalpine republic, comprehending part of the ci-devant Venetian territory of the Bergamesco.

ADDE, a village in Yorkshire, 5 miles from Otley.

ADDER-BOURN, a river in Wilts, so named from its winding like a snake.

ADDER-BOURN, a town in Wiltshire, so named from the river.

ADDERLEY, Shropshire, near Drayton.

ADDERBURY, in Oxfordshire, 3 miles from Banbury

ADDESHAM, in Kent, 5 miles from Sandwich.

ADDINGHAM, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire.

ADDINGTON, in Surry, 3 miles from Croydon. The lord of this manor, in the reign of Henry III. held it by this service, viz. to make the king a mess of pottage at his coronation; and so lately as the restoration of Charles II. this service was ordered by the court of claims, and accepted of by the king at his table.

ADDINGTON, MAGNA and PARVA, 2 distinct parishes in Northamptonshire, near Ilgham Ferrers.

ADDINGTON,

ADDINGTON, a village in Buckinghamshire, near Winslow.

ADDISON, a county of Vermont; bounded on the E. by part of Orange and Windsor counties, W. by lane Champlain, N. by Chittenden, and S. by Rutland county; its greatest length from N. to S. is 37 miles, and 27 in breadth from E. to W. It is divided into 17 townships, and contains 6449 inhabitants. A range of the green mountains passes through this county on the E. between which and lake Champlain the lands are considerably fertile, producing good crops of wheat and other grain peculiar to the climate. It is well watered by Otter river and its tributary streams. Chief town, Middlebury.

ADDISON, a town of Vermont, in Addison county, containing 401 inhabitants in 1797. It lies on lake Champlain.

ADDISON, a township of the United States, in the district of Maine, and county of Washington, 10 miles S. of Machataas.

ADDLE, a village in Yorkshire, near Leeds.

ADDLESTHORP, 2 villages, viz. 1. in Gloucestershire, near Stow on the Wauld; 2. in Lincolnshire, near Spilsby.

ADDLESTOCK, in Buckinghamsh.

ADDLESTON, Surry, near Chertsey.

ADEA, a province of Upper Ethiopia, bordering on the Red sea, once subject to Abyssinia, but now principally to the Turks and Portuguese.

ADEBETH, an island in the Nile, in Lower Egypt, containing many villages and stately palaces, which are almost hid by the luxuriant foliage of the surrounding lofty trees.

ADEL, a kingdom on the eastern coast of Africa, which reaches as far as the straits of Babelmandel, that unite the Red sea and the sea of Arabia. This country produces corn, and feeds a great number of cattle. The inhabitants carry on a trade in gold, silver, ivory, oil, frankincense, pepper, and other merchandises of Arabia and the Indies. The king was formerly a vassal to the Grand Negus of Abyssinia; but being Mahometans, and the Abyssinians a sort of Christians, they could not agree; and in 1535 came to an open rupture, when the Adelines threw off the yoke, seeking protection from the Grand Signior. The principal places are, Adela, seated in the centre of the country, and is the town where the king resides; Zeila, near the Arabian sea, is a rich town, and has a

good trade; Barbara, near the sea-coast, is an ancient trading town. It rains very seldom in this country.

ADEN, formerly a rich and considerable town of Arabia Felix. It is seated by the sea side, a little eastward of the straits of Babelmandel; but it has been ruined and abandoned for some years. Lon. 46. 30. E. Lat. 13. 10. N.

ADENBURG, or **ALDENBURG**, a town of Westphalia, and in the duchy of Berg, subject to the Elector Palatine. It is 12 miles NE. of Cologne, and 17 W. of Bonn. Lon. 7. 16. E. Lat. 51. 2. N.

ADENBURG, a village near Nottingham.

ADEQUATANGIE CREEK, in New York, the E. head water of Susquehanna.

ADERBIGAN, or **ADERBIJAN**, 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 Curdistan. The principal town is Tauris. Lon. from 47. to 52. E. Lat. from 36. to 39. N.

ADERBORN, a town of Pomerania.

ADERBURG, a small city of Brandenburg.

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

ADESIAM, a village of Dorsetshire, in Broad Windsor.

ADJAZZO, or **ADJACCIO**, a handsome town and castle of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is populous, and fertile in wine. It is 27 miles SW. of Corte. Lon. 9 20. E. Lat. 41. 54. N.

ADIGE, a river in Italy, which, taking its rise S. of the lake Glace among the Alps, runs S. by Trent, then E. by Neron, falls into the gulf of Venice, N. of the mouth of the Po.

ADINGFLEET, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, between the Trent and Ouse.

ADIRBETSAN, a province of Persia, and part of the ancient Media. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Shirvan, S by Ghilau and the Caspian sea, and W. by Turcomania.

ADLESBURG, an extraordinary cavern in Carniola; the passages in it are of some miles extent; from the top, sparricles, and along the sides, a sort of pillars, with various grotesque figures, have been formed by the exudations of the lapideous or petrifying fluids.

ADLINGTON, two villages, viz. 1. in Cheshire, near Bresbury; 2. in Lancashire,

cashire, near Eccleston.

ADMASTON, two villages, viz. 1. in Shropshire, near Wellington: 2. in Staffordshire, near Paget's Bromley.

ADMINGTON, a village in Gloucestershire, near Campden.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, a cluster of islands which lie in about Lon. 146. 45. E and Lat. 2 18. S. They consist of between 20 and 30 islands, the largest of which is 18 leagues long, in the direction of east and west.

ADMIRALTY BAY, lies on the NW. coast of America, in Lon. 140. 18. W. Lat. 59. 31. N.

ADNEY, a village in Shropshire, 3 miles SW. of Newport.

ADOIOF, a town of Woronesch, and Ashow in Russia, on the river Schal, in Lon. 39. 34. E. Lat. 53. 30. N.

ADON, a populous village in the province of Stuhl Weissenberg, Hungary. It lies in a fruitful country near the Danube. Lon. 19. 25. E. Lat. 47. 33. N.

ADONI, a town in the peninsula of Hindoostan, on one of the branches of the river Tungebadda. It was, some years ago, a fine city, extremely well fortified, and the capital of a small feudatory province of Golconda. It lies 175 miles SW. of Hydrabad, and 310 NW. of Madras. Lon. 77. 0 E. Lat. 15. 37. N

ADONIS, in Phœnicia. See **CANUS**.

ADORE, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 15 miles NNW. of Egra.

ADOUR, a river of France, which rises in the mountains of Bigorre, in the dep. of the Upper Pyrenees, and running N. by Tarbes through Gascony, afterwards turns E. and passing by Dax, falls into the bay of Biscay below Bayonne.

ADRA, formerly **ABDARA**, a sea-port town of Granada, in Spain, 47 miles SE. of Granada, and 22 SW. of Almeria. Lon. 2. 37. W. Lat. 36. 42. N.

ADRAGOAL, a village in Cork, near Bantry bay.

ADRAMITI, a town of Natolia, on the E. coast of a gulf of its name, 33 miles N. of Smyrna. Lon. 26. 19. E. Lat. 39. 34. N.

ADRIA, a district of the late Maritime Austria, in the Dogado, bounded on the W. by that of Rovigo, on the S. by Ferrara, and on the E. and N. by the remainder of the Dogado. It contains 3 parishes and 13,000 people.

ADRIA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which claims the giving name to the Adriatic sea. It was called

Atria by Pliny and Ptolemy, and **Adrias** by Strabo. It lies 27 miles SSW. of Venice, seated between the Adige and the Po, on the canal Blanc, or White Canal, two arms of which divide the town into three parts, connected by bridges. It is 3 miles in circumference, and contains a cathedral, a church, two parishes, several neat buildings, and 7,300 inhabitants. Lon. 12. 5. E. Lat. 45. 8. N.

ADRIANO A SIERRA, or mountain of Adriano, in Guipuscoa, a subdivision of the province of Biscay in Spain. There is a road over it to Aalba and Old Castile, which is very difficult. At the beginning of this road there is a dark path of 40 or 50 paces cut through a rock, after which it passes over the mountain, which is one of the highest of the Pyrenees. These mountains are little frequented, and have no inhabitants except a few shepherds.

ADRIANOPOLE, a city of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Romania, and the see of an archbishop under the patriarch of Constantinople. It is about 7 or 8 miles in circumference, including the old city and some gardens. The houses are low, mostly built of mud and clay, and some of brick, and the streets are exceeding dirty. The walls and towers are in a great measure fallen into decay. There is, however, a beautiful bazar or market, half a mile long, called Ali Bassa. It is a vast arched building, with 6 gates, and 365 well furnished shops, kept by Turks, Armenians, and Jews, who pay five crowns a month for each shop. Near this bazar there is another about a mile in length, covered with boards, with holes on each side to let in the light. It is full of good shops, which contain all kinds of commodities. Every thing made of gold and silver, jewels, pistols, scimitars, &c. are sold in another part of the city, called by travellers, the Bizestain, though it differs little from a bazar. This contains about 200 shops, and is covered like the former; but the covering is supported by two rows of large pillars. The Sultan's mosque stands on the side of a hill, in the midst of the city; and hence this magnificent structure may be seen on all sides. The grand visier's palace is only a convenient house, built after the Turkish manner. The emperor's seraglio is a regular structure, in a plain near the river Tungia. It is two miles in compass, and has 7 gates, besides those of the gardens, which are several miles in circumference.

Circumference. The city is governed by a mullah cadi, who has an absolute authority both in civil and criminal matters. The number of inhabitants of all nations and religions may be about 100,000; but living is dear, because the provisions are brought from distant places. The air is wholesome, and the country very pleasant in summer, on account of the rivers that run near the city; the chief of which is the Mariza. These promote and preserve the verdure of the gardens, meadows, and fields, for a considerable part of the year. In winter there is plenty of game. In the time of the plague, or war, the Grand Seigneur sometimes resides here. The Turks took this city from the Greeks in 1362, and made it the capital of the empire, till Mahomet II. took Constantinople, in 1453. Lon. 26. 27. E. Lat. 41. 45. N.

ADRIATIC SEA, now the gulf of Venice. See VENICE, GULF OF.

ADRINGTON, two village, viz. 1. in Sussex, near Arundel: 2. in Devonshire, near Barnstaple.

ADRIUS, or ALBIUS, a high mountain of Italy, now called Biocovo.

ADRUMETUM, now Mahometta, a city built by the Phœnicians, between Carthage and the Syrtes.

ADSCOMB, a village in Surry, near Croydon.

ADSET, in Gloucestershire, near Westbury.

ADSON'S TOWN, in the United States, near the NE. line of New Jersey.

ADSTOCK, near Buckingham.

ADSTON, or ADSON, in Northamptonsh. between Brackley and Daventry.

ADUACA, or ATUACA, anciently a large and famous city of the Tungri; now a small and inconsiderable village, called *Torgeren*, which see.

ADVENE, in Cornwall, near Lesneath.

ADVENTURE BAY, in Van Diemen's land. There is a beautiful sandy beach, about two miles long, at the bottom of Adventure Bay, formed to all appearance by the particles which the sea washes from a fine white sand stone. This beach is very well adapted for hauling a seine. Behind it is a plain with a brackish lake, which produces bream and trouts. The parts adjoining the bay are mostly hilly, and are an entire forest of tall trees, rendered almost impassable by brakes of fern, shrubs, &c. The forest trees are all of one kind, and generally quite straight; they bear clusters of small white flowers. The principal

plants observed, are wood-sorrel, milk-wort, cudweed, bell-flower, gladiolus, samphire, and several kinds of fern; the only quadruped, a species of opossum, about twice the size of a large rat. The kangaroo, found further northward in New Holland, may also be supposed to inhabit here, as some of the inhabitants had pieces of the skin of that animal. The principal birds in the woods are brown hawks, or eagles, crows, large pigeons, yellowish paroquets, and a species which they called *motacilla cayanae*, from the beautiful azure colour of its head and neck. On the shore are several gulls, black oyster-catchers or sea-pies, and plovers of a stone colour. The inhabitants are mild and cheerful, with little of that wild appearance common to savages. Their complexion is a dull black, which they sometimes heighten by smutting their bodies, as was supposed, from their leaving a mark behind on any clean substance. Their hair is perfectly woolley, and is clotted with grease and red ochre, like that of the Hottentots. Their noses are broad and full, and the lower part of the face projects considerably. Their eyes are of a moderate size, and though they are not very quick or piercing, they give the countenance a frank, cheerful, and pleasing cast.

ADVENTURE ISLAND, a small island in the South sea, so called from the ship Adventure, in which Captain Furneaux the discoverer sailed. Lon. 147. 29. W. Lat. 43. 21. S.

ADUGAK, one of the Fox islands.

ADULA, a mountain of Navarre, in Spain, lying between Pampeluna and St Jean de Pie de Port.

ADUNA, a town in Syria, on the river Sarus. Lon. 35. 40. E. Lat. 36. 55. N.

ADUR, a river in Essex.

ADWALTON, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles SW. of Leeds, which has fairs for horses, sheep, pedlars-wares, &c. on Jan. 26. Feb. 26. Thursday in Easter, and every fortnight thereafter, till Michaelmas.

ADWEL, a village in Oxfordshire, between Thame and Watlington.

ADWICK on STRATTON, in Yorkshire, near Doncaster.

ADZEL, a poor place in the 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 mountain Pegna Golossa, which produce plenty of

of medicinal plants. Lon. 2. 16. W. Lat. 29. 10. N.

ÆE, a river in Dumfries-shire, which runs through the parish of Kirkmichael, and joins the Annan near the borough of Lochmaben.

ÆGADES, three small islands, lying on the west side of Sicily, opposite to the main land between Marsella and Trapani. Their names are Levenzo, Favignana, and Maicetana.

ÆGLISTAWIK, a harbour of Sundeland.

ÆGFAN SEA. See ARCHIPELAGO.

ÆGIDA, an ancient town of Italy, now called CAPO D'ISTRIA, which see.

ÆGIMURUS, an island in the bay of Carthage, which is said to have sunk all but two rocks, called Aræ, from the boundaries of the republics of Rome and Carthage having been fixed at them.

ÆGINA, an island in the Saronic Bay, 20 miles distant from the Piræus, formerly vying with Athens for naval power, and at the sea-fight of Salamis disputing the palm of victory with the Athenians. The Greeks had a common temple in it dedicated to Jupiter. In circumference it is reckoned 22 miles and a half. It is washed on the E. and S. by the Myrtoan and Cretan seas. Besides corn, it produces olives, grapes, and almonds; and abounds in pigeons and partridges: It has been related, that the Ægænetæ annually break their eggs, to prevent their multiplying, and occasioning a famine. They have no hares, foxes, or wolves. The rivers in summer are all dry. The vauvode or governor, farms the revenue of the Grand Signor for 12 horses, or 6000 piastres. About half this sum is repaid yearly by the caratch-money, or poll-tax.

ÆGINA, the capital of the above island. Its site has been long forsaken. Instead of the temples mentioned by Pausanias, there are 13 lonely churches, all very mean; and two Doric columns supporting their architrave. These stand by the sea-side toward the low cape; and, it has been supposed, are a remnant of a temple of Venus, which was situated near the port principally frequented. The theatre resembled that of the Epidaurians both in size and workmanship. At the entrance of the moie, on the left, is a small chapel of St Nicholas; and opposite, a square tower with steps before it, detached from which a bridge was laid across, to be removed on any alarm. This structure, which is mean,

was erected by the Venetians, while at war with the Turks in 1693.

ÆGIUM, a city of Peloponnesus, where the Greeks rendezvoused for the invasion of Troy. Here was also held the assembly of the Achæan league, and it became at length the metropolis of Achaia.

ÆGOS-POTAMOS, a river in the Thracian Chersonesus.

ÆLEN, a district of Berne.

ÆLST. See ALOST.

ÆGINA, one of the islands of the Archipelago. It lies in the bay of Engia, and the town of that name contains about 800 houses and a castle.

ÆOLIS, the ancient name of part of the W. coast of Asia Minor.

ÆOLIAN ISLANDS. See IPARI.

ÆOLIAN SEA. See GOLFODI SMYRNA.

ÆRDING, a town and district of Lower Bavaria.

ÆRSCHOT, a town of the ci-devant Austrian Brabant, and duchy of Aerschot, now annexed to France, and included in the department of Dyle. It is situated on the river Demur, 10 miles east of Malines, and 3 N. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 49. E. Lat. 51. 1. N.

ÆTH, or ATH, a strong little town of the ci-devant Austrian Netherlands, and province of Hainault, situated on the river Dender, now annexed to France, and included in the department of Jemappe, about 20 miles SW. of Brussels. Lon. 3. 44. E. Lat. 50. 35. N.

ÆTBRA, a river of Sweden, that rises in the lake Alsugan, and running by Falkenburg, in S. Holland, falls into the sea.

ÆTNA, or **ETNA**, a celebrated burning mountain of Sicily, now called by the natives *Monte Gibllo*. It is situated in the eastern part of the island, in the vale of Demona, in Lon. 15. 6. E. Lat. 38. 6. N. Pindar, who lived 495 years before Christ, calls it the *Pillar of Heaven*, on account of its great height, which is now generally reckoned to be about 11,000 feet; and its circumference at the base 70 miles. It affords an epitome of all the differences of climate. The first or lowest region, which is very hot, is covered with vineyards, corn-fields, and pastures; the second is more temperate, and crowded with forests of oaks, beech, and firs; the third or most elevated is uncultivated, and covered with congealed snow. The summit is a league in circumference, and within formed like a vast amphitheatre, from whence

whence flames, ashes, and smoke, issue in divers places. New openings are made from time to time, with a tremendous and alarming noise to the surrounding inhabitants. Eruptions of this mountain are mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, as happening 1693 years before Christ; and Thucydides speaks of three eruptions, which happened in 734, 477, and 425, B. C. From this period till 1447, there were about 18 different eruptions, the most destructive of which were in 1169 and 1329. The next eruption was in 1536. (Etna having ceased to emit fire during the preceding 90 years,) but this was followed by others in 1537, 1567, 1603, (which continued 33 years,) 1664, (which continued 14 years, and did immense damage particularly in 1669) 1682, 1686, 1755, 1763, 1764, 1766, 1780, and 1787.

ÆTOLIA, a region of Achaia, between Acarnania and Phocis, situated in the middle of Greece.

AFERWICK, a village in Worcestershire, near Suckley.

AFPPIDDLE a small town in Dorsetshire, near Bere regis.

AFGHANISTAN, a country of Asia, stretching from the mountains of Tartary to the Arabian sea, and from the Indies to the confines of Persia. The inhabitants of this wide domain have no written characters, and speak a language peculiar to themselves. They are a robust, hardy race, and being generally addicted to predatory warfare, their manners partake of a barbarous insolence; they avow a fixed contempt for the occupations of civil life, and are esteemed the most negligent of religious observances of all the Mahometans. The principal cities are Candahir and Cabul, the former of which was the capital, but the sultan now keeps his court at Cabul. About the year 1720, an army of Afghans invaded Persia, took Ispahan, and made the sultan Husseyn prisoner. They kept possession of Ispahan and the southern provinces for ten years, when they were defeated in several battles, and driven out of the country by Nadir Kuli, commonly known in Europe by the name of Kouli Khan. After Nadir had deposed his sovereign Shah Thomas, he laid siege to, and took Candahir but afterwards received a considerable body of the Afghans into his army, who became his favourite foreign troops. On his assassination in 1747, the general of the Afghans, though furiously attacked by the whole

Persian army, effected a safe retreat into his own country, where he caused himself to be declared sovereign of the Afghan territories, by the title of Ahmed Shah. He was succeeded in 1773, by his son Timur Shah, and he by Zemaun Shah, the present sultan.

AFRICA, one of the four divisions or quarters of the globe; situated south of Europe, and west of Asia; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the N. E. by the Red Sea, and on the W., S. and E. by the main ocean. It is an extensive peninsula, resembling a pyramid, and connected with Asia by a neck of land, about 60 miles in breadth, called the *Isthmus of Suez*. Its greatest length is from N. to S. extending from Cape Bona, in the Mediterranean, in 37° 0' N. to the Cape of Good Hope, in 31° 7' S. Lat. is 4300 miles; and its greatest breadth, from Cape Veid in 17° 20', to Cape Guardia ui, near the Straits of Babelmandel, in 51° 20' E. Lon. is 3500 miles from E. to W. The local situation of this continent is singularly favourable to commerce. Placed in the centre of the earth, it is qualified to maintain an easier communication than any of the other parts. Besides the navigable rivers which intersect the interior, it enjoys a sea coast, indented by many excellent harbours, of the extent of 10,000 miles. During a run of a thousand miles, it is separated from Europe by a narrow sea of about an hundred miles in breadth, and from Asia by a sea of about five leagues; and during a run of 2000 miles it is 309 leagues nearer America than Europe, and 2060 nearer than most parts of Asia. According to the latest discoveries, on the shore of the Mediterranean lie Egypt and Barbary; on the western coast, south of Barbary, the kingdoms of Biledulgerid, Zaara, Negroland, Guinea, Benin, Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela, and Mataman. The southernmost part of this continent composes Caffraria, or what is called the country of the Hottentots. On the eastern coast, between Caffraria and Egypt, lie Terra di Natal, Sofala, Zanguebar, Anian, Abyssinia, and Nubia. The interior is chiefly divided into Ethiopia, Monomugi, Matamba, Abex, Cashna, Fezzan, Manou, Mundingu, and Tombutu. There are doubtless many other nations in the interior, but we are still in ignorance even of their real names. The equator dividing this continent almost in the centre, the greatest part lies within

within the tropics, of consequence the intense heat is almost insupportable by Europeans, and is greatly increased by the extensive deserts of burning sand. In the greater part of Africa, snow seldom falls in the plains; and it is generally never found but on the tops of the highest mountains. In these scorching regions, the natives would as soon believe that marble would melt, and flow in liquid streams, as that water would be arrested by cold, lose its fluidity, and become like a solid rock. The coasts however, are well watered and fertile. The Nile and the Niger are among the largest rivers in any part of the world, America excepted. The former takes its rise in Abyssinia, and, after an extensive course, falls into the Mediterranean; and the latter glides through a country nearly 3000 miles in extent. Many vast ridges of mountains also run through different parts of this continent; but their extent and productions are little known. Some of the most remarkable are, 1. Those called *Atlas*, lying between the 20th and 30th degree of north lat. and supposed almost to divide the continent from east to west. 2. The *Mountains of the Moors*, so called on account of their great height, supposed to be the boundaries between Abyssinia and some of the interior kingdoms. 3. The mountains of *Serra Leona*, so called on account of their abounding with lions, and likewise supposed to be the boundaries of some of the nations. 4. Those called by the ancients, the *Mountains of Gula*, on account of their being subject to perpetual thunder and lightning. 5. The Peak of Teneriff is about two miles high, and situated on an island near the coast. In many material circumstances there is a similarity among the inhabitants. The Abyssinians, who profess a mixture of Christianity, Judaism, and Paganism, are of a tawny, all the rest of a black complexion. In their religion, except on the sea coasts, which have been visited and settled by strangers, they are Pagans; the form of government is very monarchical, or rather despotic. Few princes, however, possess a very extensive jurisdiction; for as the natives are grossly ignorant in all arts of utility or refinement, they are little acquainted with one another; and generally united in small societies, each governed by its own prince. In Abyssinia, indeed, as well as in Congo, Loango, and Angola, we are told of powerful

monarchs; but, on examination, it is found, that the authority of these princes stands on a precarious footing, each tribe or separate body of their subjects being under the influence of a petty chieftain of their own, styled *Negus*, to whose commands, however, contrary to those of the *Negasascha Negascht*, or King of Kings, they are always ready to submit. The Barbary states still continue in a kind of dependence on the Ottoman empire. They are not, properly speaking, the *subjects* of the Grand Seignior, but call him their protector, paying him an annual tribute. On the coasts, the natives are almost all addicted to piracy; and with such success have they carried on their employment, that the greatest powers in Europe are become their tributaries, in order to procure liberty to trade on the Mediterranean. Even the British government, so late as 1769, did not disdain to purchase their friendship! But if ever any people on earth merited extirpation, these nations of robbers certainly deserve it. It is indeed surprising that the different states of Europe should have so long submitted to the depredations. The emperor Charles V. made a noble attempt to reduce them, but failed, when he had nearly accomplished it, his fleet being dispersed by a storm. No part of the world abounds with gold and silver more plentifully than Africa, particularly the countries of Mandingo, Ethiopia, Congo, Angola, Bona, Truico, Monomotapa, Casati, and Mehenemugi. Copper is also found on this continent in great plenty, inasmuch that the mountains of Atlas above-mentioned are said to be all composed of copper ore. As to animals, there is hardly any species, wild or tame, that is not to be found in Africa. Lions, tigers, elephants, crocodiles, leopards, hyenas, ichneumons, hippopotamuses, &c. are numberless; besides a great variety of birds, serpents, and other animals quite unknown in Europe. The fertility of a country so prodigiously extensive, might be supposed more various than we find it is; in fact, there is no medium in the regions of Africa with regard to the advantages of soil; they are either perfectly barren, or extremely fertile. This arises from the intense heat of the sun; which, where it meets with sufficient moisture, produces the utmost luxuriance; and in those countries where there are few rivers, reduces the surface of the earth to barren sand. Of

this sort are the countries of Anian and Zaira; which, for want of water, and consequently of all other necessaries, are reduced to perfect deserts, as the name of the latter denotes. In those countries, on the other hand, where there is plenty of water, and particularly where the rivers overflow the land part of the year, as in Abyssinia, the productions of nature, both of the animal and vegetable kinds, are found in the highest perfection, and greatest abundance. It is, however, the misfortune of Africa, though a full quarter of the globe, stored with an inexhaustible treasure, and capable, under proper improvement, of producing so many things, delightful as well as convenient, within itself, to be almost entirely neglected, not only by the natives, who are quite insensible of reaping the benefits which nature has provided for them, but also by the more civilized Europeans who are settled in it.

AFRICA, or MEDITERRA, a sea port town, situated on the coast of Barbary, 70 mi. S. E. from Tunis. It was taken by the emperor Charles V. who demolished its fortifications. Lon. 11. 10. E. Lat. 35. N.

ARIQUÉ, St, a town in France, a department of Aveyron, 74 miles E. by N. of Cahors.

ARION, a river of Scotland in Ayrshire, which runs into the Nith.

ARLERA, an isle of Juan Fernandez.

ARVESTAD, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, seated on the Duda; which has a large copper work, a church, a post-office, and a mill for coining silver. Lon. 14. 10. W. Lat. 61. 10. N.

ARWOWIKY, a valley in the district of Kuntokno, in Lapland, situated in the mountains, under Norway. It has a bullwhick and a court of law. Lon. 26. 12. E. Lat. 67. 29. N.

AGA, or AGAG, a kingdom in Upper Libiopia in Africa, subject to the king of Abyssinia.

AGA, or AGAG, a city in the above kingdom.

AGADES, a city of Negroland, the capital of the kingdom of that name, situated on a river that runs into the Niger, fortified with a wall, and embellished with the royal palace. The houses are stately and built in the Barbary fashion; and are chiefly possessed by merchants and artificers. Lon. 13. 10. E. Lat. 19. 10. N.

AGADES, a kingdom of Negroland, in Africa, lying nearly under the tropic of

Cancer, between Gubar and Cano. The king has a retinue, who serve as a guard. The inhabitants are not so black as other negroes. The cottages of the shepherds are made of boughs, and carried about from one pasturing place to another on the backs of oxen. It is well watered; and there is great plenty of grass, cattle, sheep, and manna. The prevailing religion is the Mahometan. Lon. 13. 10. E. Lat. 19. 10. N.

AGAMETICUS, a mountain of N. America, in the province of Maine. Lat. 43. 16. about 8 miles from the sea, and a noted landmark for mariners.

AGAMETICUS, a river in the United States, in the centre of York county, and district of Maine. It is indebted to the ocean for its waters through Piscataqua Bay, situated 4 miles S. of Cape Neddick river.

AGAMUNTE, a river of the United States, in the district of Maine.

AGAN, one of the Lodore islands, where Mughim, in search of the Mithracos, was assassinated.

AGANARA, a small town of Bithia in India.

AGANCA, a small town in the island of Rhodes. Lon. 28. 20. E. Lat. 35. 43. N.

AGATHA, St, a town of Italy, in the anterior principality of Naples; with a bishop's see, 20 miles north-east of Naples. Lon. 14. 26. E. Lat. 41. 5. N.

AGATHY, St, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

AGATHONISL, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, about a league S. of the isle of Samos.

AGATHYRNA, or AGATHYRSA, a town of Sicily, now *St Maria*, as old as the war of Troy.

AGATTON, a town of Africa, situated near the mouth of the river Formosa, on the coast of Guinea, 80 m. south of Benu. Lon. 6. 7. E. Lat. 7. 20. N.

AGBOROUGH, a village in Worcester, near Bromsgrove.

AGBURY, a small town in Lancashire, near West Derby.

AGDE, a populous city of France, in Lower Languedoc, in the department of Herault, situated on the river Elaut, a mile and a quarter from its confluence with the gulf of Lyons, on which there is a fort built to guard its entrance. It is well peopled; the houses are built of black stone, and there is an entrance into the city by four gates. The public buildings are mean: the cathedral is

small, and not handsome: the ci-devant bishop's palace is an old building. The city is extended along the river, where it forms a small port, wherein small craft may enter. There was formerly a great concourse of pilgrims to the chapel of Notre Dame de Grace; a little without the city, between which and the chapel there are about 13 or 14 oratories, which they used to visit with bare feet. Lon. 5. 33. E. Lat. 43. 19. N.

AGDEN, a small town near Broston, in the county of Norfolk.

AGDEN, a village near Bucklow, in Cheshire.

AGDENAS, a district of Norway, in the territory of Drontheim.

AGDESIDE, a district of Christiansand in Norway, containing the bailiwicks of Nidenas, Raabygdelaunt, Listen, and Mondal.

AGEA, a town of Persia, in the province of Yerak Agemi. Lon. 53. 30. E. Lat. 32. 50. N.

AGEN, a city of France, on the banks of the Garonne, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. The gates and walls, which are yet remaining, show its antiquity, and that its former circuit was not so great as the present. The palace was formerly called the castle of Montravel, and is situated beyond the walls of the old city, on the side of the fosse, where there are likewise the ruins of another castle, called *La Sagne*. The houses are ill built, and the streets narrow, crooked, and dirty; but the situation of the town is very convenient for trade. The chief manufactures are linen, camblets, serges, and sail cloths. Lon. 0. 4. E. Lat. 44. 12. N.

AGENABAT. See **AGNABAT**.

AGENOIS, a fertile district of France, in Guienne, now included in the department of Lot and Garonne.

AGER, a small town of Catalonia, in Spain, that gives a title to a viscount. Lon. 1. 50. E. Lat. 41. 50. N.

AGER, a place in the district of Aggersherred.

AGESTON, in the isle of Wight near Medina.

AGGA, or **AGONNA**, a county on the Gold Coast of Guinea, where there is a very high hill called the Devil's Mount, supposed to contain a great quantity of gold. The English have a fort in it.

AGGERHUYS, or **CHRISTIANA**, a diocese or province in the S. part of Norway, the largest in that kingdom. Subject to Denmark, and very mountainous.

AGGERHUYS, a mountain in the above province, upon which there is a castle, west of the bay, under which the city of Christiana lies.

AGGERHUYS, the capital of the province of that name, situated 30 miles north west of Fredericksall. Lon. 10. 30. E. Lat. 59. 30. N.

AGGERO, a fortress of Fredrickstadt, in Christianstadt, belonging to Norway.

AGGERSHERRED, a district of Christiansand, and a diocese of Norway. Consists of three juridical places; namely, Ascher, West Barum, and Ager.

AGHABOE, a small town, in Queen's county, Leinster, Ireland.

AGHABOLLOGE, a village in the county of Cork, and prov. of Munster.

AGHADOE, a town in the county of Kerry, Ireland, situated near the lake of Killaney, 12 miles SSE. of Ardfert.

AGHAGOWER, a village in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught.

AGHAMORE, a village in the county of Kerry, Ireland.

AGHAVALLIN, a village in the county of Kerry, and prov. of Munster.

AGHCLARE, a town in Mayo, Connaught, Ireland.

AGHILLS, several lakes near Skibbereen, in Cork.

AGHOGILL, or **AGHOGILL**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulster.

AGHRIM, a town in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, situated about 13 miles south-west of Wicklow, Ireland.

AGHRIM, or **AUGHRIM**, in Galway, a small village, distant about 7.5 miles from Dublin, and rendered memorable by a decisive battle fought there, and at Kilcommodon hill, the 24th of July 1691, between General Ginckle and Monsieur St Ruth, the commanders under King William III. and James II. when St Ruth, the general of the Irish army, with 7000 of his men were slain; but of the English, only 600. The victory was the more considerable, as the English army consisted of no more than 18,000 men; whereas the Irish was computed at 20,000 foot, and 5000 horse and dragoons.

AGHUNALASKA, one of the Fox islands, in the North Archipelago.

AGIAGACA PLAINS, in Media. Chardin says they are the best pastures in the world, where the king of Media kept 50,000 horses. He takes them to

be the same with the plains of Nisa, so famous for the *Nacm Horae*. They lie near Taurus, on the road to Ispahan in Persia, and are supposed to be the Hippopothoon of the ancients.

AGILSWELL, a town in Devonshire, near Newton-Bushel.

AGIMERE, a province of Hindoostan proper, bounded on the NW. by Moultan, NE. by Delhi, and Agra, SE. by Malwa, and SW. by Guzarat and Sindy. It is an extensive district, the SE. part mountainous, with fertile valleys and plains intervening; but the NW. part is little known.

AGIMERE, capital of the above province, built at the foot of a high mountain, on the top of which is a fortress of great strength, 160 miles W. by S. of Agra. Lon. 75. 50. E. Lat. 26. 35. N.

AGIMAR-DE-SOUSA, a district of Portugal, in Estamadura.

AGINCOURT, a village of the French Netherlands, in the department of the Straits of Calais; famous for the battle fought near it, in 1415, wherein Henry V. with an army of only 10,000 men, defeated the French, whose army amounted to upwards of 100,000; although the English had to struggle with every disadvantage. Lon. 2. 10. E. Lat. 50. 31. N.

AGIRU, one of the four bailiwicks in the island of Corfu, in the Gulf of Venice. It lies on the west; and has 20 villages, and 8000 inhabitants. The most remarkable place is a convent called Palco Castrizza.

AGIVAS, a small town in Alentejo, Portugal.

AGLE, a small town in Lincolnshire, near Boothby-Pannell.

AGLIA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles S. of Ivrea.

AGLIONBY, a town in the county of Cumberland.

AGLISH, a town in the county of Waterford, Munster, Ireland.

AGMAT, a fertile prov. of Morocco.

AGMAT, a town built on the river Agmat, upon the declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas, 16 miles S. of Morocco. Lon. 7. 15. W. Lat. 30. 56. N.

AGNABAT, or **AGNETHIN**, a town of Transylvania, 10 miles N. of Hermanstadt, subject to the House of Austria. Lon. 24. 10. E. Lat. 46. 42. N.

AGNADELLOA, a village of the ci-devant duchy of Milan, and territory of Como, the hottest place of action in the battle between Prince Eugene and the D. of Vendosmo, in 1705. It is situa-

ted on the canal between the Adda and the Serio, 5 miles SE. of Cassano, and 10 N. of Lodi. Lon. 9. 26. E. Lat. 45. 25. N.

AGNAN, a town of France, in the dept. of Lone and Cher, of the form of an amphitheatre, at the foot of which runs the Cher, 60 miles from Bourges.

AGNANO, a circular lake of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, surrounded with mountains, on the margin of which is situated the famous Grotto del Cane.

AGNEREINS, a small town of France, the chatellany of Villeneuve, of which it was formerly the seat. Lon. 2. 5. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.

AGNESELT, one of the Scilly isles.

AGNES, ST, a small town in Cornwall, famous for a mineral well.

AGNO, a division of Lauvis, in Switzerland.

AGNO, a river of Naples, which, taking its rise in the mountainous parts of Terra di Lavoro, washes the town of Accera, and passing between Capua and Aversa, falls into the Mediterranean, about 7 miles N. of Puzzuoli.

AGNO, or **GUA**, a river of the ci-devant Venetian territory of Vicentino. It runs into the rivers Bachiglione.

AGNON, the Claniius of the ancients, a river of Campania, in Italy.

AGNONE, a small place in Naples.

AGOBEL, a town in the Province of Hea, in Barbaui, situated near Jednest, and fortified.

AGOMISO, an island of N. America, in James's Bay. NNE. of Albany Fort.

AGON, an island in Sweden, with a good harbour for shipping.

AGORA, a small village on the river Corderol in Italy. Lon. 12. 7. E. Lat. 46. 13. N.

AGORDO, a small but rich town of Italy, in the ci-devant Venetian territory of the Bellunese and marquisate of Trevisand, which gave name to a district of the last Maritime Austria. Mines of copper, lead, sulphur, and vitriol abound in the vicinity of the town.

AGOSTA, a sea-port town in Sicily, with an excellent harbour. The greater part of it was swallowed up by an earthquake in 1763. Lon. 15. 15. E. Lat. 37. 35. N.

AGOUT, a river in France, in the department of Tarn, and ci-devant province of Languedoc.

AGRA, a province of Hindoostan, belonging to the Great Mogul, bounded on the N. by Delhi, on the S. by Gua-

leor, and Malva; on the E. by Sambal, and Narver, and by Bando on the W. lying between 24° and 27° of N. Lat. and containing 40 large towns, and 340 villages.

AGRA, the capital of the above province, and the ancient metropolis of Hindoostan. It was a small fortified town about A. D. 1566, when the emperor Acbar made it his capital, and gave his name to it, from which it was afterwards often called Acbarabad; and from that period till the beginning of the last century it was the most splendid city of the east. It is built in the midst of a sandy plain, about 9 miles long, and near as much broad, and still exhibits the most magnificent ruins. It is surrounded with a wall of red stone, and with a ditch of 100 feet wide. The palace is prodigiously large, and the seraglio fit to contain above 1000 women. There are upwards of 800 baths in this town, and 700 mosques; but that which travellers most admire, is the mausoleum of one of the Mogul's wives, which was 20 years in building. Last century, the trade of this place was very flourishing. The Persians, Chinese, and English resorted to it, and the Dutch had a factory there; but it has since greatly declined. The indigo of Agra is the most valuable of the East Indies. This town is situated on the river Jenma, about 50 miles above its confluence with the Tehemel; 100 miles S. by E. of Delhi, and 300 NE. of Surat. Lon. 78. 30. E. Lat. 27. 0. N.

AGRAM, or **ZAGRAB**, a strong town of Croatia, capital of the county of Zagrab, and a bishop's see, situated on the Save, 25 miles NE. of Calstadt. Lon. 35. 41. E. Lat. 46. 20. N.

AGRAMONT, a small town of Catalonia, Spain. Lon. 1. 0. E. Lat. 44. 30. N.

AGREABLE, an isle in the river of Fez, in Africa.

AGREDA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, near the frontiers of Arragon, 8 miles SW. of Tarazona. Lon. 2. 0. W. Lat. 41. 52. N.

AGRIA, a river in Hungary.

AGRIA, called by the Germans *Eger*, a small but strong town in Upper Hungary, with a bishop's see, situated on the Agria, 47 miles NE. of Buda, and 55 W. of Cassovia; with a citadel called *Erioua*. Besieged by the Turks in 1552, with 70,000 men; they lost 8000 in one day, and were obliged to raise the siege,

though the garrison consisted only of 2000 Hungarians, assisted by the women, who performed wonders on this occasion. It was afterwards taken by Mahomet III. in 1596; but retaken by the Emperor in 1689; since which time it has continued under the dominion of the House of Austria. Lon. 20. 10. E. Lat. 48. 10. N.

AGRIGENTUM, an ancient city of Sicily, on part of the site of which is a town now called Girgenti

AGRIGNAN, one of the Ladrone islands, 43 miles in circumference. Lon. 116. 0. E. Lat. 19. 40. N.

AGRIMONTI, a town of Naples.

AGROPOLI, a town of Naples in Principato Citenore, on the E. side of the gulf of Salerno, 22 miles SSE. of Salerno.

AGROUR, a town on the Malabar coast, situated on the river Colour. Lat. 16. 5. N. Lon. 76. 40. E.

AGUADA, a town of Goa, East Indies, belonging to the Portuguese.

AGUA-DI-PAO, a town in the island of St Michael, one of the Azores, in the Atlantic ocean. Lon. 25. 40. W. Lat. 38. 0. N.

AGUA-DE-PLEXIS, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo. It has an audience court. Lon. 7. 10. W. Lat. 39. 5. N.

AGUA-RIVIS, a small town of Portugal, in the province of Tral-os-montes. Lon. 7. 10. W. Lat. 41. 50. N.

AGUAS-BELLAS, in Estramadura, with a district of two parishes, Portugal. Lon. 8. 5. W. Lat. 39. 40. N.

AGUATIOLA, a town of Mexico, N. America. Lat. 15. 40. N. Lon. 97. 0. W.

AGUATUBY, a town of New Mexico. Lat. 35. 2. N. Lon. 125. 0. W.

AGUEDA, or **AGADA**, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura.

AGNER, a city at the foot of mount Atlas in Africa, the ancient Visuguni, sometime in the hands of the Portuguese, but now subject to the Moors.

AGUIAR, a town of Portugal, in Beira.

AGUIAS, a town in Alentejo.

AGUILA, a river of Fez, in Barbary.

AGUILA, a town in the province of Habat, situated on the Aguila, in the kingdom of Fez, subject to the emperor of Morocco.

AGUILAR, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 24 miles W. of Estella. Lon. 2. 38. W. Lat. 42. 35. N.

AGUILAR-DEL-CAMPO, a town of Old Castile, in Spain.

AGUIR,

AGUIR, a small town in the Province of Beja, in Alerstejo, containing about 450 inhabitants.

AGUGA, **CAPL**, on the coast of Peru, S. of Piura. Lon. 82. 0. W. Lat. 6. 0. S.

AGURENDE, a small town of France, in the department of Creuse, and adjacent province of La Marche. Lon. 2. 5. E. Lat. 46. 25. N.

AHARCROSS, a small town of Cork, Ireland.

AHASCRAH, a town of Galway, Connaught, Ireland.

AHLIDEN, a district of Lunenburg, belonging to the electorate of Hanover.

AHOME, a small town in Mexico, on the river Fuerto. Lon. 111. 27. W. Lat. 25. 0. N.

AHOVAS, a town of Persia. Lon. 48. 0. E. Lat. 31. 10. N.

AHSAN, a city of Asiatic Turkey.

AHUN, a town of France, in the department of Creuse; situated on the Creuse, 8 miles SE of Gueret, 30 NE. of Lomages, and 55 SE. of Moulines. Lon. 2. 4. E. Lat. 46. 5. N.

AHUY, a small but strong sea-port town of Sweden, situated in the principality of Gothland, and territory of Becklingby, near the Baltic sea, about 10 miles from Christianstadt. Lon. 14. 15. E. Lat. 46. 15. N.

AIAL, a town of Beador, in Africa.

AJAN, a country on the coast of Africa, bounded by the river Quilmanci on the S.; the mountains from which that river springs on the W.; Abyssinia, and the Straits of Babelmandel on the N.; and the Indian ocean on the E. It comprehends several separate kingdoms, as Adel, Magadoxa, &c. These are often at war with the Abyssinians; and all the prisoners they take they sell to the merchants of Cambaya, and other Arabs trading in their harbours, who give them in return coloured cloths, glass beads; raisins and dates; besides slaves, they exchange horses of an excellent breed, and considerable quantities of gold and ivory. The whole sea-coast, from Zanguabar to the straits of Babelmandel, is called the coast of Ajan; which on the E. is barren and sandy; but towards the N. the soil is fertile and productive. The inhabitants are not so dark in their complexions as those of the west coast, and have longer hair. They are reckoned good Mussulmans. In the interior there are negroes, who, intermarrying with the Bedouins, a class of Arabs, have children that are mulattoes.

AJAZZA, a sea port town of Cilicia.

AJAZZO, a sea port town of the island of Corsica, with a bishop's see. Lon. 8. 50. E. Lat. 35. 50. N.

AJAZZO, a sea port town of Natolia, in the province of Caramania, anciently Silesia, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 40° W. of Aleppo, where the city of Issus anciently stood, and near which Alexander fought his second battle with Darius. Lon. 33. 10. F. Lat. 37. 0. N.

AICH, a town of Germany in Bavaria, 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.

AICHSSTAT, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of a bishopric of the same name, containing several hospitals, a seminary for students, a cathedral and other churches, one of which is built after the model of the church at Jerusalem called the Holy Sepulchre. In it there is a curious workmanship of the Sun of the Holy Sacrament, which is of massy gold, and enriched with 350 diamonds, 400 pearls, 250 rubies, and other precious stones. It is situated in a valley, on the river Altmul, 400 miles S. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11. 10. E. Lat. 48. 57. N. The bishopric is 45 miles long and 17 broad; and the bishop is chancellor of the church at Mentz.

AIDAB, a town on the confines of Abyssinia, opposite to Godda, from whence great numbers of Africans take shipping to visit Mecca.

AIDAL, the principal sea port of Nubia, situated on a mountain by the coast of the Red sea; trades in ebony and aromatic plants. Lon. 35. 57. E. Lat. 22. 12. N.

AIDERBEZAN, or **AZIRBEYAN**, a fruitful province of Persia, in a healthy, but cold climate.

AIELLO, a small town in Abruzzo Ulterior, in Naples, belonging to the Prince of Modena. Lon. 15. 20. E. Lat. 41. 40. N.

AIELLO, another small town in Naples.

AIGEN, a town of Austria, on the confines of Bohemia, 24 miles NW. of Steyre.

AIGHTON, a small town in Lancashire, near Blackburn.

AIGLE, a bailiwick in the territory of Romund, in Switzerland, mountainous, but interspersed with many extensive and fruitful vales. The principal mountains are the Aigle and Bex. The great road from Vallais into Italy, by Ville,

neuve,

neuve, intersects the district, running through a deep valley three miles wide, bordered on one side by the Alps of Switzerland, and on the other by those of Savoy, crossed by the river Rhone; and passing through the town of Aigle, This government has 9 large parishes; and is divided into 4 parts, Aigle, Bex, Olon, and Ormont. This last lies among the mountains, and joins to Rougemont.

AIGLI, a large thriving town in the canton of Berne, on the banks of the Rhone, 6 miles from its entrance into the lake of Geneva, and surrounded with vineyards, fields, and meadows. The houses are all built of white marble, found in the neighbourhood.

AIGLE, a pretty little town in Normandy, in the department of the Orne, where a brisk trade is carried on in hardwares. It is 27 miles SW. of Evreux, and 47 W. of Rouen. Lon. 1. 0. E. Lat. 48. 45. N.

AIGLE, a river of Orleans, in France, that rises at Mec, in the department of Eure and Loire, and falls into the Loire.

AIGNAN, ST, a town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher, on the brow of a hill on the banks of the river Cher, 60 miles SSW. of Bourges.

AIGNEBELLE, or AIGUBELLE, a little town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc on the river Aie.

AIGUE-PERSE, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, near which there is a very cold spring, which is fatal to animals that drink of it; 18 miles N. of Clermont, and 26 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 29. E. Lat. 45. 6. N.

AIGUESCAUDES, or AIGUISCAUDES, a district of France, in the valley of Ossau, and department of the Lower Pyrenees, remarkable for a warm spring, the waters of which are saponaceous and spiritous. They have a fetid smell, and are used both internally and externally.

AIGUESMORTES, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. It was formerly a sea port, and had a harbour, which is now choaked up, the sea having retired two French leagues from the town, leaving a morass, important as a defence. Lon. 4 3. E. Lat. 43. 34. N.

AIGUBELLO, a town of France, in the department of Drome, 6 miles SE. of Montelimart.

AIGUBELLO, a town of Savoy, on the river Arc, 15 miles NE. of Chamberry.

AIGULLON, a small town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne,

situated at the confluence of the rivers of these names, in a fertile valley, 10 miles NW. of Agen, and 50 SE. of Bourdeaux. It has a castle. Lon. 0. 30. E. Lat. 44. 19. N.

ALLAH, a small, but ancient town of Asia, in Arabia Petraea, on the E. side of a bay on the Red Sea, near the Sinus Elanites, supposed to be the place called *Elath* and *Eloth* in Scripture; near the road which the pilgrims take from Egypt to Mecca. Lon. 36. 40. E. Lat. 29. 10. N.

AILESBUURY, or ALFSBURY, a borough town in Buckinghamshire, consisting of several streets, lying round the market-place, in the middle of which is a convenient hall, where the sessions are held, and sometimes the assizes for the county. Ailesbury, dividing the honour with Buckingham, sends two members to parliament; has a well resorted market on Saturday; and three fairs for cattle, viz. on the Saturday before Palm Sunday, June 11, and September 25. It is 60 miles SE. of Buckingham, and 41 NW. of London. Lon. 0. 42. W. Lat. 51. 50. N.

AILESFORD, a town in Kent, famous for the great victory obtained by Vortimer, the British king, over Hengist and his Saxon army.

AILESHAM, or AILHAM, a town in Norfolkshire near Norwich.

AILESWESTHORP, or ELLEWSTHORP, called also Gayton-Thorp, a town in the county of Norfolk near Lynn-Regis.

AILLY, a town of France in the department of Somme, 9 miles SSE. of Amiens.

AILSA, an insulated rock on the western coast of Scotland, between the shores of Ayrshire and Cantire. Its base is two miles in circumference. The rock is composed of a stupendous series of precipitous cliffs, rising in a pyramidal form, 900 feet high, and accessible only by the NE. A few goats and rabbits pick up a subsistence among the short grass and furz; but the importance of the rock consists in the great variety and boundless numbers of birds by which it is frequented, particularly the gannets or solan geese, whose young are used at the best tables, and bring a good price. Other birds are caught for their feathers. The rock is rented from the Earl of Cassilis at 33 l. *per annum*. The depth of water around the base is from 7 to 48 fathoms. It is surrounded with excellent banks, well stocked with cod and other white

white fish. The ruins of a castle, built by direction of Philip II. of Spain, when elated with the hope of annexing Britain to his dominions, and a chapel, are still seen on this sequestered rock.

AIMARGUES, a town of France, in the department of Gard, on the river Viest, among morasses. Lon. 3. 20. E. Lat. 44. 5. N.

AIMI, or **AXIMA**, a small town, lately belonging to the duchy of Savoy, now to France, in the department of Mont Blanc, on the river Isere.

AIN, a river of France, which rises at the foot of Mount Jura, and falls into the Rhine above Ville-Affranche.

AIN, a department of France, which takes its name from the river, comprehending the ci-devant province of Bresse, bounded on the NE. and S. by the departments of Jura, Mont Blanc, and Isere, and on the W. by those of the Rhone and the Loire, and Saon and Loire. *Bourg* is the capital.

AIN, a small town of Berdoe, in Africa.

AINAON, an island of China.

AINEREVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, three miles SW. of Dun.

AINSA, a town of Spain, in the principality of Sorbrabe, and kingdom of Aragon, on a plain, on the river Aia.

AINSTABLE, a town in the county of Cumberland, between Blampton and Kirk-Oswald.

AINTHORP, a small town of Cumberlandshire, in the parish of Boulness.

AIRANO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, 30 miles SE. of Como.

AIRDRIE, a flourishing town in the parish of East Monkland, county of Lanark, Scotland, on the high road between Edinburgh and Glasgow. It is regularly built with fine wide streets, extending almost a mile in length, and has weekly and annual markets. The distillation of malt spirits forms the principal trade. There is also an iron foundery. The population is about 1800.

AIRE, a river which rises above Skipton, in Yorkshire, receives the tributary streams of the Calder and Don, and runs into the Ouse a little above Hoke.

AIRE, a town of France, in the department of Landes, on the river Adour, on the declivity of a mountain, 30 miles E. of Dax, and 65 S. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 16. E. Lat. 43. 42. N.

AIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, on the river Lis, 22 miles S. of Dunkirk, and com-

municating with St Omers by a canal cut from the river Aa. It is a strong town, and has a castle. It was taken by the French in 1710, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Utrecht. Lon. 2. 29. E. Lat. 50. 42. N.

AIRLY, a parish of Angus-shire, Scotland, in the vale of Strathmore, and S. side of the Grampian hills, extending 6 miles in length, and about 4 in breadth. The soil is in general fertile, and productive. The population in 1801, was 1041. *Airly Castle*, the residence of the Earl of Airly, is a beautiful modern house, built on a promontory jutting far into the confluence of the Isla and Melgum rivers, elevated above their level 108 feet, upon the rise of an ancient castle of the same name. The surrounding scenery is extremely picturesque.

AIRTH, a parish of Stirlingshire, on the banks of the Forth, 6 miles long, and 2 broad. The soil is rich and productive. Extensive plantations of oak, &c. adorn and shelter the country. The hills of Airth and Dunmore contain coal and free-stone. The coast has three harbours for small vessels, from each of which there is a ferry across the Forth. The population in 1801, was 1855, 500 less than in 1792.

AISAY, a small town of France, in Montagne.

AISLABY, a town in the county of Durham, near Stockton.

AISLABY, a small town in Yorkshire, in the parish of Whitby.

AISNE, a department of France, so called from the river of that name, containing the ci-devant provinces of Soissonois and Vermaudois, bounded on the N. by the department of the North, on the E. by those of Ardennes and Marne; on the S. by that of Seine and Marne; and on the W. by those of the Oise and the Somme. Soissons is the capital.

AISNE, a river of France, which rises in Champaign, and runs W. by Soissons, falling into the river Oise, above Compeigne.

AITHSTING, a parish in the middle of the mainland of Shetland, to which that of *Sandsting* is united; and which together are about 9 miles long and 8 broad. In 1801, the united parish contained about 9000 sheep, 850 cows, 800 horses, and under 1493 people.

AITOCZU, a considerable river of Asia Minor, which rises in the mountain Taurus, and falls into the south part of the Euxine Sea.

AITONA, or **HITONA**, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, the capital of a marquisite. Lon. 0. 39. E. Lat. 41. 30. N.

AIX, a handsome and ancient city of France, in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, the capital of the ci-devant *Provence*, situated 17 miles E. from Montpelier. It is a well-built city, and resembles Paris more than any other in the kingdom. It is embellished with a number of beautiful squares, buildings, and fountains. The Cours, or Crebitelle, a magnificent public walk, is formed by a triple avenue of elms, and two regular rows of stately houses. *Preachers* square is in the same manner surrounded by lofty trees. A commodious and elegant town-hall, a handsome hotel, and a fine Gothic cathedral, are the principal public buildings. Aix is the metropolitan see of the department in which it lies. The churches in general are handsome structures, and, before the Revolution, were ornamented with a great number of elegant paintings, besides many other curiosities. In one of them there was a silver statue of the Virgin Mary, almost as large as life. The baths without the city, which were discovered not long since, have good buildings, raised at a vast expense, for the accommodation of those who drink the waters. Although Aix was the first Roman settlement in Gaul, it is not remarkable for Roman antiquities. The warm springs for which it is well known and frequented, induced Sextus Calvinus to found a colony here, to which he gave the name of *Aqua Sextia*. They were supposed to possess particular virtues in cases of debility; and several altars have been dug up sacred to Priapus, the inscriptions on which indicate their gratitude to that deity for his supposed assistance. The trade of Aix is confined chiefly to oil, of an uncommon good quality, and some stuffs, manufactured by the inhabitants. In the vicinity the vineyards yield wine of great estimation. Lon. 5 31. E. Lat. 43. 32. N.

AIX, an ancient town of France, in the dept. of Mont Blanc, in the ci-devant duchy of Savoy, 8 miles N. of Chambery. It is situated on the lake Bourget, at the foot of a mountain, between Chambery, Annecy, and Rumilly. Here are the remains of a triumphal arch of the ancient Romans. The mineral waters bring a great number of strangers to this place. It was originally called *Aqua Gratiana*, from the hot baths built here by the emperor Gratian. Lon. 6.

10. E. Lat. 4. 40. N.

AIX, a small island on the coast of France, between the isle of Oléron and the continent, 12 miles NW. of Rochefort, and 12 SSW. of Rochelle. The English made a descent on it in 1758, and demolished the fort. Lon. 1. 5 W. Lat. 46. 45. N.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, a large and handsome city in the duchy of Juliers, on the left side of the Rhine, ceded by Austria to the French, in the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797, and confirmed to them by the posterior treaty of Lunéville. It is situated 17 miles N. of Limburgh, 22 NE. of Laege, 21 from Spa, and 40 W. of Cologne. It has a castle, built upon a hill, from which may be seen 60 different towns, the ocean, and even England, in a clear day. The town is situated in the valley, and, though surrounded with woods and mountains, the climate is good. Its antiquity is undoubted, being mentioned in Caesar's Commentaries and the Annals of Tacitus. The Romans had colonies and fortresses in it, during their wars with the Germans; but the mineral waters and the hot baths gradually increasing its fame, it was advanced to the privileges of a city, by the name of *Aqua graminea*, from the waters of Gramma. The French gave it that of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, on account of a chapel built in honour of the Virgin Mary, by Charlemagne, who having repaired, beautified, and enlarged the city, after its destruction by the Huns in 451, made it the usual place of his residence. He lies interred in the church of Notre Dame, where are kept his sword, his belt, and the 12 Evangelists written in letters of gold. The town may be divided into the inward and outward city. The inward is encompassed with a wall about three quarters of a league in circumference, having 10 gates; and the outward wall, in which there are 11 gates, is about a league and a half in circumference. There are also rivulets which, besides supplying 20 public fountains, and many private ones, run through the town, keep it very clean, and turn several mills. They have stone quarries in the neighbourhood, which furnish proper materials for their magnificent buildings, of which the stadt-house and the cathedral are the chief. There are likewise 50 parochial churches. The market-place is very spacious, and the houses round it are stately. In the middle, before the stadt-house, is a fountain of blue stones, which

which throws out water, from six pipes, into a marble basin placed beneath, 30 feet in circumference. On the top of this fountain is placed the statue of Charlemagne, of brass, gilt, holding a sceptre in his right hand, and a globe in his left. The stadt-house, which is adorned with the statues of all the emperors since Charlemagne, has 3 stories; the uppermost is one entire room, 162 feet long, and 60 broad. In this the new elected emperor of Germany formerly entertained all the electors of the empire. This place is famous for several councils and treaties of peace concluded here; particularly those between France and Spain in 1664, and between Great Britain and France in 1718. Lon. 6. 3. E. Lat. 50. 48. N.

AIZENAY, a town of France, in the dept. of Vendee, 20 miles S. of Nantes.

AKAZIKE, a town and castle of Asiatic Turkey, in Georgia, built on Mount Caucasus, near the river Kur. Lon. 41. 55. E. Lat. 41. 55. N.

AKAM, a territory of South Guinea.

AKPHAM, a small town near York.

AKPI INCTON, a town in the county of Northumberland, between Morpeth and the coast.

AKELLY, a village of Buckinghamshire.

AKEN, a small town in Nottinghamshire.

AKENHAM, a town in the county of Suffolk, near Ipswich.

AKERMAN, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, situated on the Dniester, where it falls into the Black Sea.

AKETON, a town in Yorkshire, near Pontefract.

AKISSAT, the ancient Thyatira, a city in Natolia, in Asia, situated in a plain, 18 miles broad, which produces plenty of cotton and grain. The inhabitants, who are reckoned to be about 5000, are said to be all Mahometans. The houses are in general built of earth or turfed mud in the sun, and are very low and ill constructed; but there are 6 or 7 mosques, which are all of marble. The remains of ancient Thyatira are still very grand, and marble inscriptions raised from its ruins are to be seen in several parts of the town. It is seated on the river Hermos, 50 miles from Pergamos. Lon. 28. 30. E. Lat. 38. 48. N.

AKLEY, a small town in Nottinghamshire, near Bawtice.

AKRING, a town in Nottinghamshire, near Sherwood Forest.

ALABA, or ALAVA, one of the three

smallest districts of Biscay, in Spain, 20 miles long and 17 broad, fertile in rye, barley, and fruits, and containing good mines of iron. Vittoria is the capital.

ALABAMA, an Indian village on the Mississippi, inhabited by the remains of the ancient Alabama nation, who dwelt on the E. arm of the Great Mobile river.

ALABAMA, a large navigable river of Georgia, in N. America, which is formed by the junction of the Abacoochee and the Oaktuskee rivers; after running about 60 miles in a S. by W. course, it unites with the Tombecbee, and forms the Mobile.

ALABAMUS, a fort in Georgia, N. America.

ALABASTER, or ELIUTHIPE, one of the Bona islands, on which is a small garrison and fort. The climate is healthy, and the soil fertile. Lon. 76. 31. W. Greenwich. Lat. 25. 14. N.

ALACHUA, an ancient Indian town which stood on the borders of the Savannah, abandoned by its inhabitants, on account of its unhealthy situation.

ALACHUA SAVANNAH, a large plain in the territory of the Alabama Indians, in E. Florida, about 75 miles W. from St Augustine, 50 miles in circumference.

ALACRANES, or ALACARNES, a cluster of shoals, banks, and rocks, on the S. side of the gulf of Mexico, opposite Yucatan, at the distance of about 20 leagues. They are infested with scorpions, from whence their name.

ALACERDO, SAL, a town of Estramadura, Portugal, on the river Cadaon. Lon. 8. 4. W. Lat. 38. 20. N.

ALADULIA, a considerable province of Asian Turkey, in Natolia, separated by the mountains of Antitaurus from Armenia on the N. and from Cappadocia on the W. On the S. it is bounded by the Mediterranean sea, and on the E. the Euphrates divides it from Diarbekir. It comprehends the ancient Lesser Armenia, and the E. part of Cilicia. It formerly had kings of its own; but the race was extinguished by Selim I. emperor of the Turks, who conquered the country. It is now divided into two parts; the N. comprehended between Taurus, Antitaurus, and the Euphrates, is a beglerbeglic, which bears the name of Marash, the capital town; and the S. seated between mount Taurus and the Mediterranean, is united to the beglerbeglic of Aleppo. The country is rough, rugged, and mountainous; yet there are good pastures, and plenty of horses and camels.

The people are hardy and thievish. The capital is Malatigah.

ALAFOENS, a district of Portugal, in the province of Beira, comprehending 37 parishes. Made a duchy in 1718.

ALAGNON, a river of Auvergne, in France, which rises at Cantal, and with a rapid course runs into the Allier.

ALAGOA, a town in the island of St Michael, one of the Azores, which has two parish churches.

ALAGON, a small town of Spain, in Arragon, seated on a peninsula, formed by the rivers Ebro and Xalon.

ALAHABA, a considerable river of N. America, in East Florida.

ALAHABA, a branch of St Mary's river, North America.

ALAHABA, a river of Georgia, North America, which flows into the Gulf of Mexico.

ALAINÉ, a river of France, in the ci-devant province of Nivernois, now the department of Nyevre.

ALAJOR, a district of the island of Minorca.

ALAIS, a town of France, in the dep. of Gard, seated on the Gardon, near a beautiful plain, at the foot of the Cévennes. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, and its annual export of raw silk is 1,200,000 lbs. A hot medicinal spring issues from the adjacent mountains, and many openings in the rocks show that mines have formerly been wrought in them. A fort was built here in 1689. It is situated 37 miles N. of Montpellier, and 350 S. by E. from Paris. Lon. 4. 10. E. Lat. 44. 8. N.

ALALL, a town of Lancashire, near Ormskirk.

ALAMAN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 9 miles NE. of Nisones.

ALANWATER. See **L'ISLE DE DIEU**.

ALAN, a river of Cornwall, which runs into St George's Channel, at Padstow.

ALAND, an island in the Baltic Sea, at the entrance of the gulph of Bothnia, between Sweden and Finland, subject to the former. It lies 75 miles E. from Stockholm; is about 40 miles long, and from 12 to 16 broad; and contains 15 villages, and about 9000 inhabitants. Lon. between 17° and 19° E. Lat. between 50° and 61° N.

ALANDES, a cluster of Swedish isles, of which Aland is the principal.

ALANDRA, a small town of Estra-

madura, on the Tagus, 15 miles from Lisbon.

ALANDROAL, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo.

ALANGUER, a town of Estramadura, in Portugal. Lon. 8. 12. W. Lat. 39. 6. N.

ALANTA, a small city of Walachia, **ALAPAEWSKOI-SAWOD**, an iron mine in Catherineburg, Siberia, belonging to Russia.

ALARCON, a small town of Spain, in New Castile, near the Xucar, founded in 1178; destroyed by the Moors, but rebuilt by Alphonso IX.

ALASHKA, a long peninsula on the NW. coast of America, between Bristol Bay on the NW. and Cook's River on the SE.

ALASTA, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. Lon. 13. 8. E. Lat. 55. 26. N.

ALASCHEPER, or **Ursa**, formerly Hiipsius, a town of Phrygia, Asia.

ALATAHAMA, a large navigable river of North America, which, rising in the Apalachian mountains, runs SE. through the state of Georgia, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, below the town of Frederica, about 60 miles SW. of the Savannah.

ALATRI, a town of Italy, seated on a hill, in the compagna di Roma, 40 miles SE. of Rome, and 6 NW. of Veroli. It has a bishop's see. Lon. 15. 8. E. Lat. 41. 30. N.

ALATYR, a provincial town of Asiatic Russia, seated on the river Suru, in the circle of Alatyrskoi.

ALATYRSKOI, a district under the government of Casin, in Asiatic Russia, 40 miles E. of Casin.

ALAVA. See **ALABA**.

ALAUTA, a considerable river of Turkey in Europe, which, after watering the NE. part of Transylvania and part of Walachia, falls into the Danube almost opposite to Nicopolis.

ALAXTON, a small town of Leicestershire.

ALAZON, a river of Albania, which separates that country from Iberia.

ALBA, an ancient town of the Marsi, in Italy, situated on the N. side of the Lacus Fucinus, which still retains its original name. It stands on an eminence, and is noted in Roman history for being the state prison where captive princes were shut up after being dragged through the streets of Rome at the chariot wheels of a triumphant consul.

ALBA, a small fortified town of Upper Italy,

Italy, pleasantly situated on the river Tanaro, 20 miles SE. of Turin. Anciently it was a principal city of old Liguria. It is now the see of a bishop. Lon. 8. 5. E. Lat. 44. 46. N.

ALBA, a small town in Leicestershire.

ALBA, a town in Pembrokehire.

ALBA JULIA, NOW WEISSENBURG, a town of Transylvania, on the river Merisch, to the W. of Hermanstadt.

ALBAN, a town of France, in the dep. of Tarn, 15 miles ESE. of Alby.

ALBA MARATIMA. See BIOGRAD.

ALBANBURY, a small town in Yorkshire.

ALBANELLA, a town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 20 miles SE. of Salerno.

ALBANIA, a country of Asia, bounded on the W. by Iberia; on the E. by the Caspian sea; on the N. by mount Caucasus; and on the S. by Armenia, and the river Cyrus, now Kur. The whole country, formerly called *Albania*, now goes under the names of *Schirvan* and *East Georgia*, and is very fruitful and pleasant.

ALBANIA, OF ARNAUT LAROS, a province of Turkey in Europe, in the gulf of Venice, bounded on the S. by Livadia, on the E. by Thessaly and Macedonia, and the N. by Bosnia and Dalmatia. The people are strong, large, courageous, and good horsemen, from among whom the grand seignor procures excellent soldiers, particularly cavalry, known by the name of *Arnauts*; but their dispositions are said to be thievish. There are several large towns in this province; and the inhabitants are almost all Christians of the Gæck church, and descended from the ancient Scythians. It was formerly an independent kingdom; but its last prince, the celebrated Scanderbeg, bequeathed it to the Venetians; who left it under the dominion of the Turks, except a small part, afterwards included in Maritime Austria. The country is fertile, and produces excellent wine. The principal places are Durazzo the capital, Velona, Antivati, Scutari, Croya, Alessia, Dibra, Dolcigno, and Albanopolis. Lon. from 18. to 24. E. Lat. from 39. to 43. 30. N.

ALBANO, a lake of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, of an oval figure, and about 7 miles in circumference, which abounds in excellent fish, and in one place is said to be unfathomable.

ALBANO, a town of Italy, seated on the lake of that name. It was called by

the ancients *Albanum Pompeii*, and built out of the ruins of Alba Longa, which was destroyed by Tullus Hostilius. It stands within 12 miles SE. of Rome, and for the pleasantness of its situation is the summer retirement of a great many Roman princes. It is likewise the see of a bishop, who is one of the 6 senior cardinals. The town is famous for its excellent wine, and the ruins of a mausoleum, which, according to the tradition of the inhabitants, was made for Ascanius. Close by the town lies the lake of Albano, which, by reason of the high mountains round it, looks like the area of a great amphitheatre. The mountain of Albano is called *Monte Cavo*, on the top of which was a celebrated temple, dedicated to Jupiter and Juno. The Capuchins, and Franciscans have each a convent here; and not far from the latter, is the palace of Cardinal Barberini, remarkable for very pleasant gardens, with the ruins of ancient baths, and several old fragments of Mosaic work. Lon. 12. 50. E. Lat. 41. 43. N.

ALBANO, a town of Naples, remarkable for the fertility of the surrounding territory, seated on the river Basiento, 15 miles E. by S. of Potenza.

ALBANOPOLIS, a considerable town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, of which it was formerly the capital, seated on the river Dreno, 40 miles E. of Alessia. Lon. 20. 12. E. Lit. 41. 48. N.

ALBAN'S, ST, a town of Dorsetshire, on the sea-coast, S. of Swannage Bay. It is a noted sea-mark.

ALBAN'S, ST, a borough in Hertfordshire, so called from an abbey of the same name built near it by *Offa* king of the Mercians in 795, in memory of St Alban, the first martyr in England. At the dissolution of the monasteries, the church of this abbey was preserved from the general destruction by the singular esteem in which it was held by the townsmen, who paid 400l. to prevent its demolition, and have since converted it into a parish church. For largeness, beauty, and antiquity it is at present equalled by few in England. The town of St Albans rose from the ruins of the ancient Roman city of Verulam, nothing of which now remains but the walls. It is noted for the best wheat markets in England, which are held on Wednesday and Saturday; it is a great thoroughfare from Loudon to the NW. and accommodated

commodated with good inns. The municipal government is vested in a lord mayor; the borough sends two members to parliament. About this town, the first conflict between the houses of York and Lancaster was fought in 1455, which terminated in favour of the former; and in 1461, another battle was fought between the same parties, when the Lancastrians were completely victorious. It is situated on the river Coln, 21 miles N. by W. from London, and 12 SE. of Dunstable. Lon. 0. 14. W. Lat. 51. 45. N.

ALBAN'S ST, a town of Kent, near Canterbury.

ALBANY, a populous and fertile county of the state of New York; bounded on the N. by Saratoga county, on the E. by Hudson river, which divides it from Rensselaer and Columbia counties, on the S. by Ulster, and on the W. by Schoharie county. It is 46 miles from N. to S. and 23 in breadth from E. to W. and is divided into 3 townships. It contains 25,324 inhabitants, of whom 2263 are slaves. Albany is the chief town.

ALBANY, a city in the state of New York, situated on the W. side of Hudson's river, 160 miles N. from the city of New York. It contains upwards of 600 well built houses, and, in 1799, 6021 inhabitants, many of whom are the descendants of the first colonists, the Dutch. Adventurers from various parts are led to this place, by the advantage it affords for trade, as it is situated on a fine river, and is the storehouse of the trade of Canada and the lakes. A mile N. of the city are works acted by water for the manufacture of tobacco, snuff, chocolate, mustard, starch, &c. It was at this place that the Sachems of the Groquois Indians met the British governors, before the American revolution, when they entered into a treaty with them. Lon. 75. 20. W. Lat. 42. 30. N.

ALBANY, a river of N. America, which runs NE. through a vast chain of lakes, &c. taking a body of water next in size to lake Superior, and falls into James's Bay, in Lon. 84. 30. W. Lat. 51. 30. N.

ALBANY, a British fort in New South Wales. Lon. 81. 59. 58. W. Lat. 52. 14. 40. N.

ALBANY, a fortress belonging to the British, seated on the SW. of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 84. 20. W. Lat. 53. 20. N.

ALBARAZIN, an ancient and strong town of Arragon, in Spain, seated upon an eminence, near the river Guadalqui-

ver, a little below its source, on the frontiers of Valencia and New Castile. It is the seat of a bishop, and produces the best wool in all Arragon. It is about 100 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 16. W. Lat. 40. 30. N.

ALBAREDO, a village of Italy, in the ci-devant dogada of Venice

ALBARETTON, a town of Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean. Lon. 27. 45. E. Lat. 30. 50. N.

ALBARGARIA, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo.

ALBARGARIA-DE-PALMA, a district of Portugal in the province of Entre duero E. Minho.

ALBARRACIN, a city of Arragon, which contains about 5000 inhabitants.

ALBAZETE, a small town of New Castile, Spain.

ALBAZIN, a town of Great Tartary, situated on the river Yamour, and the road from Moscow to Pekin. It belongs to the Russians, and has a strong fortress to defend it against the China and Mogul Tartars. Lon. 109. 20. E. Lat. 54. 0. N.

ALBE, a city and bishopric of Italy, near the river Tanaro, which has of late been rapidly declining, situated in the district of Montserrat. Lon. 8. 20. E. Lat. 41. 44. N.

ALBI, or **ALBE**, in France. See **ALBE**.

ALBIGNI, a small town of France, in the department of Lot

ALBEMARLE, a river of N. Carolina.

ALBEMARLE, or **AUMALES** a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, from whence the noble family of Koppel takes the title of *Earl*. The sages of this town are in high esteem. It is situated on the declivity of a hill, on the confines of Picardy, 95 miles NE. by N. of Rouen, and 70 NNW. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. E. Lat. 49. 50. N.

ALBEMARLE, a mountainous and hilly county of Virginia, 95 miles long and 95 broad, bounded on the NE. by Orange county, on the N. by Rockingham, on the W. by Augusta, on the SW. by Amherst, on the SE. by Louisa, and on the S. by Fluvanna. Contains 7006 free inhabitants, and 5579 slaves. In this county are found rich mines of iron ore, for the manufacturing of which, works have been erected. Chief town, Charlottesville.

ALBEMARLE SOUND, an inlet of the sea, which extends W. into North Carolina, about 60 miles, and is from 4 to 15 miles in breadth, having several communications

munications with the ocean: the principal one is Roanoke, in Lon. 0. 56. W. Lat. 35. 52. N. It communicates with Currituck Sound on the N. and Pamlico on the S. through a tract called Dismal Swamp.

ALBLMARLE, the most northern part of the state of North Carolina, America.

ALBEN, a mountain of Carniola, in Germany, containing mines of quicksilver.

ALBENG, or **ALBENGUA**, a sea port town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, anciently called *Albingunum*, and *Albium Ingannum*, seated in a beautiful and well cultivated plain, surrounded with olive trees; the air is however unhealthy, on which account it is but thinly inhabited. It is 28 miles SW. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 3. E. Lat. 44. 4. N.

ALBENGA, **ISOLA D'**, a small island opposite to Albenga.

ALBENGUE, a small town of France, in the department of Lot.

ALBERBURY, or **ABERBURY**, a town in Shropshire, near the Severn, between Salop and Welshpool.

ALBERTON, a small town in the county of Sussex, near Bamber.

ALBERTON, a town in Somersetshire, 3 miles from Axbridge.

ALBI, anciently called *Alba Fucentis*, a small town of Naples, in Abruzzo.

ALBIGEOIS, a small territory of France, in Upper Languedoc, about 27 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, abounding in coal, corn, wood, wines, flax, hemp, aniseed, coriander, saffron, and sheep. The inhabitants drive a great trade in dry prunes, grapes, a coarse sort of cloth, and wines of Gaillac. They also manufacture rateens, shalloons, stockings, coarse woollens, &c.

ALBINO, a well built town of Italy, in the late Cisalpine Republic, and dep. of Adua and Oglia.

ALBINS, a small town in Essex, near Withun.

ALBIOLA, an island in the ci-devant dogado of Venice, between the lakes and the sea of Chioza, formerly separated from the isle of Pallastina by the port of Pastene, now filled up.

ALBION, **NEW**, a country on the W. coast of America, extending from Lat. 33. to 45. N, bounded on the S. by California, and on the N. by New Georgia. The countries in its rear are unknown, and indeed its boundaries on this quarter are still unfixed. It was discovered in 1578 by Sir Francis Drake, who gave

it its name. The country is described as extremely mountainous, some of the greatest elevations being covered with eternal snow. The intermediate valleys and the sea-coast, are however fertile, abounding in thick and impenetrable forests. Captain Cook, who visited this land in 1778, found the natives more tenacious of property than the generality of savage nations, parting with nothing without a compensation, and even sometimes over-reaching in their bargains.

ALBISOLA, a small town in the territory of Genoa: here is a porcelain manufacture, and several country houses of the Genoese nobility. It was bombarded in 1715 by the English. Lon. 8. 10. E. Lat. 44. 15. N.

ALBOLODUY, a small town of Spain, in Granada. Lon. 3. 30. E. Lat. 37. 15. N.

ALBONA, a populous town of Istria, in Italy, garrisoned by a castle, situated on an isthmus formed by the gulf of Arsa and Quinero. Lon. 14. 57. E. Lat. 45. 21. N.

ALBORAN, an island lying between the coast of Spain and Africa.

ALBORG, or **ALBOURG**. See **AALBORG**.

ALBORN, a town in the county of Sussex, near Bamber.

ALBORN, a village in Wiltshire, near Marlborough.

ALBOROUGH, a town in Norfolkshire, near Eppingham and Repps.

ALBRET, a small town of France, in the department of Gironde, 35 miles S. of Bourdeaux, capital of the ci-devant duchy of Albret.

ALBRICHTON, a village in Shropshire, on the borders of Staffordshire, 10 miles NNE of Bridgenorth, it has 3 fairs, on the 2d May, 18th July, and 9th Nov. for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs.

ALBRICHTON, a village also in Shropshire, near Salop.

ALBUQUERQUE, a small city of Spain, in the province of Estramadura, seated on an eminence, 9 miles from the frontiers of Portugal, and 22 N of Badajoz. It is defended by an almost impregnable fortress, built on a high mountain. A great trade in wool and woollen manufactures is carried on by the inhabitants. It was taken in 1705, by the Portuguese, who kept it till the peace of Utrecht. Lon. 7. 3 W. Lat. 38. 40. N.

ALBURGH, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, near the sea coast, S. of Mapleton.

Mapleton.

ALBURGH, or **ALBERGH**, a village in the county of Norfolk, near Bungay.

ALBURY, or **ALDERBURY**, a village in the county of Surry, 5 miles from Guildford, seated on the Wye, which runs through it.

ALBURY, a town in Hertfordshire, near Putmore Heath.

ALBURY, a village of Gloucestershire, near Wickwar.

ALBY, a town in the county of Norfolk, 4 miles from Alesham.

ALBY, an ancient city of France, in the department of Tarn, seated on the river of that name, which washes its walls, and serves both for defence and ornament. It is situated 385 miles S. from Paris, and 42 NE. of Toulouse. It is the chief city of the Albigeois, and was formerly the see of an archbishop. The cathedral was dedicated to St Cecilia, and before the revolution, was ornamented with a valuable silver shrine, of exquisite workmanship, of the Mosaic kind, and contained the relics of St Clair, the first bishop of this city. The chapel of this saint is a magnificent building adorned with paintings. The Lice is a fine large walk without the city. The terrace is above a deep mall, which serves instead of a fosse, and is bordered with two rows of fine trees. There are four gates, through which one may view all the beauties of a delightful plain. Lon. 2. 11. E. Lat. 44. 15. N.

ALCACRE-DO-SAL. See **ALCAZAR-DO-SAL**.

ALCACAVA, a town of Tafilet, in Morocco. Lon. 5. 15. W. Lat. 27. 45. N.

ALCACOVA, a citadel of Santaren, in Portugal.

ALCALA DE GUADAFIRA, a small town of Spain, in Andalusia, upon the river Guadafira, from the springs near which water is conveyed by an aqueduct, 6 miles N. to Seville. Lon. 6. 16. W. Lat. 37. 20. N.

ALCALA DE HENAREZ, a beautiful and extensive city of Spain, in New Castile, seated upon the river Henarez, which washes its walls, 11 miles SW. of Guadalaxara, and 15 ENE. of Madrid. When it was a Roman colony its ancient name was Complutum. The streets are handsome and pretty straight; one of them is very long, intersecting the whole length of the city. The houses are well built; and there are several squares, the largest of which is a great

ornament, surrounded on all sides with piazzas, and well furnished shops. The university, which had gone to decay, was re-established in 1494, by Cardinal Francis Ximenes; at whose charge, and under whose direction, the first polyglot bible was printed in this town. The land around Alcala is watered by the Henarez, well cultivated, and very fruitful, yielding grain in plenty, very good muscat wine, and melons of a delicious kind. Without the walls is a spring, the water of which is so pure and well tasted, that it is inclosed for the king of Spain's own use, from whence it is carried to Madrid. Lon. 3. 5. W. Lat. 40. 26. N.

ALCALA DE LOS GAZULEZ, an ancient town of Spain, in Seville, situated on a mountain.

ALCALA DE REAL, a small city of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fine abbey, built on the top of a high mountain, in a mountainous country, near the river Salado, 6 miles S. of Seville, and 15 N. of Granada. Lon. 5. 22. W. Lat. 37. 38. N.

ALCAMER, an ancient and elegant town of Kommerland, a part of North Holland. In its environs, the best butter and cheese are made, and the finest tulips reared in Holland. It lies 15 miles N. by E. of Haerlem, and 17 N. by W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 13. 52. E. Lat. 52. 40. N.

ALCAMO, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazarò, at the foot of mount Bonitati. Lon. 13. 51. E. Lat. 38. 2. N.

ALCANEDE, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura.

ALCANICA, a city of Egypt, on the banks of the Nile, near Caro.

ALCANIZ, a town of Arragon, in Spain, seated on the river Guadaloupe, 12 miles from Calpe. It was formerly the capital of the kingdom of the Moors, but being taken from them, it was made a commandery of the order of Calatrava. It has a remarkable fountain, which throws up water through 42 pipes; and is surrounded with gardens and fruit trees, and defended by a good fortress. Lon. 0. 5. W. Lat. 41. 0. N.

ALCANTARA, or **ALCANTARILLA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, situated on an eminence, near a moras, where the Romans built a bridge, with a tower at each end.

ALCANTARA, or **VALENZA DE ALCANTARA**, a small, but very strong city of Estramadura, in Spain, situated on the banks

banks of the Tajo, 21 miles from Coria, 25 from Madrid, and 125 from Seville. It lies in a very fruitful soil, and is celebrated for its bridge over that river, built in the time of the emperor Trajan, as appears from an inscription over one of the arches, by the people of Lusitania, who were assessed to supply the expense. It is raised 200 feet above the level of the water: and though it consists but of six arches, is 670 feet in length, and 28 in breadth. At the entrance of the bridge, there is a small antique chapel, hewn in a rock by the ancient Pagans, who dedicated it to Trajan, as the Christians did to St Julian. This city was built by the Moors, on account of the convenience of the bridge being at a place where the Tajo is very deep: for this reason they call it *Al-cantara*, which, in their language, signifies *the Bridge*. It was taken from them in 1214, and given to the knights of *Calatrava*, who afterwards took their title from *Alcantara*. It was taken by the Earl of Galway in April 1706, and retaken by the French in Nov. following. Lon. 6. 7. W. Lat. 39. 20. N.

ALCARAQUE, a river in Spain, that falls into the Guadiana, about 20 miles from the city of Badajoz.

ALCARAZ, a small city of La Mancha, in Spain, defended by a strong castle, and remarkable for an ancient aqueduct. It stands near the source of the Guadalquivir, and the soil about it is very fruitful. They have a breed of little running horses, which are very fleet and strong. It is 25 miles N. of the confines of Andalusia, 108 S. of Cuenza, and 135 SSE. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 5. W. Lat. 38. 29. N.

ALCASSAR, a city of Barbary, situated about two leagues from Larache, in Asga, a province of the kingdom of Fez. It was of great note, and the seat of the governor of this part of the kingdom. It was built by Jacob Almanzor, king of Fez, about the year 1180, and designed for a magazine and place of rendezvous, for the great preparations he was making to enter Granada in Spain. The city is now greatly decayed, so that of 15 mosques there are only two in use. The probable reason is the bad situation of the town; for it stands so low, that it is excessive hot in summer, and almost overflowed with water in the winter. Here are a great number of storks, who live very familiarly with the people, walking about the town, possessing the

tops of the houses and mosques without molestation; for they esteem them sacred birds, and account it sinful to disturb them. The bashaw of Tetuan appoints a governor to this town, which is the last of his dominions towards Mequinez. Near this city there is a high ridge of mountains, running towards Tetuan, whose inhabitants never were entirely brought under subjection; when it was attempted, they avenged themselves by infesting the roads, robbing and murdering the travellers. Not far from hence is the river Elmahassen, famous for the battle fought between Don Sebastian king of Portugal, and the Moors; in which the Portuguese were defeated, and their king slain. Lon. 12. 55. W. Lat. 35. 15. N.

ALCASTON, a small town in Shropshire, near Munslow.

ALCATIL, a populous city of Hindoostan.

ALCAUDETTE, a small town of Spain, in Andalusia.

ALCASAR, a city of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the river Guardamena, defended by a strong fortress on a high hill, lying in a very fruitful country, 100 miles NW. of Carthageua. Lon. 4. 20. W. Lat. 34. 15. N.

ALCAZZAR DO SAL, or ALCASTER DO SAL, a strong and almost impregnable town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on a rock, near the river Sandao, 30 miles SE. of St Ubes. It was called by the ancient Romans *Salagus*, on account of the fine white salt obtained here. The country around it produces little else than rushes, which are carried to Lisbon, and wrought into fine mats. Lon. 9. 10. W. Lat. 38. 18. N.

ALCAZAR LIGUER, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and province of Habat. It was taken by Alphonso, king of Portugal, in 1168; but, soon after, was abandoned to the Moors. It is seated on the coast of the Straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5. 30. W. Lat. 38. 0. N.

ALCAZAVA, a castle of Malaga.

ALCESTER, or ALCESTR, a town of Warwickshire, in England, situated at the confluence of the AIn and Arrow, 8 miles NW. of Stratford, noted for a manufactory of needles.

ALCHESTER, a village in Oxfordshire, a little to the SW. of Bicester.

ALCHSHAUSEN, an imperial town of Germany, which was ceded to the Duke of Bavaria in 1802, as an indemnification for his hereditary dominions, alienated

annexed to France by the treaty of Luneville.

ALCHURCH, a small town in Worcestershire.

ALCINO, MONT, a small town of Tuscany, built upon a mountain. In its neighbourhood is produced the best wine in Italy.

ALCMAER, a city of North Holland, in the dept. of the Texel, about 4 miles from the sea, 15 from Haerlem, and 20 N. from Amsterdam. It is a handsome city, and one of the cleanest in Holland. The streets and houses are extremely neat and regular, and the public buildings very beautiful. It had formerly 2 parish churches, dedicated to St Matthew and St Lawrence. The latter had so high a tower, that it served for a sea mark, but, in 1464, it tumbled down, and damaged the other church so much, that they were both demolished in 1470, and one church was built in their stead, dedicated jointly to the same saints. The Spaniards, under Frederick of Toledo, besieged it, after they had taken Haerlem in 1573; but were forced to raise the siege, after lying before it three months. It opened its gates to the British troops in 1799, after the second battle near Bergen, and here the treaty for the evacuation of Holland by the invaders was afterwards concluded. It is recorded in the register of this city, that in the year 1639, 120 tulips, with the off-sets, sold for 90,000 florins; and, in particular, that one of them called the *quicroy*, sold for 4203 guilders! The States at last put a stop to this extravagant and ruinous passion for flowers. The town has a good trade in butter and cheese, which is esteemed the best in Holland. Lon. 4. 26. E. Lat. 52. 35. N.

ALCMINA, a marquiseate in Sicily, in the Val di Mizarà.

ALCOA, a river of Portugal, in Estramadura.

ALCOBACA, } Small towns of
ALCOCHETTE, } Portuguese Estramadura.
ALCOENTRE, }

ALCOLASTRE, a river of France, in the dept. of Nievre.

ALCOLEA, a small town of Andalusia, in Spain, near the Guadalquivir. Lon. 4. 56. W. Lat. 37. 32. N.

ALCOMB, a town in Somersetshire, near Dunster.

ALCONBURY, a small town in Huntingdonshire, 5 miles from Huntingdon. It has a fair on the 24th of June.

ALCONCIOL, a castle of Spain, on

the frontiers of Estramadura, situated on the Alcaraque, 20 miles S. of Badajoz.

ALCORAZ, a town of Spain, in New Castile.

ALCOSSER, a sea-port on the Red Sea, where Europeans, travelling by Cairo, take shipping for Abyssinia.

ALCOT, a town of Devonshire, near Barnstaple.

ALCOVENDAS, a small town of Old Castile.

ALCOUTIM, a town of Portugal, in Algarve, on the borders, and in the jurisdiction of Alentejo, seated on the Guadiana, 16 miles from its entrance into the Gulf of Cadiz. It contains a district of 6 parishes, and about 1000 inhabitants. Lon. 7. 20. W. Lat. 37. 20. N.

ALCOY, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near which is an iron mine.

ALCUDIA, a city of Spain, in the island of Majorca, situated between the two large harbours of Port Major and Port Minor, and containing about 1000 houses. Lon. 3. 0. E. Lat. 30. 50. N.

ALCYONE, a lake in the Morea.

ALCYONE, a town in Thebesy.

ALDAN, a river of Asiatic Russia.

ALDBOROUGH, a sea-port town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and two annual fairs, 1st Murch and 3d May. It is pleasantly situated in the valley of Slaughden, between a hill to the W. the sea to the E. and the river Ald on the SW. It is a large town, composed of 2 or 3 streets of low houses running parallel to each other; and was formerly much larger, but from the encroachments of the sea, whole streets have been necessarily reduced. A quarter of a mile to the S. lies Slaughden, where there is a commodious quay, with warehouses for fish, and more southerly still, conveniences for drying fish; the fishery being the chief employment of the inhabitants. It is a corporate town, has a bailiff, 12 aldermen, and 24 counsellors, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 94 miles NE. from London, and 40 E. from Bury. Lon. 1. 42. E. Lat. 52. 16. N.

ALDBOROUGH, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Ouse, 15 miles NW. of York, and 205 N. by W. of London, represented by two members in parliament. It was anciently a Roman city, called *Isuriun Brigantium*. Lon. 1. 10. W. Lat. 54. 8. N.

ALDBOROUGH, or AKBOROUGH, a village in Lincolnsh. near Winterton cliffs.

ALDBOURNE, a town in Wiltshire.

ALDBURY,

ALDBURGH, a small town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, on the sea-coast.

ALDBURY, a town in Hertfordshire, near Berkhamstead.

ALDBURY, a village in Hertfordshire, between Buntingford and Stotford.

ALDBY, a small town of Cumberland, in the parish of Daire, near Pen. Ath.

ALDBY, a town in Norfolkshire,

ALDBY, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, on the Derwent, 4 miles N. of Stamford Bridge.

ALDEA GALLEGA, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on the Tagus, 10 miles SE. of Lisbon. Lon. S. 55. W. Lat. 38. 56. N.

ALDEGA, a river of Italy, in the elevated Venetian Territory of Vicenza.

ALDEN, a fort of New York, North America.

ALDENBURG. See **ALTENBURG**.

ALDENHAM, a town in Hertfordshire, 2 miles from Watford, and 5 from St. Albans.

ALDENHAM, a town in Shropshire, near Bridgenorth.

ALDER, a river in Sussex, which runs by Shoreham into the sea.

ALDERPUCKY, a town in Wiltshire, 2 miles from Salisbury, built on a hill near the Avon. It has a manufactory of cottons and fastens. By a fire in 1773, 200 houses were destroyed.

ALDERROBY, a small town of Norfolkshire, near Spaldham.

ALDERHOLM, a peninsula of Sweden, formed by the three arms of a river, running through Gothe, a town of Nordland, in Sweden. It is a wharf, and a repository for planks and deal, in which a considerable trade is carried on; two packing-houses, a huge custom-house for ice-ving toll from the ships, an arsenal for cannon, and a granary.

ALDERHOLT, a town in Dorsetshire, near Corfe-Castle.

ALDERKIRK, a town in Lincolnshire near Kirton.

ALDERLEY, or **ALDERNFY**, a town of Gloucestershire, near Wotton Under-edge.

ALDERLEY, a town in Staffordshire, near Seaton.

ALDERLEY HALL, a small town of Cheshire, near Macclesfield.

ALDERMARSTON, a neat village in Berkshire, beautifully situated on an eminence, above the river Kennet; 3 miles from Silchester, 3 from Baghurst, and 8 from Reading.

ALDERMERSTON, a village of

Worcestershire.
ALDERMINSTER, a town in Worcestershire.

ALDERNEY, or **AUBIGNI**, an island in the British channel, subject to the crown of Great Britain, though within 6 miles of France, and 50 distant from the nearest port of England. It is about 8 miles in circumference, and is separated from Capella Breyer, in Normandy, by a narrow strait called the *lake of Alderney*, a very dangerous passage in stormy weather, when the flood rises 12 feet, and is very difficult to be passed. Through the strait the French fleet sailed in 1759, after their defeat at La Broye in 1758. The island is fertile, fruitful in corn and potatoes, and remarkable for a faculty of cows; it contains about 1200 houses, and 1000 inhabitants. It is but one harbour, called *Cadby*, which is at a good distance from the town of **ALDERNEY**, and only fit for small vessels. To the West the name of rocks called the *Cassels*, where the son of King Henry I. was shipwrecked, and where, in 1744, the Victory men of war was lost. Lon. 27. W. Lat. 50. 45. N.

ALDERNEY. See **ALDRIFY**.

ALDRISHTOT, a town of Hampshire, near Salisbury.

ALDRKTON, a village in Gloucestershire, near Tewkesbury.

ALDRTON, a village in Shropshire, near Salop.

ALDRTON, a village in the county of Surry, near the Doon, 6 miles from Woodbury.

ALDRTON, a village in Wiltshire, near Chippingham.

ALDERWAS, a town in Staffordshire, between Litchfield and Burton upon Trent.

ALDERWASHLY, a town in Derbyshire.

ALDFIELD, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Studley.

ALDFORD, a village near Chester.

ALDRIFSTON, a town of Sussex, near Pevensey.

ALDHAM, a town of Essex, near Colchester.

ALDHAM, a village of Suffolk.

ALDINGBORN, a town in Sussex.

ALDINGHAM, a town of Lancashire.

ALDINGTON, a town in Kent, near Limme.

ALDINGTON, a town in Worcestershire.

ALDON, a town in Shropshire, near Munslow.

ALDRIDGE,

ALDRIDGE, a town in Staffordshire, near Walsall.

ALDRINGHAM, a town in Suffolk, near Dunwich.

ALDRINGTON, a town in Northamptonshire, near Preston.

ALDRINGTON, a town of Sussex, near Lewes, encroached upon by the sea.

ALDSISTON, a town in Sussex, near Seaford.

ALDSWORTH, a town in Gloucestershire, 10 miles from Cirencester, and 7 from Burford.

ALDWARK, a town in Derbyshire, near Winksworth.

ALDWARK, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, near Doncaster.

ALDWARK, a village near York.

ALDWINKLE, a pleasant village in Northamptonshire, about 2 miles from Thrapston. It has two churches; and was the native place of Dryden the poet, and Fuller the historian.

ALDWORTH, a town in the county of Berks, between Newbury and Waltham, 2 miles from Ilseley.

ALDWORTH WHIAFCROFT, a small town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Stafford.

ALE, a small rivulet, which flowing from *Alemoor Loch* on the borders of Selkirk and Roxburghshires, falls into the Tweed a little above Kelso.

ALEBY, a small town of Lincolnshire, near Alford.

ALECOATS, a town in Nottinghamshire, near Worksop.

ALED, a river in Denbighshire.

ALEFCHIMO, a district of the island Cortou, containing 28 villages, and about 10,000 inhabitants. Towards the SW. are remains of the old city, Gradchie.

ALEGRE, a town of France, in the S. pt. of Upper Loire, 15 miles SE. of Bourde.

ALEGRETTE, a town of Portugal, in Alegtejo, on the confines of Port Allegre, on the river Caja. It is a very pretty town, and finely situated; 7 miles SE. of Port Allegre, and 30 N. of Elvas. Lon. 7. 25. W. Lat. 39. 2. N.

ALEI, a river in Asiatic Russia.

ALEKIN, a small town in the circle of Tuui, belonging to Moscovy.

ALEMPIGON, a lake, N. of Lake Superior, in the United States.

ALEN, a river in Denbighshire.

ALENCON, or **ALINZON**, a large and populous town of France, the capital of the dept. of Orne, on the Sarthe,

in an open fertile country, abounding in all sorts of corn and fruit; 20 miles N. of Mans, 63 S. by W. of Rouen, and 87 SW. of Paris; surrounded with good walls, and flanked with towers. Lon. 0. 10. E. Lat. 48. 25. N.

ALENGUIR, the capital of a district of the same name in Portuguese Estramadura.

ALENSGUT, a small town of Prussia, in the circle of Natangen. Lon. 21. 0. E. Lat. 53. 30. N.

ALENSTEIN, a small town of Prussia, in the circle of Marienburg. Lon. 20. 30. E. Lat. 51. 38. N.

ALENTAKEN, a district of Russia.

ALENTEJO, one of the largest provinces of Portugal, situated between the Tagus and the Guadiana, and watered by both; bounded on the N. by Estramadura and Beira; on the E. by Spain; on the S. by Algarve, and on the W. by the sea, extending from N. to S. about 10 miles, and from E. to W. between 30 and 31. The soil very fertile, and the inhabitants industrious. It takes its name from its situation, lying, with regard to the other province, on the farther side of the Tago.

ALEPPO, called by the natives **HALEB**, and anciently **BIROTA**, the metropolis of Syria, and next to Constantinople and Cairo, in extent, grandeur, population, and riches; preserves a respectable rank among the Turkish cities. It is situated 70 miles E. of Scanderoun, on the sea-coast, and 173 N. by E. of Damascus. Lon. 37. 25. E. and Lat. 36. 12. N. in the vast plain that extends from the Orontes to the Euphrates, and which toward the S. terminates in the desert. It is built on 8 hills, on the highest of which, seemingly raised by the earth thrown out of a deep broad ditch which surrounds it, the castle is erected. The suburbs to the NNE. are next in height, and those to the WSW. are much lower than the parts adjacent, or any other part of the city. The houses, as usual in the east, consist of a large court, with a dead wall to the street; an arcada or piazza running round it, paved with marble; and an elegant fountain of the same in the middle. Many of them in the inside are elegantly ornamented with fanciful gildings. The streets are narrow, but well paved, and are kept uncommonly clean. The mosques are numerous, and some of them magnificent. Before each of them

them there is an area, with a fountain in the middle, designed for ablutions before prayer; and behind some of the larger are gardens. The khans are large and numerous, consisting of a capacious square, on all sides of which are a number of rooms, built on a ground floor, used occasionally for chambers, warehouses, or stables. Above stairs, there is a gallery on every side, which leads to a number of small rooms, wherein the merchants, as well strangers as natives, transact most of their business. The bazars, or market-places, are long covered narrow streets; on each side of which are small shops, scarcely sufficient to hold the tradesman and his goods, the buyer being obliged to stand without. Each separate branch of business has a particular bazar, which is locked up, as well as the streets, in the night and a half after sun-set. The slaughter-houses are in the open fields of the suburbs. The tanners have a plan to work in near the river. To the S. in the suburbs, linen is burnt; and a little beyond, there is a village where they make ropes and cart-gut. On the opposite side of the river, to the W. there is a glass-house, where they make a coarse white glass, in the winter only; for the greatest part of this manufacture is brought from a village, 25 miles westward. Water is conveyed from the river Heylan into the city by an aqueduct, said to have been the work of the empress Helena, from whom the river has its name. Though this water is salubrious enough, yet all the wells in the city are extremely brackish, which is said to be the occasion of that singular disorder so prevalent in this quarter, called the ring-worm, or pimple of Aleppo. In the time of Omur, the castle stopped the progress of the Arabs for several months, and was at last taken by treachery, but at present would not be able to resist the rebel's assault. But although Aleppo, the key of Syria to the north, cannot be considered as a place of importance in war, it ranks high as a commercial city. It is the emporium of Armenia and Diarbekir; sends caravans to Bagdad and Persia; and communicates with the Persian Gulph and India by Bassora, with Egypt and Mecca by Damascus, and with Europe by Scanderon and Latakia. Commerce is here principally carried on by barter. The chief commodities are raw and spun cottons, clumsy linsens fabricated in the villages; silk stuffs manufactured in the city, cop-

per, coarse cloths like those of Rouen, goat's hair, gill nuts, the merchandises of India, such as shawls and muslins, and pistachio nuts, the produce of the neighbourhood. The articles supplied by Europe are the Languedoc cloths, cochineil, indigo, sugar, and some other groceries. Foreign merchants are numerous, and the English, French, and Dutch, have consuls, who are much respected. Aleppo and its suburbs are 7 miles in compass; an old wall, and a broad ditch, form in many places a fence into gardens, and surround the city, which was once walled by the Romans, contain 200,000 inhabitants, of which 50,000 were Christians, and 150,000 Jews; but at present, according to Mr. Laroche, it does not contain more than 50,000, when depopulation has chiefly taken place since 1770; whole streets being uninhabited and houses abandoned. Of the Christians, next to them, the Armenians, then the Syrians, and lastly, the Maronites, each of whom have a church in that quarter of the city called Judidah; in which quarters, and the parts adjacent, most of them reside. The common language is the vulgar Arabic, but the Turks of condition use the Turkish. The people in general are of a middle stature, and tolerably well proportioned; but they seem neither vigorous nor active. Their bread is commonly of wheat flour made into thin cakes, but very ill prepared, and is generally eaten as soon as it comes out of the oven. The principal people have small loaves of a finer flour, which are well fermented and baked. All the inhabitants, or both sexes smoke tobacco to great excess; even the very servants have almost constantly a pipe in their mouths. Coaches or carriages are not used; persons of quality ride on horseback in the city, with a number of servants walking before them, according to their rank; ladies of the first distinction are even compelled to walk on foot in the city, or to any place at a moderate distance; in longer journeys they are carried by mules, in a kind of a couch close covered up. There are a number of public bagnios in this city, which are used by people of all ranks, except those of the highest distinction, who commonly have baths and every other convenience in their own houses. The pachalik of Aleppo is one of the 5 governments into which Syria is divided. It comprehends the country extending

from the Euphrates to the Mediterranean, between two lines, one drawn from Scanderoun to Ischia, along the mountains; the other from Bek to the sea, by Mocha and the bridge of Snoger. This space principally consists of two plains; that of Antioch to the W. and that of Aleppo on the E.; the N. and the sea-coast are occupied by high mountains, known to the ancients by the names of Amanus and of Rhorns. The climate is extremely dry and piercing, but at the same time very salubrious to all who are not afflicted with Asiatic complaints, in general the soil is fertile and roomy. It is watered by the river Euphrat, which rises in the mountains of Arabia, and terminates in a marsh, infested by wild boars and porcupines, 60 leagues below Aleppo. Above the city the beds are called *al-fay*, but here the second degree of elevation around is covered by fertility; the earth is rich and partly laid out in gardens, very fertile, of which there is in a lot court. The Turkish soldiers are to be distinguished by the great quantity of the powder, to the contrary, as the inhabitants, at once they are very well informed of the state of the country; but in the city of Aleppo he does not know the date of 1700. The late Pacha had a son named *Abdallah*, or *Abdullah*, who is immediately accountable for what he does; but he has a fixed allowance of about 25,000*l.* per annum. This revenue has always been inadequate to the expenses; for, besides the troops he is obliged to maintain, and the expenses of repairing the highways and fortresses, he is under the necessity of making large presents to the ministers, in order to keep his place; but the Porte adds to the account the contribution he may levy on the Curds and Turkmen, and his exactions from villages and individuals; an allowance in which the Pachas have made their account. *Abdi Pacha*, who governed 13 or 14 years ago, carried off, at the end of 15 months, upwards of 150,000*l.* by laying a moderate contribution every trade, even the very cleanliness of tobacco pipes; and lately, another of the same name was obliged to fly for similar oppressions.—In consequence of such wretched government, the greater part of the provinces in the empire are impoverished and laid waste. This is the case in particular with Aleppo. In the ancient *defters*, or registers of imposts, upwards of 2200 villages were reckoned; but at present the collector

can scarcely find 400. Such of our merchants as have resided there 18 years, have the analysis seen the greater part of the environs of Aleppo become depopulated. The traveller meets with nothing but houses in ruins, cisterns rendered useless, and fields abandoned.

ALEPPO, OLD, anciently called *Chalcis*, is situated about 12 miles S. from New Aleppo.

ALERIA, ALALIA, or ALARIA, an ancient town of Corsica, now in ruins, and called *Alena Distrutta*.

ALERTON, a small town in the county of Hereford.

ALERY, or ALFUREY, a town in Wiltshire, near Devizes.

ALISA, or ALA, or HALISA, an ancient town of Sicily, now in ruins.

ALISBURY, a town in Devonshire, near Exeter.

ALISBY, a small town in Lincolnshire, near Granby.

ALISWOLD, a neat and populous town in Norfolk, 17 miles N. of Norwich, and 121 N. by N. of London. It consists of about 130 houses; but the streets, though paved, are narrow. There is a weekly market, and 2 annual fairs, one of March and 1 of July, in September, for cattle, horses, and merchandise. The principal manufacture is knitting stockings. Lon. 0. 20. E. 1. 52. 5. N.

ALISSANO, an episcopal town of Naples, 15 miles SW. of Otranto. Lon. 18. 3. E. Lat. 40. 10. N.

ALISIA, or ALISSIO LISSUS, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, near the mouth of the Drin, 40 miles W. of Allacopiers, famous for the earth, where Scanderberg died and was buried, in 1467; for whom the Turks have such a veneration, that they carry away pieces of his tomb-stones, and esteem them effectual charms to procure their courage in battle. Lon. 20. 6. E. Lat. 42. 8. N.

ALISSIO, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, in Hungary, on a mountain, 25 miles from Spalatio. It is a bishop's see.

ALESWORTH, a small town in Nottinghamshire, near Mansfield.

ALISWORTH, a town of Northamptonshire, near Thrapston.

ALET, a town of France, on the river and in the dept. of Aude, 15 miles S. of Carcassonne, and 37 SW. of Narbonne, remarkable for its baths, and the grains of gold and silver found in an adjoining rivulet. Lon. 2. 15. E. Lat. 42. 59. N.

ALEUTIAN

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS. See **NORTH-ERN ARCHIPILAGO.**

ALEXANDRETTA, called by the Turks *Scanderoon*, a town in Syria, at the extremity of the Mediterranean sea. It is the port of Aleppo, from which it is distant 28 or 30 leagues. It is now, properly speaking, nothing but a village, without walls, in which the tombs are more numerous than the houses, and which entirely owes its existence to the maritime trade which it commands. This, though inconvenient in many respects, is the only road in all Syria, where vessels anchor on a solid bottom, without their cables being liable to chafe. It is infested, during winter, by a peculiar wind, called by the French sailors *Le Raquer*, which, rushing from the snowy summits of the mountains, not only prevents vessels from entering, but frequently forces ships to drag their anchors several leagues. The road also to Aleppo, by the plain, is infested by Curd robbers, who conceal themselves in the neighbouring rocks, and frequently attack and plunder the strongest caravans. But the worst circumstance is the extreme unwholesomeness of the air, occasioned by stagnant waters and mephitic exhalations. It is said that this causes off one third of the crews of vessels which remain here during the summer.

ALEXANDRIA, a celebrated city of Lower Egypt, and for a long time its capital; built by Alexander the Great, about A. C. 332. It rose upon the ruins of Tyre and Carthage; soon became extremely populous, and the emporium of the world. Situated on the Mediterranean, in the most westerly part of Egypt, before the discovery of the route to the Cape of Good Hope, it furnished Europe and great part of Asia, by means of the Red Sea, with the riches of India. It was embellished both by its own princes and the Romans; and is famous for the light-house erected on the opposite island of Pharos, deservedly esteemed one of the wonders of the world. The other parts of the city were proportionably magnificent, as appears from their ruins, particularly the cisterns and aqueducts; an obelisk full of hieroglyphics, called *Cleopatra's Needle*; and Pompey's Pillar, one entire piece of granite, 70 feet high and 25 in circumference. Many of the materials of the old city, however, have been employed in building New Alexandria, which at present is a very ordinary sea port, contain-

ing about 14,000 inhabitants; a strange colluvies of different nations, as well as from various parts of the Turkish empire. They are in general given to flattery and cheating; and, like their predecessors, seditious above all others, though greatly kept in awe by the severity of their government, which no doubt increases their desire for a change. The British and French carry on a considerable commerce with them, and have each a consul residing here. Some Venetian ships also sail thither yearly, but with French colours, and under the protection of France. The present city which is governed by the pasha and a the same power, is a kind of port, situated between the two parts. That to the westward was called by the ancients the *Portus Punicus*, now the Old Port, and is built by the British vessels only and allowed to anchor there. The other, called the New Port, is for the Christians, at the extremity of one of the arms of which stood the famous tower now *Pharos*. The New Port is very narrow for the ships to pass, and is very shallow with sand, in such that a contrary weather ships are liable to lodge; and the bottom being also rocky, the cables soon chafe, which has occasioned frequently to lose. About 25 years ago, 12 vessels were dashed to pieces on the rocks, in a gale of wind from the NW.; and numbers have been once lost at different periods. Hence it is asked in Europe, Why do they not repair the New Port? The answer is, That in Turkey they destroy every thing, and repair nothing. In time of war, Alexandria is of no importance; no fortification is to be seen; even the Penitence, with its lofty towers, has not four cannon fit for service, nor a gunner who know how to point them. Alexandria was taken by the French invaders under Bonaparte, in 1798, and re-taken by the British in 1801. It lies 12 miles W. of the mouth of the Nile anciently called *Canopus*; and 120 NW. of Canoe. Lon. 31. 11. E. Lat. 31. 21. N.

ALEXANDRIA, or **ANCONA**, a considerable and strong city of Italy, in the Marche, with a good castle, built in the year 1178, in honour of Pope Alexander III. This pope made it a bishopric, with several privileges and exemptions. It was taken in 1706 by Prince Eugene, in 1746 by the French, but re-taken in 1749 by the King of Sicily, to whom it properly belongs by the

the treaty of Utrecht. The French took it in 1798, but were driven out by the Austro-Russian army in 1799. It is 15 miles SE. of Cassil, 55 N. by W. of Genoa, and 40 S. by W. of Milan. Lon. S. 10 E. Lat. 41. 53 N.

ALEXANDRIA, in N. America, a town of Virginia, in Fairfax county, on the S. bank of the river Potomac. The situation is elevated and pleasant, and the streets are laid out regularly upon the plan of Philadelphia. It is situated 100 miles N. from Richmond, 5 miles SW. of Washington, and contains upwards of 400 houses, many of which are elegant. Lon. 77. 10. W. Lat. 38. 15. N.

ALEXANDRIA, a city of Abaria, in Asia, at the foot of Mount Caucasus, upon the Caspian shore, called by the Turks, Tommequi, or Iron Gates, 10 days journey from Constantinople.

ALEXANDRIA was also the name of several ancient cities now in ruins, as *Alexandria Trion*, *Alexandria in Bœotia*, in Paropamisus, &c.

ALEXANDRIA, a town ship of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county, containing 1163 citizens, and 10 shires, in 1797.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of Pennsylvania, in Huntingdon county, 102 miles NW. of Philadelphia.

ALEXANDROWSK, a fortress of Russia, on the Dnieper, 6 miles from Katchkase, and 36 from Lemenik.

ALEXFON, a town of Leicester shire, near Hallaton.

ALFACKS, a land of Spain, near the mouth of the river Ebro, in the principality of Catalonia, with a town of the same name, 90 miles SW. of Tortosa.

ALFANDENGA-DE-ELI, a town of Portugal, in Trancos-montes.

ALFARO, a town of Spain in Old Castile, on the south side of the Libro, 9 NW. of Tudela.

ALFAYATLES, a town of Portugal, in Beira, containing two parishes, and about 500 inhabitants.

ALFECCHIMO, one of the 4 districts of Corfu, belonging to the Turks, which contains 28 villages, and about 10000 inhabitants.

ALFIZERRAO, a town of Portuguese Estramadura, on the sea-coast, containing about 700 inhabitants. Lon. 9. 10. W. Lat. 36. 58. N.

ALFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and bishopric of Heildesheim; situated 15 miles SSW. of Heildesheim. Lon. 10. 4. E. Lat. 51. 58. N.

ALFIDENA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Citerior Abruzzo. It was famous in the wars of the Samnites with the Romans. It gives title to a marquis. Lon. 11. 20. E. Lat. 41. 48. N.

ALFORD, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, anciently spelt and still pronounced, *Azefurde*, which gives name to the presbytery to which it belongs, and extends from SW. to NE. between 7 and 8 English miles in length, and between 3 and 5 in breadth. It contains about 3600 Scots acres of arable ground, 2700 of hull, a corn, moss, and pasture, and 700 of wood lands. The soil, though various, is generally good, and the arable ground mostly on the banks of the Don; but the improvement of the country is retarded by the prejudices that still prevail in favour of the old system of farming. This parish is rendered memorable by a battle fought in it, between the Marquis of Montrose and General Bullock and a party of the Covenanters, on the 13. 10. 1717; and there was every prospect of some of the success which attended, on Lord Albani's supposed to have been declared in attending to escape. Although some Gazetteers mention *Alfildene* as the scene of the battle, there is now in the parish, excepting the Kirkton of Alford, consisting of 3 families; but there are two ancient castles of immense extent. Population in 1801, 644.

ALFORD, a town of Cheshire, on the Dec. between Chester and Malpas.

ALFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday for provisions and corn; and two fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, and Nov. 8. for cattle and sheep. It is situated on a small brook, and is a compact place. A salt-spring was discovered here in 1670, from its being a resort of pigeons, known to be fond of salt. It contains a purgative salt, together with a portion of sea-salt. It is recommended as cooling, cicatrizing, and attenuating; and is a good remedy in the scurvy, jaundice, and other glandular obstructions. Alford is six miles from the sea, and 20 N. of Boston. Lon. 0. 15. E. Lat. 53. 30. N.

ALFORD, a town in Somersetshire, 5 miles from Burton, famous for its mineral waters.

ALFORD, a village of Somersetshire, near Castle-Carey.

ALFORD, a township of Massachusetts, in Berkshire, containing 577 inhabitants.

1790.

ALFORDSTOWN, a town of N. Carolina, in Moor county.

ALFRETTON, a town in Derbyshire, built by Alfred the Great, pleasantly situated on a small hill, six miles from Chesterfield, 13 N. of Derby, and 144 NW. of London. It has a weekly market on Monday; and a fair, 20th July, for horses and horned cattle.

ALFRISTON, a village in Sussex, 8 miles SE. of Lewes, which has 2 fairs, on 12th May, and 30th November, for pedlar's wares.

ALFWOM, a domain of West Gothland.

ALGAGIOLA, a small sea-port town in the island of Corsica, fortified with walls and bastions. It was almost destroyed by the malcontent, in 1751, but has since been repaired. Lon. 8. 55. E. Lat. 42. 30. N.

ALGARRIA, a fertile district in the most northern part of New Castile, which yields 3 Madrid.

ALGAYVA, a province in the kingdom of Portugal, 77 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; bounded on the W. and S. by the sea, on the E. by the Guadiana, and on the N. by Alentejo. It is very fertile in the commodities, dates, olives, and excellent wine. The fishery also brings in large sums. The capital town is Faro. It contains 4 cities, 12 towns, 67 parishes, and about 61,000 inhabitants.

ALGEZIRA, or **ALGIZRAS**, an ancient town of Andalusia in Spain, with a sea-port on the east of the straits of Gibraltar; now much decayed. It was formerly called Oza Gibraltar, and lies about 16 miles W. from the island of Algebrá. By this city the Moors entered Spain in 711; and it was not recovered from them till 1491, after a very long siege, remarkable for being the first in which cannon are said to have been employed. Lon. 5. 2. W. Lat. 36. 14. N.

ALGEZUR, a small town of Portugal, in Algarva. Its jurisdiction makes a part in the royal arms of Portugal.

ALGHER, or **ALGHERA**, a town in Sardinia, with a bishop's see, upon the NW. coast of the island, between Sassari and Bossa, 6 miles S. of the former. Though it is not large, it is well peopled, and has a commodious port. The coral fishing on this coast is in the highest esteem of any in the Mediterranean. Lon. 8. 40. E. Lat. 40. 10. N.

ALGIAR, **AGRA**, or **ÆCRA**, a town in *Arabia Felix*, on the Red Sea, the harbour to Meina, from which it lies 3 days journey.

ALGIATE, a small town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the river Sambre.

ALGIBAROTTA, a town of Portuguese Estramadura. Lon. 8. 40. W. Lat. 39. 30. N.

ALGIERS, a kingdom of Africa, now one of the States of Barbary. According to the latest and best computations, it extends 600 miles in length from E. to W. along the Barbary coast, but is very unequal in breadth, some places being scarcely 40 miles broad, and others upwards of 100. It lies between Lon. 0. 16. and 9. 16. W. and extends from Lat. 36. 55. to 41. 50. N. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean; on the E. by the river Zama, the ancient Tusca, which divides it from Tunis, on the W. by the Muluya, and the mountains of Triax, which separate it from Morocco and Taflet; and on the S. by mount Atlas and Zaira, or the Numidian desert. The climate is in most places so moderate, that they enjoy a constant verdure; the leaves of the trees being neither parched up by heat in summer, nor nipped by the winter's cold. The soil is various towards the N. the land is fertile in corn and fruits, but the interior is chiefly composed of barren deserts totally peopled by the natives, and infested with lions, tigers, and other ferocious animals. In this quarter there are few towns, and those but thinly peopled. Their situation for trading with Bledulgand, and Negioland, though extremely advantageous, seems unable to induce the inhabitants to carry on any settled traffic. The country is intersected by several considerable chains of mountains, some of which contain lead and copper. Mineral springs and waters are found in several places. The principal rivers are the Celef, the Guadi, or Guadel Baban, the Haregol, the Huedaquivir, the Lidag, the Mma, the Shellif, or Zilif, the Saf-Gemar, and the Zha or Ziz. Besides these, there are many others of less note. The kingdom of Algiers is divided into the territory of the city of Algiers, and the province of Mascara, Titeri, and Constantine. 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 a kind of republic under the protection of the grand signior,

and governed by a sovereign call a the dey, who however 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 is an absolute monarch, but elected by the Turkish soldiers, and frequently deposed and put to death by them. The revenues of the government arise from a the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being sent into each province to demand to collect it; and the prizes they take at sea sometimes equal the taxes they pay upon the natives. The dey has six or seven thousand Moor in his service, both on horse and foot; and the Jews or victuallers of the province have a certain army under his command. Their religion is Mahometanism, and their language is that of the Arabs. They have a fleet of a briggon composed of Turkish, French, and Spanish, called *brigaon Frantzais*, which is understood by the emperor's people and merchants. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are a coarse and well made. They eat a small round, flat, thin cross-legged round bread that is thick round the edges, and is made like our crumpets; before they begin to eat they say *Bismillah*. When they are done, a slave pours water on all their hands as they sit, and then they wash their mouths. Their diet is water, sherbet, and coffee. Wine, though prohibited by Mahomet, is drank moderately by some.

ALGIERS, the capital of the kingdom above described, situated 250 miles W. of Tunis, and opposite to Minorca. It is probably the ancient *Icosium*: By the Arabians called *Algerain*, *Al-Jesira*, or *Al-Jesrah*, i. e. *the island*, because there was an island before the city, to which it has been since joined by a mole. It is built on the declivity of a hill by the seaside, in the form of an amphitheatre; and the houses rising gradually above each other, make a fine appearance from the sea. The houses are square, and built of stone and brick, with a square court in the middle. The roofs are used for walking, and many of them are covered with earth, and planted for gardens. The streets, however, are so narrow, that they will scarce admit two persons to walk abreast, and the middle part is lower than the sides. There is but one broad street, which runs through the

city from E. to W. in which are the shops of the principal merchants, and the market for corn and other commodities. There is no sweet water in the city; and though there is a cistern in every house, yet the inhabitants want water, as it rains but seldom; the chief supply is from a spring on an adjoining hill, the water of which is conveyed by pipes to above 100 fountains, at which a bowl is instead for the use of passengers. The common reservoir is at the end of the mole, where the ships take in their water. Every Turk takes his turn at these places, except the Turks, who are always first, and the Jews last. The lower part of the walls are of heavy stone, and the upper part of brick; they are not higher on the land side, and so towards the sea; the bastions or bulwarks are very broad and deep. There are 7 gates, which are open from morning till noon, and 7 forts or castles without the walls, the situation of which are to be seen without the gates, and all of them are well supplied with provisions. There are ten thousand muskets and six thousand three hundred pounds of a great number of pieces for children, and of sundry sorts of powder, such as small shot and sea-bomb, or mortars, and a great number of Turkish horse artillery, which will horse artillery; but to an advantage, and to be ready, except in a surprise, they keep by themselves, and are commanded by the Gueles, and the poorer sort are as the, where a cavalry, they do not use any. There are big pieces of publick artillery, made to those of the army, and it is very much admired. The women have babies of their own, when the men die not often. Without the city are a great number of sepulchres and chapels, dedicated to Mahomet, or reputed such, which the women visit every Friday. The Turkish soldiers are great tyrants; for they will go to the farm houses in the country for 20 days together, live at free quarters, and make use of every thing, not excepting the women. There are said to be about 100,000 Mahometans, 15,000 Jews, besides 1000 Christians slaves in this city. The chief subsistence of the native inhabitants is derived from the puaceries, for their genius leads them too much into this tract, to regard any real advantage that might be acquired from their own country. The Algerine corsairs make prizes of the ships of all Christian nations who do not pay them a sub-

sidy in money or commodities. Algiers, though for several ages it has braved the resentment of some of the greatest powers in Christendom, could make but a faint defence against a regular siege; and it is said that three English 50 gun ships might batter it about the ears of its inhabitants from the harbour. The Spaniards, however attacked it in the year 1775, by land and by sea, but were repulsed with great loss; though they had near 20,000 foot, 2000 horse, and 47 royal ships of different rates and 846 transports. In 1783, and 1784, they renewed their attacks by sea to destroy the city and galleys; but, after spending a quantity of ammunition, bombs, &c. were forced to retire without effecting either its capture or destruction. 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. Lon. 2. 18. E. Lat. 36. 49. N.

ALGISE, or **ALGHIST**, a handsome town of Italy, seated on the river Sivarani, and ci-devant district of Biesciano, containing 3000 inhabitants. It formed part of the Cisalpine Republic, and department of Malta.

ALGODRES, a small town of Portugal, in Beira.

ALGONQUINS, a nation of American Indians in Upper Canada, on the N. side of the lake Huron.

ALGOZO, a small town of Portugal, in Tra-los-montes. Lon. 7. 10. W. Lat. 41. 50. N.

ALGUIL, a strong town of Morocco, in the province of Hea.

ALHALLOW, one of the Orkney Islands, noted for a good fishery.

ALHAM, a town of Lancashire, near Blackburn.

ALHAMA, a populous and well built town of Granada, in Spain, situated in the midst of some craggy mountains, about 25 miles SW. of Granada, on the banks of the Frio, possessing the finest warm baths in all Spain. It was taken from the Moors in 1481. Lon. 3. 25. W. Lat. 36. 49. N.

ALHAMA, a village of Arragon, in Spain, also famous for medical baths.

ALHAMBRA, an ancient fortress, in Granada, so called from the red colour of the materials with which it was originally built; Alhambra signifying a red house. It appears to a traveller a huge heap of ugly buildings, all huddled together, seemingly without the least in-

tenion of forming one habitation out of them. The walls are entirely unornamented, all gravel and pebbles, daubed over with plaster, in a very coarse manner; yet this was the palace of the Moorish kings of Granada, and it is indisputably the most curious place that exists in Spain, perhaps in the world. In many countries may be seen excellent modern as well as ancient architecture, both entire and in ruins; but nothing to be met with any where else can convey an idea of this edifice except the decorations of an opera, or the tales of the geni.

ALHAMBRA, a small river of Arragon.

ALHAMPTON, a town of Somersetshire, near Shepton Mallet.

ALHANDRA, a town of Portuguese Estramadura.

ALHANGA, a town of Spanish Estramadura.

ALBAMUC, an island in the Caspian Sea.

ALICANT, a rich and strong sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, and territory of Segura. It is situated between the mountains and the sea, and has a castle that was long reckoned impregnable. The port is defended by three bastions, furnished with artillery, and has watch-tower to give notice of an enemy's ship. It was taken from the Moors in 1264. The castle was taken by the English in 1706, and held out a siege of two years before it was retaken by the French and Spaniards. The houses are high, and well built; a very great trade is carried on, particularly in wine and fruit. The English, Italians, &c. have consuls here in time of peace. It is seated on the Mediterranean, on a bay of the same name, 37 miles NE. of Murcia, and 75 S. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 36. W. Lat. 38. 21. N.

ALICATA, a mountain of Sicily, near the valleys of Mazara and Noto, upon which was situated, as is generally thought, the famous Dedalion, where the tyrant Phalaris kept his brazen bull.

ALICATA, anciently called *Leocata*, a town of Sicily, remarkable for corn and good wine, seated on a peninsula near the sea, 22 miles SE. of Girgenti. It was plundered by the Turks in 1543. Lon. 5. 20. E. Lat. 37. 11. N.

ALICUDA, the most western of the Lipari islands in the Mediterranean, 10 miles W. of Fellicuda, and like that island contains no spring water.

- ALIFI**, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, at the foot of the Appenines, 3.5 miles NW. of Benevento.
- ALIGO**, a town of Tra-los-montes in Portugal on the river Tuago. Lon. 7. 4. W. Lat. 41. 14. N.
- ALINDA**, or **HALINDA**, a town of Asia, said by Pliny to have been built by the Halydenses.
- ALINGENA**, a river of Turcomania.
- ALINGRAHS**, or **ALINGSAHS**, an inland town of West Gothland, in Sweden, where there are silk, woollen, tobacco, and pipe manufactories. Lon. 13. 20. E. Lat. 60. 20. N.
- ALINGTON**, a town in the county of Northumberland, near Warkworth.
- ALISCA**, a town of Spanish America, in the Province of La Plata, near the river Patomela. Lon. 65. 41. W. Lat. 18. 35. S.
- ALISIA**, a town of Corsica.
- ALISSONE**, a town of European Turkey in Macedonia on the river Olanatona. Lon. 22. 32. E. Lat. 40. 14. N.
- ALGUBAROTA**, a town of Portuguese Estriamadura. Lon. 8. 10. W. Lat. 39. 29. N.
- AL-KAISAR**, a town of Chaldea in Asian Turkey. Lon. 45. 45. E. Lat. 30. 1. N.
- ALKALZIKE**, a town of Asiatic Russia.
- ALKANSAS**, or **ARKANSAS**, a large river of Louisiana. The middle part of its course is extremely crooked, and it enters the Mississippi, in Lat. 33. 28. N.
- ALKANSAS**, or **ARKANSIS**, a nation of Indians residing near the above river, in Lat. 34. 0. N.
- ALKER**, a town of Lancashire, near Almouth.
- ALKERINGTON**, a small town in Oxfordshire, near Banbury.
- ALKESHAM**, a town of Kent, near Dover.
- ALKHAM**, a small town in Gloucestershire, near Berkeley.
- ALKINAARA**, a town in N. Holland. Lon. 4. 20. W. Lat. 52. 37. N.
- ALKINGTON**, a village in Gloucestershire, near Stroud.
- ALKLEY**, a town in Nottinghamsh.
- ALKMAAR**. See **ALCMALR**.
- ALKMANTON**, a town of Derbysh.
- ALKMERE**, a village of Shropshire, near Shrewsbury.
- ALKMONBURY**, a small town in Huntingdonshire, near Leightonstone.
- ALKRINGTON**, a village in Lancashire, near Manchester.
- ALL-HALLOWS**, a town in Kent, 7 miles from Gravesend.
- ALL-HALLOWS**, a town in the county of Cumberland, on the Elne, between Cocker-mouth and Wigton.
- ALL-HALLOWS**, a village in Lincolnshire, near Waynflect.
- ALL-SAINTS**, a town in Kent, near Canterbury.
- ALL-SAINTS**, an island near Guadeloupe.
- ALL-SAINTS**, a town in the county of Suffolk, near Bungay.
- ALL-SAINTS BAY**, a large harbour of S. America, near St Salvadore, in Brazil. It is the port of one of the richest and most fertile districts in that country. Lon. 40. 10. W. Lat. 12. 3. S.
- ALLACHOYNACHIAN**, a hill in the county of Banff, rendered memorable by the battles fought upon it between the Earls of Argyll and Huntley.
- ALLACHABAD**, a city of Oude, in Hindoostan, seated at the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna. It is 470 miles NW. of Calcutta. Lon. 82. 0. E. Lat. 24. 45. N.
- ALLAN**, a river in Perthshire, which rises near Gleneagles, in the parish of Blackford, runs W. through Strathallan, and, after passing Dumbliane, falls into the Forth, a mile above Stirling bridge.
- ALLAN, PORT**, a village and harbour of Scotland, in the county of Wigton, and parish of Sorbie.
- ALLAN, St**, a town of Cornwall, near Truro.
- ALLANTON** a small town in Northumberlandshire, near Rothbury.
- ALLAS**, a sea-port town, on the strait between the isle of Lambock and Combava, in the East Indies. Lon. 86. 14. E. Lat. 10. 20. N.
- ALBURG**, a township of Vermont, in Franklin county on Messisique bay, containing 446 citizens.
- ALLCHURCH**, a town in Warwickshire, 5 miles from Blomsgrave, on the road to Leicester, formerly a very extensive borough, but now on the decline.
- ALLE**, a principal river of Prussia, which rises in Ermland, and falls into the Pregal, near Wehlau.
- ALLEGANY**, a river of North America, which rises in the Allegany mountains, in Lat. 42. 0. N. At Fort Venango, at the mouth of the French creek, it is 200 yards wide, and is navigable by light batteaux. It joins the Monongahela at Fort Pitt; after which, the conjoined rivers are called the OHIO.

ALLEGANY, or APALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains in N. America, situated between 30° and 40° N. Lat. and running nearly in a parallel line with the Atlantic ocean, from which they are distant about 150 miles. They extend NE. and SW. through the Southern United States; and occupy a space of about 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 200 in breadth, to the east of the Mississippi and the lakes. The different ridges which compose this immense range, have various names in the different states in which they are situated, such as, the Kittatiny, the North, the South, the Blue Mountains, &c. They are not confusedly scattered, but stretch along in uniform ridges, scarce half a mile high, spreading towards the south. Some of them terminate in high perpendicular points; others gradually subside into a level country, and give rise to many rivers, which run southerly into the gulf of Mexico.

ALLEGHANY, a country of Maryland, containing 10,150 citizens, and 159 slaves. Pittsburg is the chief town.

ALLEGHE, a lake of Belluno, in Italy, 2 miles long, and half a mile broad. See **CORDEVOLLE**.

ALLEGGRANZA, one of the Canary islands, situated north of Graciosa, northwest of Rocca, and east of St. Clare. The harbour is defended by several forts.

ALLEGRE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, situated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a castle. Lon. 3. 50. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

ALLEMAND, a river of N. America, which falls into the Mississippi, 42 miles S. of Natches.

ALLEN, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, the *Cromla* of the ancient Irish bards.

ALLEN, a river in Dorsetshire, which falls into the Stour, near Blandford.

ALLEN, a small river of Flintshire, which sinks under ground near Mold, and runs subterraneously for some length before it appears again.

ALLEN, a small village in the county of Kildare.

ALLEN, BOG OF, an immense tract of moss, the largest in Ireland, which runs through part of the counties of Dublin, Carlow, Kildare, Kilkenny, and Meath. Part of it has lately been recovered and cultivated, by burning and sowing it with rape seed.

ALLEN, ISLE OF, a district of Ire-

land, in the county of Kildare.

ALLENBURG, a narrow and dark little town of Prussia, commodiously situated on the river Alle. Lon. 22. 10. E. Lat. 51. 30. N.

ALLEN-CASTLE, a fort in Brunswick-Lunenburg.

ALLENDORF, a small town in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, remarkable for its salt-works, and 3 stone bridges. It is seated on the Weser, 15 miles E. of Cassel. Lon. 9. 59. E. Lat. 51. 26. N.

ALLENSMORE, a small town, two miles from Hereford.

ALLENSTOWN, a town of New Jersey, in Monmouth county.

ALLENSTOWN, a township of New Hampshire, on the E. of the Merrimack.

ALLENTOWN, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county. It has an academy.

ALLER, a river of Germany, which rises in Magdeburg, runs NW. through the duchy of Lunenburg, and, passing by Zell, falls into the Weser, a little below Verden.

ALLER, a village in Yorkshire, near Boroughbridge, where the Danish king Godwin is said to have been baptised after his defeat by Alfred.

ALLERCAR, a town near Derby.

ALLERCOMB, a town of Cornwall, near Stratton.

ALLERFORD, a village in Somersetshire, near Carhampton.

ALLERIA, a decayed town in Corsica, where King Theodore first landed in 1739. Lon. 8. 50. E. Lat. 42. 5. N.

ALLERHEIM, a town of Oettingen, Germany. Lon. 10. 30. E. Lat. 48. 54. N.

ALLERSTEIN, a town of Prussia.

ALLERTHORP, a town of Wakefield, in Yorkshire.

ALLERTHORP, a village in the North Riding of Yorkshire, near Thirsk.

ALLERTON, a town of Lancashire, near West Derby.

ALLERTON, a town of Nottinghamsh.

ALLERTON, a village in Shropshire, near Wem.

ALLERTON, a village in Somersetshire, 3 miles from Axbridge.

ALLERTON, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Bradford.

ALLERTON, MOULEVIER, a small town in Yorkshire, near Knaresburgh.

ALLERTON, NORTH. See **NORTH-ALLERTON**.

ALLERTOWN, a village, in Northumberland, 8 miles SW. of Hexham, which

which has two annual fairs, on 10th May, and 11th November.

ALLESTRY, a village in Derbyshire, near W. Derby.

ALLEX, a town of France, in the department of Drome, 10 miles S. of Valence.

ALLIER, a department of France, so named from the river.

ALLIER, comprehending the ci-devant province of Bourbonnois, bounded on the N. by the departments of the Cher and the Nievre; on the E. by that of the Soane and Loire; and on the S. by that of Pay de Dome; and on the W. by those of Circuse and Cher. Moulins is the capital.

ALLIER, a river of France which rises at Chabellier in Gevaudan, runs by Moulins, through the ci-devant provinces of Nivernois, Bourbonnois, and Auvergne, becomes navigable near Vierz, and falls into the Loire above Orleans.

ALLINGHAM, a town in Hampsh.

ALLINGTON, the name of 10 small towns, or villages, in England; viz. 1. **EAST**, and, 2. **WEST**, in Devonshire, near Kingsbridge; 3. in Dorsetshire, at the junction of the Bret and Simonbury; 4. in Hampshire, near Bush-Waltham; 5. in Lincolnshire, near Grantham; 6. in Suffolk, near Eye; 7. in Suffolk, near Hoxon; 8. in Wiltshire, NE. of Bishop's Cannings; 9. in the same, between Boscomb, and New-Tony; 10. in the same, near Devizes.

ALLINGTON-CASTLE, an old fort, near the Medway, called by the Saxons the Castle of Medway.

ALLINGTON-COBHAM, a small town of Kent, near Malling.

ALLISON, a village in Gloucestershire.

ALLISTON, a town of Sussex, near Pevensey.

ALLOA, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Clackmannan, extending about 1 mile from E. to W. and about 2 from N. to S. and containing about 3900 acres. The Forth is its southern boundary; and the course of the river is so circuitous, that its banks on the border of the parish measure 5 miles and a half. On the W. it is watered by the Devon, which joins the Forth about a mile from Tullibody, and has a pier built at its mouth, where vessels of tolerable burden can load. The climate is good, and the soil various. The population in 1801, was 5214, including the town. See next article.

ALLOA, the *Alunna* of the ancient Romans, a sea-port in the above parish, seated on the N. side of the Forth, 7 miles E. from Stirling by land, but above 17 by water, about 32 NW. from Edinburgh by land, and 27½ higher up the Frith than Leith. It is pleasantly situated, and very populous, containing near 3000 inhabitants, who have a considerable trade and shipping. The harbour is very commodious, receiving vessels of the greatest burden. It has long been famed for ship-building; and an excellent dry dock was lately erected. A great quantity of coal is raised in the neighbourhood; and, from a new wagon-way of singular construction, vessels are loaded at this place with the greatest expedition. An extensive glass-work, an iron foundery, a tile work, and a tan work, increase the trade of the town, which has two weekly markets, and four fairs. Adjacent to the town stands the tower of Alloa, built about the 13th century, the highest turret of which is 89 feet in height, and the walls are 11 feet in thickness; which, together with the lands of Alloa were exchanged by David II. King of Scotland, in 1365, with Thomas Lord Erskine, for the lands and estate of Strathgartney, in Perthshire; and, since that period, the castle of Alloa has been the favourite residence of the family of Mar. In this residence of the family of Erskine many of the Scottish princes received their education, having been for more than 2 centuries the wards of the Lords Erskine and Earls of Mar. The last heir of the Scottish monarchy, who was nurtured in it, was Henry, Prince of Cumberland, son of King James VI. whose cradle, golf-clubs, and other infantine and youthful remains, are preserved in remembrance of that promising prince, by the representative of the family of Erskine. Among other remains of antiquity preserved at Alloa, in remembrance of the affection which subsisted between the royal family and the Erskines, is the private signet of Queen Mary, which she gave to the regent Mai, after she was obliged by the treaty of Edinburgh to desist from wearing the arms of England; the child's chair of James VI.; the festive chair of Thomas Lord Erskine, the 2d Earl of Mar of the name, with the motto carved on it, *Solo Deo Honor et Gloria*. The gardens are uncommonly extensive and beautiful; and the surrounding park contains about 40 acres.

acres of as fine trees as any in the united kingdom. Lon. 3. 45. W. Lat. 56. 10. N.

ALLOM-HOUSE, a village in Hampshire, near Christ Church.

ALLON, a town in the county of Northumberland, near Beltingham.

ALLONBY, a neat well built town on the coast of Cumberland, much frequented in the bathing season. It lies in the parish of Bromfield; but has a chapel of ease, erected in 1744, and a neat school-house.

ALLOSSEN, a town on the river Danube, in the district of Offen, Hungary. Lon. 21. 20. E. Lat. 47. 36. N.

ALLOSTOCK, a small town of Cheshire, near Norwich.

ALLOW, EAST, a river of Durham, which runs into the Tyne.

ALLOW, WEST, a river of Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne.

ALLOZ, a town in Piedmont, Italy. Lon. 7. 0. E. Lat. 44. 20. N.

ALLUT, a town of the island of Ceylon. Lon. 80. 12. E. Lat. 7. 55. N.

ALMACARRON, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the river Guadalantinc. It is about 20 miles SW. of Carthagen, and is remarkable for the prodigious quantity of alum found in its territory. Lon. 0. 56. W. Lat. 37. 28. N.

ALMACTA, a district of Old Castile.

ALMADA, a town in Portuguese Estramadura.

ALMADE, a town of Spain, in the province of La Mancha, in the kingdom of Castile, situated upon the top of a mountain, where are the most ancient, and the richest silver mines in Europe.

ALMADEN, a town of Spain in Andalusia, near which there are also silver mines.

ALMAGRA, or **ALMAGUER**, a small town of Popayan, in S. America.

ALMAGRO, a fortress of Spain, the capital of one of the districts of La Mancha. It was built by the archbishop Roderick of Toledo, who finished it in 1214, and put a considerable garrison into it; to restrain the incursions of the Moors; and they immediately besieged it with an army of 5000 horse and foot; but were obliged to retire with great loss.

ALMAGRO, a town of New Castile.

ALMAND, a river of Athol, which runs into the Tay. It has a cascade near 30 yards high; not far from which two rocks meet across the river in such

a manner as to form a natural bridge.

ALMANINGTON, a small town in Sussex, near Chichester.

ALMANZOR, a town of Barbary, in the province of Tenesne, built in a fine plain by a king of its own name; so demolished by the Portuguese in 1468, that now it is only inhabited by a few Arabs.

ALMANZA, a little town of New Castile, on the frontiers of Valencia, in Spain, rendered memorable by the defeat of the allies in 1707, under the Marquis de las Minas, and the Earl of Galway. In the beginning of this action, the English troops penetrated through the centre of the Spanish army; but the Portuguese cavalry being broken by the Spanish, and the French infantry making a dreadful fire on their flanks, the allied army at last gave way and retreated towards the river Xucar, where they were surrounded, and surrendered prisoners of war. Almanza is situated 60 miles SW. of Valencia, and 50 NW. of Alicante. Lon. 0. 56. W. Lat. 38. 54. N.

ALMAR, a village of Ireland, in the county of Limerick.

ALMARAZ, a town of Spanish Estramadura, near the river Tagus. Lon. 5. 0. W. Lat. 39. 30. N.

ALMARE-HALL, a village in Cheshire, near Mjpas.

ALMARSTACK, a town of Upland, in Sweden.

ALMAS, a town of Hungary, in the county of Temeswar. Lon. 21. 55. E. Lat. 46. 10. N.

ALMEDA, a town of Portuguese Estramadura, seated on the Tajo, opposite to Lisbon. Lon. 9. 4. W. Lat. 38. 53. N.

ALMEDINA, a decayed town of Morocco. Its ruins are still grand. The country around is very fertile.

ALMEDINA, an improved town of Fez, seated on a declivity of Mount Atlas.

ALMEIDA, a frontier town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los Montes, on the confines of Leon, where there was a very brisk action between the French and Portuguese in 1663; 17 miles NW. of Ciudad Rodrigo. Lon. 7. 10. W. Lat. 40. 41. N.

ALMLIDA, a fortified town of Portugal in Beira, on the river Coa, containing about 2200 inhabitants, but only one church; though it comprehends two parishes, an alms-house, hospital, and convent. Lon. 8. 15. W. Lat. 40. 38. N.

ALMELOO, a small town in Overysse, Holland.

ALMENARA, a town of Valencia. *lentejo.*

ALMENDVALAIO, a town of Spanish Estramadura, near the borders of Portugal. Lon. 5. 6. W. Lat. 38. 36. N.

ALMENO ST BARTHOLOMEO, and **ALMENO ST SALVATORE**, 2 towns, both seated in the vale of Imagna, in the cidevant Venetian territory of Bergamesco, included in the Cisalpine republic, and dept. of Adda and Oglio.

ALMER, a small town in Dorsetshire, near Whitechurch.

ALMERIA, a river of Spain, at the mouth of which is the town of that name.

ALMIRIA, a sea port town of Granada in Spain, pleasantly situated in a fine bay on the Mediterranean. It is at present little better than a village, indifferently inhabited, and has nothing to testify its former greatness. Udal ap Rhys, a Welshman, describes, in his tour through Spain and Portugal, "Its climate as peculiarly excellent; the fields and meads being covered with flowers all the year round; and also adorned with palms, myrtles, plane trees, oranges, and olives. The mountains and promontories near it," the same author continues, "are noted for their producing a great variety of precious stones, insomuch that the next promontory to it is called the *Cape of Gates*, which is a corruption from the word *gates*, the hills thereabouts abounding in that sort of precious stones, as well as in emeralds and amethysts, granites or coarse rubies, and extreme curious alabaster." Almeria is situated 64 miles SE. from Granada. Lon. 2. 0. W. Lat. 36. 51. N.

ALMIRIA, a sea-port town of Mexico, also called **VILLA RICA**, but by the natives Naothalan, being seated on a river of the same name.

ALMERLEY, or **ALMESTRI**, a small town in Herefordshire, near Weobly.

ALMERSWORTHY, a town in Somersetshire, near Dunster.

ALMERSTON, a small town of Norfolkshire.

ALMIPIGON, a lake in Canada.

ALMISSA, a strong town in Venetian Dalmatia, anciently called *Peguntum*, seated at the mouth of the Cetina, on Mount Dinara, 10 miles E. of Spalatro, noted for its piracies. It contains 12,000 inhabitants. Lon. 39. 33. E. Lat. 43. 56. N.

ALMISTER, a village in Somersetshire.

ALMO. See **AQUATACCIO**.

ALMODAVAR, a small town of A-

ALMODAVAR-DIL-CAMPO, a town of New Castile.

ALMOND, or **AMOND**, a river of Scotland, which rises in the top of a glen in the Grampians, called the *Narrow Glen*, to the W. of Glen-Almond. It runs through the parishes of Monzie and Foulis, washing Logic-Almond on the S. and, continuing its course between Methven, Redgorton, and Perth parishes, falls into the Tay about 2 miles above the town of Perth. Its banks are rocky, and often present to the eye the most picturesque scenery; while the number of water-falls have encouraged the erection of most extensive machinery, as well as the laying out of various bleaching grounds. It abounds with fine trout.

ALMONDBURY, a village of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles from Halifax, formerly a royal seat of the Saxon kings.

ALMONDSBURY, a village in Gloucestershire, 8 miles N. of Bristol, where Almond rather of king Egbert is reported to have been buried; Here is an ancient Saxon fortification, which commands an extensive view of the Severn.

ALMONTE, a pleasant town of Andalusia.

ALMORA, a town of Chaldea, in Asian Turkey. Lon. 46. 52. E. Lat. 1. 15. N.

ALMORA, a country of Asia, between the mountains of Tibet and Hindoostan, N. of the province of Rohilkund. The chief towns are Rampour and Cassipour.

ALMOSS-CLIFF, a small town of Yorkshire, near Riply.

ALMSBURG, a township of Massachusetts, in Essex county, N. America, containing above 1400 inhabitants.

ALMUDEVAR, a fertile district in Arragon.

ALMUNECAR, a sea port town of Granada, on the shore of the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, defended by a strong castle, 30 miles SSE. of Alhama. Lon. 3. 45. W. Lat. 36. 40. N.

ALNA, or **ALTHA**, a river in the county of Orkney.

ALNA-FRITH, or **ALTHA-FRITH**, a small voe, or harbour at the mouth of the above river, in the parish of Delting.

ALNCESTER, a town in Cumberland, on the Alne, memorable for a synod of the Anglo-Saxons held in it.

ALNE, the name of 3 rivers in England, viz. 1. in Cumberland, which runs into

into the Tyne below Kirkhaugh; 2. in Northumberland, which falls into the German Ocean at Almouth; and 3. in Warwickshire, which runs into the Arrow at Round Alne.

ALNE, the name of 4 small towns in England, viz. 1. in Cumberland, near Kirk Oswald; 2. near York; 3. **MAGNA**, and 4. **PARVA**, near Henley, in Warwicksh.

ALNEHAM, a small town in Northumberland.

ALNEMOUTH, a sea-port in Northumberland, on the mouth of the Alne.

ALNESS, a parish of Scotland, in Ross-shire, extending 12 miles along the coast of the Frith of Cromarty, and from 2 to 4 broad. The sea coast is composed of arable land, but towards the interior it is mountainous and fitter for pasture. Lead and silver are both found in very rich veins. *Navar*, the seat of General Sir Hector Munro, in this parish, is esteemed the most complete and finished edifice in the N. of Scotland.

ALNESTON, a town in Oxfordshire, near Witney.

ALNEY, a small island near the city of Gloucester, famous for the single combat upon it, between Edmund Ironside, and Canute, king of Denmark, to decide the fate of the kingdom, in sight of both their armies; the latter being wounded, he proposed an amicable division, and accordingly obtained the N. part, the S. falling to Edmund.

ALNHAM, or **YARWELL**, a town of Northumberland, 13 miles from Alnwick, on the road to Scotland.

ALNWICK, the county town of Northumberland, on the road to Scotland; a place peculiarly fatal to some of the ancient Scottish monarchs. Here Malcolm III. making an inroad into Northumberland, was killed, with Edward his son, and his army defeated, by Robert Mowbray, earl of this county, A. D. 1093. And here too his great grandson, William I. invading England with an army of 80,000 men, was encountered, his army routed, and himself made prisoner, A. D. 1174. The town appears to have been formerly fortified from the vestiges of a wall still to be seen in several parts, and 3 gates, which remain almost entire. Alnwick is populous, and in general well built; it has a large town-house, where the quarter-sessions and county-courts are held, and members of parliament elected. It has a spacious square, in which a market is held every Saturday, and 5 annual fairs. It

is governed by 4 chamberlains, who are chosen once in 2 years out of a common council, consisting of 24 members. It is ornamented by a stately old Gothic castle, the seat of the duke of Northumberland. The manner of making freemen is peculiar to this place, and indeed is as ridiculous as singular. The persons who are to be made free, or, as the phrase is, *leap the well*, assemble in the market-place, very early in the morning, of St Mark's day. They appear on horseback, with every man his sword by his side, dressed in white, and with white night-caps, attended by the four chamberlains and the castle-bailiff, mounted and armed in the same manner; hence they proceed, with music, playing before them, to a large dirty pool, called *Freemen's well*, where they dismount, and draw up in a body, at some distance from the water; and then rush into it, all at once, and scramble through the mud as fast as they can. As the water is generally very foul, they come out in a dirty condition; but taking a dram, they put on dry clothes, remount their horses, and ride full gallop round the confines of the district; they re-enter the town, sword in hand, and are met by the women dressed in ribbons, with bells and garlands, dancing and singing. These are called *tumbler-waives*. The houses of the new freemen are on this day distinguished by a great holly bush, as a signal for their friends to assemble and make merry with them after their return. This ceremony is owing to King John, who was mired in this well; and who, as a punishment for their not mending the road, made this a part of their charter. Alnwick is seated on the Alne, 310 miles N. by W. from London, 33 N. of Newcastle, and 26 S. of Berwick. Lon. 1. 10. W. Lat. 52. 24. N.

ALON, a small river in Clackmannanshire, that runs into the Forth.

ALON, a small town of Ava, in Hither India, on the river Ava. Lon. 95. 0. E. Lat. 18. 50. N.

ALOST, or **ALEST**, a district of the ci-devant Austrian Flanders, now belonging to France.

ALOST, or **ALFST**, a town in the above district, seated on the Dender, 15 miles NW. of Brussels, and 15 SE. from Ghent. It has but one parish; but the church is collegiate, and has a provost, a dean, and 12 canons. It has two convents of Carmelites, one of capuchins, 3 nunneries, an hospital, and a convent of Guilleminus

Guillemins, in which is the tomb of Theodore Martin, who introduced the art of printing into the Low Countries. It was taken from the French in 1706, after the battle of Ramilies. Lon. 4. 10. E. Lat. 40. 55. N.

ALOVENT, a very high mountain of Persia, a branch of mount Taurus.

ALPEN, a town of the canton of Underwald, Switzerland, situated on the river Melch. Lon. 8. 10. E. Lat. 46. 41. N.

ALPHALIAO, a town in Alentejo.

ALPHAMSTON, a small town in Essex, near Henningham.

ALPIEN, a town in Holland, near Leyden.

ALPHERTON, a village in Middlesex.

ALPHETOWN, a small town in Suffolkshire, near Sudbury.

ALPHIEUS, or ALPHEIUS, a large river of the Peloponnesus; which, rising in Arcadia, flows by Olympia in Elis, with a SW. course, into the Sinus Chelontes, about 10 miles S. of Olympia. It has a common spring with the Eurotas, at the foot of mount Patherus, near the village Asca. The Alpheus and Eurotas run together for 20 stadia; after which, they enter a subterraneous passage at Mantinea; then again emerge, the Eurotas in Laconia, and the Alpheus in the territory of Megalopolis. The poets fable strange things of this river; particularly, that out of loveto the nymph *Arctusa*, it runs under the sea to Sicily, and bursts out at the fountain of that name in Syracuse. Its waters were reckoned good in the leprosy.

ALPHINGTON, a village in Devonshire, 2 miles S. of Exeter, which has 2 fairs, 1st Thursday in June, and 16th October, for cattle.

ALPINGTON, a village in Norfolk, near Loddon.

ALPNACH, a town of Switzerland in Underwald, seated on the lake Apnach, an arm of the lake of the four cantons, with which it unites near Stanzstadt.

ALPORT, a small town in the High Peak of Derbyshire.

ALPRAM, a village in Cheshire near Edesborough.

ALPS, the highest mountains in Europe, separating Italy from France, Switzerland, and Germany. They commence at the Mediterranean sea, between the territory of Genoa and county of Nice, and stretching northward form the western confines of Piedmont and

Savoy, whence in an eastern direction they divide Switzerland and Germany from Italy, and terminate at the Gulf of Carnero on the Adriatic sea, forming in their whole course an irregular crescent, and extending, according to Livy 2000 stadia, or 250 miles. This vast region of mountains has been divided into different parts which have received separate names. From their commencement at the Mediterranean to mount Viso, between Dauphny and Piedmont, they were called *Maritimæ*, now *le Montagne di Tenda*: Hence to Susa run the *Alpes Cottine* or *Cottana* mountains, extremely high, separating Dauphny from Piedmont, and extending from mount Viso to mount Cenis, between the *Alpes Maritimæ* to the S. and the *Alpes Graue* to the N. The *Alpes Graue* (Piny), so called from the passage of Hercules, begin at mount Cenis, where the *Cottine* terminate; and run between Savoy and the Tarentese on the W. Piedmont and the Duché d'Aoste on the E. to the great St Bernard, where the *Alps Pennina* begin. They are also called by some *Graue Alpes* and *Graue Mons* (Tacitus); which extend from W. to E. between St Bernard and the Adula, or St Godard; running between the Valesc to the N. and the Milanese to the S. After these the *Alpes Rheticæ* continue to the head of the river Rive; a part of which to the N. of Trent, are called the *Alpes Noricæ*. To these join the *Alpes Noricæ*, reaching to Doblach in Tyrol, N. of the river Tagamento; thence begin the *Alpes Carnicæ*, or of *Carniola*, extending to the springs of the Save; and the last, called *Alpes Pannonicæ* and *Jubæ*, extend to the Adriatic. Some extend the Alps to the N. of Dalmatia; others, again, to Thracæ and the Euxine. But their termination at the Adriatic, is more generally received. They consist of vast chains of mountains ranging upon one another, composed of stupendous masses of barren rock. Some of the highest have been estimated at near 3 miles of perpendicular height. Few of them are accessible, and the passes which intersect them are narrow and dangerous. They are shrouded in perpetual snow, and vegetation is scant and unequal. In Savoy, the glaciers, which cover the declivities of the mountains, and the immense spiral columns of ice that often ascend far above their most elevated summits, have been justly esteemed among the most stupendous works of nature. These vast columns

columns of ice and snow, which collect in this elevated region, often separate from the mountains, and rolling down in awful avalanches, overturn every thing in their course. Where the Alps approach the champaign country, they generally assume a more congeal'd garb, being crown'd with extensive forest, of native wood, and the harmony of nature is less disturbed by impetuous torrents, avalanches, &c. In such a vast region of mountains, many rivers necessarily originate, and contribute in no small degree to the beauty of the scenery. It was through the NW. of the Alps towards Piedmont that Humbolt, in the depth of winter, forced a passage into Italy.

ALPS, THE LOWER, a department of France, so called from its vicinity to the mountains of that name, which comprehend part of the late province of *Provence*, bounded on the N. by the higher Alps; on the E. by the mountain; on the S. by the dept. of the Var; and on the W. by that of the mouths of the Rhone. Digne is the capital.

ALPS, THE UPPER, a department of France, which comprehends part of the ancient province of Dauphiny, bounded on the N. by that of Monte Blanc; on the E. by the mountains, on the S. by the dept. of the Lower Alps, and on the W. by those of the Drome and Isere. Chet town Briancon.

ALPUJARRAS, or ALPUXARRAS, mountains of Spain, in the province of Granada, on the coast of the Mediterranean sea, about 17 leagues in length, and 11 in breadth, reaching from the city of Velez to Almeria. They are inhabited by Moor, who are the remains of their dispers'd and ruin'd empire. They embraced the Christian religion; but preserve their own manners, and speak a corrupted dialect of their ancient language. There is a rivulet among the mountains, which dyes linen black the moment it is dipped in it. Near this rivulet is a cavern, from which proceeds so malignant a steam, that it destroys such animals as come near it. The Moriscoes cultivate the soil extremely well, and plant fruit trees; some of which grow to a prodigious height and thickness, and give the mountains a very agreeable aspect.

ALRESFORD, a town of Hampshire, situated on the road from London to Southampton, close by the river Itching. Part of a Roman highway runs from it

to Alton. It is a rectory, and consists of about 200 houses; has one church; two principal streets, which are large and broad; and a small manufacture of linseys. It is 18 miles ENE. of Southampton, and 57 WSW. of London. Lon. 1. 11. W. Lat. 51. 6. N.

ALRESFORD, a village in Essex, near Tendring.

ALREWICK, a small town in Staffordshire.

ALRINGTON, a village in Devonshire, between Bampton and the sea.

ALROA, or **ALROA**, a Danish island.

ALSIS, a river of Carinthia. See **AUSIS**.

ALSACE, **LOWER** and **UPPER**, a late province of France, now included in the departments of the Lower and Upper Rhine, which see.

ALSAGER, a village of Cheshire, near Nantwich.

ALSASSO, a town of Italy, in the

Modena, near which potatoes and yellow anthers are produced.

ALSCHWANGLEN, a town in Courland.

ALSCOT, a town near Darton, Shropshire.

ALSCOT, a village near Newport.

ALSI, a pleasant island of Denmark, in the F. sea, or entrance into the Baltic, between Slewe and Funen, belonging to the duchy of Sleswic. It produces large crops of all sorts of grain, except wheat; and particularly emseeds, much used in seasoning all over the Danish dominion. It contains two old castles. Lon. 10. 12. E. Lat. 57. 12. N.

ALSERIG, a village in the county of Cromarty, near which there are large plantations of firs.

ALSFELD, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, 10 miles NW. of Marburg, and 34 S. of Hesse-Cassel. It is an ancient town, and well built; and the inhabitants were the first of this country who embraced the Reformation. Lon. 9. 5. E. Lat. 50. 55. N.

ALSHASH, a very beautiful city in Bukharia, supposed to be the same with that which is now called *Tashkent*, the capital of the eastern part of Turkestan, possessed by the Kassats. It is situated on the river Sihun, now Sir, and had once a well watered garden, for every house; but was ruin'd by Jenghis Khan, who took the city, and massacred great numbers of the inhabitants.

ALSIEDA, a parish of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, where a gold

mine was discovered in 1738.

ALSIERA, an episcopal town of Naples, in the Molise, on the river Tiserino, 23 miles NE. of Molise.

ALSLEBEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, 9 miles SSW. of Bernberg.

ALSLEY, a small town in Warwickshire, 21 miles from Coventry.

ALSOP, a town in Derbyshire, near Wirksworth.

ALSO-SAJO, a place in Hungary, where great quantities of camibar are dug.

ALSOSDANY, a town of Hungary noted for a mineral spring.

ALSTADT, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle on the rivulet Eise, 5 miles W. of Querfurt.

ALSTADT, a town of Borussia, in the circle of Godesz, near the source of the Moselle, 11 miles NNW. of Omitz.

ALSTON, a town in New Hampshire, in Chester county, 9 miles S. of Ch. Westown, containing 1111 citizens in 1790.

ALSTELTON, a small town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Rheintal, near the Rhine. Lon. 9. 52. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.

ALSTON, 4 small towns in England; viz. 1. in Gloucestershire, near Cheltenham; 2. in Lancashire, near Kulkham; 3. near Shrewsbury; and, 4. in Tedington, Worcestershire.

ALSTON-MARY'S, a village in Somersetshire, near Mere-Pool.

ALSTON-MORE, or **ALSTON-MOOR**, a town in Cumberland, seated on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Tyne, over which there is a good stone bridge. Near this place plenty of lead ore is found. It is 20 miles E. by S. from Carlisle, and 250 NNW. from London. It has a market on Saturday, and 2 annual fairs, last Thursday in May and first in September. Lon. 2. 14. W. Lat. 54. 45. N.

ALSTRETTON, a small town in Shropshire.

ALSVIG, a small island near the isle of Sky.

ALSUNGEN, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Halland, from which the Falkenburg takes its rise.

ALSWANGON, a town of Courland, in Poland. Lon. 21. 39. E. Lat. 56. 58. N.

ALSWICK, a village in Hertfordshire, near Meadsen.

ALSYA, a small town of European

Turkey, in one of the Tartar districts, between the Dnieper and the Don.

ALT, a river in Lancashire, which runs into the Irish channel, N. of Liverpool.

ALT, or **ALTWA**, a river in Transylvania.

ALTAIC CHAIN, a range of mountains which forms the southern boundary of Siberia. It begins at the vast mountain Bogdo, passes above the head of the *Itisch*, and then takes a course rugged, precipitous, clothed with snow, between the *Itisch* and the *Ob*; whence it proceeds by the lake *Telezkon*, the source of the *Ob*; and afterwards under the name of *Sannet*, is uninterruptedly continued to the lake of *Bailal*. A branch insinuates itself between the sources of the rivers *Onon* and *Heoda*, and another stretches along the *Oleema*, crosses the river *Lena* below *Jakoutsk*, and is continued between the two rivers *Tongouska* to the *Jenesa*, where it is lost in wood-land and morass pyrams. The principal chain approaches, and keeps near the shores of the sea of *Ohdkotz*, and passing by the source of the rivers *Outh*, *Aldan*, and *Mara*, is distributed in small branches, which range between the eastern rivers that fall into the *Icy sea*. Another branch, turning S. runs through all *Kamschatka*, and is broken, from the cape *Lopatka*, into the numerous *Kunle* isles, and to the E. forms another marine chain, in the islands which range from *Kamschatka* to America; most of them, as well as *Kamschatka* itself, distinguished by fierce volcanoes, or the traces of volcanic fires. The last range chiefly forms the great cape *Tschutski*, with its promontories and broken rocky shore.

ALTAISCH, a tract of mountains in Siberia.

ALTAIA, a district of Corsica.

ALTAMIRA, a county of Galicia.

ALTAMONT, a very handsome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citerior, 15 miles NW. of *Basigliano*. Lon. 16. 22. E. Lat. 39. 50. N.

ALTAMSON, or the **GOLD RIVER**, in the kingdom of Bassora, in Asia. It runs in the mountains of *Media*, falls into the *Tigris*, and has many bituminous and hot springs on its banks.

ALUAMURA, a town of Naples, in the territory of *Bari*, with the title of a principality, at the foot of the *Appennine mountains*. Lon. 16. 58. E. Lat.

41. 6. N.

AL-TAYEFF, a town of Hijaz, in Arabia Felix, situated about 60 miles E. of Mecca, behind Mount Gaswan, where the cold is more intense than in any other part of the district, but the air is very wholesome. It is surrounded with a wall, and its territory abounds in fountains, and produces excellent raisins.

ALTDORF, a large handsome town in Switzerland, and the chief of the canton of Uri. It is situated in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, whose passages are difficult, and serve instead of fortifications. It has 4 churches, and 2 convents; St Martin's church and the Holy Cross are the finest. Lon. 8. 30. E. Lat. 26. 50. N.

ALTEA, a sea-port town of Valencia, in Spain, on the coast of the Mediterranean. It was taken in 1705, in favour of the Archduke Charles; but lost after the battle of Almanza, in 1707. Lon. 6. 15. E. Lat. 46. 31. N.

ALTLIMBURG, or **ALTENBURG**, a town of Transylvania, 17 miles SW. of Wisenberg, and 75 S. of Clausenbourg. Lon. 29. 5. E. Lat. 46. 25. N.

ALTIN, a district of Finmark, in Norway.

ALTENA, a sea-port town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstem, in Lower Saxony, on the Elbe, 2 miles NW. of Hamburg. It was founded by the Swedes in 1712; but has since been beautifully rebuilt. Lon. 10. 5. E. Lat. 53. 57. N.

ALTENBURG, an ancient town of Germany, on the river Pleiss, 20 miles S. of Leipsic, in Misnia, and circle of Upper Saxony. It was formerly an imperial city, but at present belongs to the House of Saxony, and has a good castle. Here is a college, which has always been in a flourishing condition. In 1705, there was a nunnery founded for protestant women of high rank. Lon. 12. 28. E. Lat. 50. 59. N.

ALTENBURG, a small fortified town of Hungary, in the territory of Moson, on the Danube, about 25 miles from Vienna. Lon. 15. 30. E. Lat. 48. 15. N.

ALTENBURG, or **OLDENBURG**, an ancient town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstem. Lon. 10. 20. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

ALTENBURG, or **OWA**, a small but strong town of Hungary, situated in a marsh, with wide streets. It is near the river Danube; and is surrounded with

deep ditches. It is 15 miles S. of Presburg, 40 SE. of Vienna, and 65 SW. of Buda. Lon. 17. 56. E. Lat. 44. 0. N.

ALTENDORF, a town of the canton of Chevez, in Switzerland. Lon. 8. 52. E. Lat. 48. 55. N.

ALTENKIRCHEN, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhen, where General Hoche defeated the Austrians, in June 1794. It is situated on the E. bank of the Rhine, 14 miles from the Sieg, on the road to Montz.

ALTENRYE, a town of the canton of Treyburg, in Switzerland, near the river Sama. Lon. 7. 4. E. Lat. 46. 20. N.

ALTERINNIS, a small town in Herefordshire, on the borders of Monmouthshire, nearly encompassed with the windings of the river Munnow.

ALLERNON, a small town in Cornwall, 4 miles from Pickering.

ALTESSON, a town of Piedmont, situated between the Dora and Stura. The French were possessed of it, during the siege of Turin, in 1706. Lon. 27. 24. E. Lat. 44. 56. N.

ALTEZEY, a late territory of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, now annexed to France, and included in the department of the Rhine and Nahe.

ALTEZIVY, the capital of the above district, with a castle, on a rivulet, 15 miles SW. of Montz. Lon. 8. 12. E. Lat. 49. 40. N.

ALTHOME, a village in Lancashire, near Blackburne.

ALTHORNE, a town in Essex, near Southminster.

ALTHORP, the name of four small towns in England; viz. 1. in Lincolnshire, near Alford; 2. in Norfolkshire, near Falkingham; 3. four miles from Southampton; and, 4. near Tewkesster, in Northamptonshire.

ALTHUGS, a town in Polish Prussia.

ALFICHERIO, or **ALFICHERIO**, a village of Italy, near Padua.

ALTIN, a lake in Siberia, from whence issues the river Ob, or Oby, in Lon. 85. 55. E. Lat. 52. 0. N. This lake is called by the Russians *Тенгский Озёр*, from the Teless, a Tartarian nation who inhabit the borders of it, and who give it the name of *Altin Kul*. By the Kalmecks it is called *Altinner*. It is said to be 90 miles long and 50 broad, with a rocky bottom; though some geographers state it as only 18 miles long and 12 broad. The N. part of it is sometimes frozen so hard as to be passable on foot, but the S. part is never covered with ice. The water

water in the Alti lake, as well as in the adjacent rivers, only rises in the middle of summer, when the heat of the sun melts the snow on the mountains, and thus its extent is differently accounted of.

ALTINO, a town of the Trevisano, in Italy. Lon. 12. 36. E. Lat. 45. 36. N.

ALTIVAIG, a fertile island on the NW. coast of the Isle of Skye, with a good harbour.

ALTKIRCH, or **ALTKIRK**, a town of France, in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, on the river Ille, 15 miles SSW. of Strasburg, and 12 NW. of Basil. Lon. 7. 29. E. Lat. 47. 40. N.

ALTLAND, a district of Transylvania.

ALTMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster, situated 7 miles NW. of Dunsinnon. Lon. 7. 2. W. Lat. 54. 41. N.

ALTMOUTH, a town in Leicestershire, seated, as its name imports, on the mouth of the Ais.

ALTMULL, a river of Germany, which rises in Franconia, runs SE. by Ampach, then turns E. by Pappenheim and Avest, and falls into the Pombe at Kellheim, 12 miles above Ratisbon.

ALTON, a town in Hampshire, situated on the river Wey. It is governed by a constable, and consists of about 300 houses, indifferently built, chiefly led out in one pretty broad street. It has one church, a Presbyterian and a Quaker's meeting, and a famous free school. The principal manufactures at present are bombazees, sarsenet, and shawls. Alton beer has been long in great repute; and hops are successfully cultivated in the environs. It is 28 miles ENE. from Southampton, on the London road, and 50 miles WSW. from London. Lon. 0. 46. W. Lat. 51. 13. N.

ALTON, or **AVELTON**, a village in Staffordshire, 5 miles N. of Urocton. There are the ruins of a castle here, which some would have to be built before the Norman conquest; but Dr Plott thinks it was erected by Theobald de Verdun, in the beginning of the reign of Edward II. A great part of the walls are still standing, but they are in a very ruinous condition.

ALTON, a district of New Hampshire, in Stafford county, NE. of Barnstead.

ALTON, the name of many other small towns and villages in England; viz. 1. in Derbyshire, near Chesterfeld; 2. in Dorsetshire, near Whitechurch; 3. in

Stafford; 4. NORTH, and 5. SOUTH, in Wiltshire, both 3 miles from Ambrosbury; and 6. in Worcestershire, near Droitwich.

ALTON-BERNS, a town in Wiltshire, near Marlborough.

ALTON-DANGIOUS, a village in Wiltshire, in the parish of Langford.

ALTON-GRANGI, a village in Leicestershire, near Ashby-de-la-zouch.

ALTON-HALL, a small town in Derbyshire.

ALTON LONGI, a village in Staffordshire, on the river Dove, and on the borders of Derbyshire.

ALTON PANCRAS, a small town in Dorsetshire, between Cerne Abbey and Middleton.

ALTON-PRIORY, a village in Wiltshire.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg. It has a physic garden, with 1000 different plants; a theatre for dissection, and a handsome library. It is subject to the House of Brandenburg; and is seated on the confines of Bavaria, 15 miles E. from Nuremberg. Lon. 11. 29. E. Lat. 47. 20. N.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Sardinia, 20 miles NE. of Constantz, subject to the House of Austria. Lon. 9. 30. E. Lat. 47. 50. N.

ALTORI, a town of Hungary.

ALTORI, a town of Switzerland, the capital of the canton of Uri. It is seated near the mouth of the Rea, on the lake Lucerne, 20 miles south-east of the town of that name. Here are two stone pillars, 130 paces from each other, at which distance Tell is said to have shot the apple from his son's head. The deliverer of his country lived at Borch, near this place, and his cottage is changed into a chapel, where mass is solemnly said. Lon. 8. 25. E. Lat. 46. 35. N.

ALTRANSFADT, a town in Saxony, famous for the treaty between Charles XII. of Sweden, and Augustus, Elector of Saxony, in 1706, when the latter resigned the kingdom of Poland.

ALTRINGHAM, a town of Cheshire, in England, upon the borders of Lancashire, 7 miles from Manchester, 10 miles E. from Warrington, and 152 NW. of London. It has a weekly market on Thursday; and 2 fairs, 5th August and 2d December, for cattle and drapery. Lon. 1. 32. W. Lat. 53. 25. N.

ALTRIP, a town of the late bishopric of Spire, in Germany, now added to France. Lon. 8. 20. E. Lat. 49. 18. N.

ALT-SAY,

ALT-SAY, a small harbour on the north side of Lochness, in Inverness-shire, where there is good anchorage.

ALTSCHOL, a town in Hungary.

ALTSTADT, a small town of Prussia.

ALTZEG, a town lately of the Lower Palatinate of Germany, the capital of the territory; with an old castle; now annexed to France. Lon. 7. 25. E. Lat. 49. 41. N.

ALFZILIM, a town in the Palatinate of the Rhine.

ALVA, a parish in the county of Stirling. It extends over a part of the Ochil hills, and includes a large portion of the fertile banks of the river Devon. The hills afford luxurious pasture to numerous flocks of sheep. This parish has been distinguished for the great variety of minerals with which it abounds. A vein of silver ore was wrought some time ago; and silver, to the value of 40,000 l. or 50,000 l. was computed to be raised. Besides the ore, which was exceeding rich, considerable quantities of native malleable silver has been dug out. Cobalt, arsenic, lead, copper, and iron, have also been discovered at the foot of the hills. Extensive veins of coal are now begun to be wrought. In the village of Alva, a manufactory of coarse serges, and Scots blankets, has been carried on for a century past. In 1802 the population was 787.

ALVA, a town of Portugal, in Beira.

ALVA-CO-DE-SERRA, a small town in Beira.

ALVA-DE-TORMES, a considerable town in Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and territory of Salamanca, with a very strong castle. It is situated on the north bank of the river Tormes. It is 12 miles S. E. of Salamanca, and 47 of Rodrigo. Lon. 5. 4. W. Lat. 41. 0. N.

ALVAH, a majestic mountain in Banffshire, in the parish of Alvah, which serves as a landmark to mariners. At the foot of it there is a mineral spring. The *Craggs of Alva* are two rugged and romantic precipices, between which the Deveron runs.

ALVAH, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Banff, extending in length about 6 miles, and in some places nearly as much in breadth, but in others only 2 or 3. The climate is dry and healthy, and the soil fertile, especially on the banks of the Deveron. Population in 1801, 1057.

ALVALLADE, a town in Alentejo.

ALVARENGA, a small town in Beira, Portugal.

ALVARES, } two towns of Portugal.
ALVARO, }
ALVAYAZEKE, a town in Beira, Portugal.

ALVELEY, a small town in Essex, between Dagenham and Tilbury Fort.

ALVELLY, a village near Worcester.

ALVIND or **ALVIND MOUNTAIN**, a branch of Tauern, the most considerable in Tyrol. It is near the city Cassin, and furnishes the whole kingdom with white marble.

ALVINECK, a small town of Portugal, in the Beira.

ALVIRDESCOT, a village in Devonshire, 10 m. from Exeter.

ALVIAFO, a mountain near Florence.

ALVERSTOCK, a village in Hampshire.

ALVERSTON, a small town in Wiltshire.

ALVERSTON, a village in Hampshire, near Farnham.

ALVERTON, a town in Nottinghamshire.

ALVES, a parish in the county of Elgin, on the coast of the Moray Frith, extending about 5 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth, consisting of an agreeable mixture of hill and dale, beautified by the Earl of Moray's rising plantations. The climate is excellent, the soil fertile, the farmers industrious, and agriculture in a state of rapid improvement. The population in 1802 was 1049. A stone in the church-yard bears this remarkable inscription: "Here lies Anderson of Pittensere, ma'ire of the earldom of Moray, with his wife Marjory, *whom him never displacit*." It is dated 1590.

ALVINGSCOTT, a village in Oxfordsh.

ALVISTON, four villages in England; viz. 1. near Derby; 2. in Dorsetshire, 1 mile N. E. of Felke; 3. in Gloucestershire, near Thornbury and the Severn; and, 4. in Warwickshire, near Stratford on Avon.

ALVIE, [from *Alliebb*, Gaelic, i. e. *Cold Island*,] the district being cold, and rendered nearly insular by a lake, a parish in Inverness-shire, extending from N. E. to S. W. about 16 miles in length, and between one and two in breadth, in the low grounds; but, including the hills, about 20 miles. Though the hilly grounds are barren, the lower arable grounds are well cultivated, and productive. The climate

climate is dry and healthy, and the principal rivers are the Spey and the Fessie. The population in 1802 was 1058.

ALVING, a fort in Weissenburg.

ALVINGHAM, a village in Lincolnshire, near Louth.

ALVINGTON, a village in Gloucestershire, near Lidney.

ALVITO, a small town in Alentejo.

ALVORNINHA, a small town in Portuguese Lituania.

ALUFA, a river in Transylvania.

ALWALTON, a town in Huntingdonshire.

ALWYRBY, a village of Cumberland, in the parish of Aspatria.

ALWYN, a river of Denbighshire, which runs into the Dee, above Llangar.

ALWELPTON, a village in Northumberland.

ALWINGTON, a small town on the coast of Devonshire, near Hartland Point.

ALWOODLEY, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Otley.

ALWORTH, a town in Wiltshire, near Bradford.

ALWOS, a populous village in Hungary.

ALWYE, or GLWY, a river in Monmouthshire.

ALY, a city of Georgia, in Asiatic Turkey.

ALYTH, a parish in Perthshire, on the north side of Strathmore, about 12 miles long, and, at an average, 3 broad, stretching from S. to N. towards the Champan. It is watered by the Isla, the Eucht, and the Myth; the low grounds are extremely fertile, producing excellent crops.

ALYTH, a village in the above parish, which was erected into a borough of barony by King James III. and contained 2307 inhabitants in 1807, being nearly doubled since 1773. Their principal manufactures are yarn and brown linens; of which last, 258,639 were stamped annually between 1787 and 1791.

ALZANO, GREAT and LITTLE, two elegant towns, situated on a plain in the Vale of Lower Savona, Italy; which were included in the department of the Serra, Cisalpine Republic.

ALZEY, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, annexed to France in December 1796, and included in the dep. of Mont Tonnerre.

ALZIRA, or ALZYRA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, seated on the river Xucar, 17 miles S. of Valencia. It carries on a considerable trade in silk.

Lon. 0. 20. E. Lat. 39. 10. N.

AM, a city of Armenia, in Asia, now very obscure, but it formerly contained 100,000 houses and 1000 churches!

AMADABAT, (a corruption from AMALDABAD, or *Ahmed's city*, so called from a king of that name), a large and populous city of Hindoostan, and the capital of the province of Guzerat. It is situated 120 miles N. of Surat, and 10 NE. of Cambaya. It was formerly called *Guzerat*; and by Shah Jehan, nicknamed *Gherd-abad*, or the Habitation of Dust, because it was much incommoded therewith. It was the seat of the Guzerat kings, as it is now of the Mogul viceroys, who lives very splendidly, and maintains 50 elephants and 12,000 horses. The city stands in a beautiful plain, watered by the little river Sabernetti, which, though not deep, in time of rains overflow its banks to a great height. The walls are built of stone and brick, flanked at certain distances with great round towers and battlements. It has 12 gates; and, including the suburbs, is about four miles and an half long. The streets are wide. The *meidan shah*, or king's square, is 700 paces long, and 100 broad, planted round with trees. On the west side is the castle, well walled with free-stone, and as spacious as a little city; but its inward appearance is not conformable to its external magnificence. The caravanserai is on the south of the square, and is its chief ornament. Near the meidan also is the king's palace, whose apartments are richly ornamented; and in the midst of the city is the English factory, where they sell fine chintz, cochineal, and other Indian merchandises. The place is so full of gardens stored with fruit trees, that from an eminence it look like a wood. The Gentoos have here an hospital for sick beasts, and another for sick birds, of which they take great care. According to some late accounts, this city is little inferior to the best in Europe, and is thought to yield ten times as much revenue as Surat. Lon. 71. 22. E. Lat. 23. 10. N.

AMADAN, or HAMADAN, a town of Persia, between Taurus and Ispahan. It is situated 200 miles from Bagdad, at the foot of a mountain, where there are many springs, which water the adjacent country. The extent of the city is very large; but there is much waste ground within it, as well as cultivated land. The houses are built of brick banded

in the sun, and have but a very indifferent aspect. There is but one tolerable street, where stuffs, garments, and the like, are exposed to sale; it is straight, long, and wide; and the shops are very well furnished. The adjacent parts are fruitful in corn and rice, which supply the neighbouring provinces. The air is very salubrious, but the cold in winter is intense. The Armenians have a church in this town, and the Jews a synagogue, near a tomb where they pretend Esther and Mordecai lie interred. To this place they come in pilgrimage from several places in the Levant. About a league from Amadan, there is a mountain called *Nalimana*, abounding in all sorts of curious herbs, to which the people flock in spring, to recover health by the salutary effluvia. Amadan is a very ancient city. It is said to have been destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, and rebuilt by Darius, who brought hither all his riches. The kings of Persia frequently retired to this place on account of its delightful situation; for which reason it obtained the name of the *Royal City*. It was conquered by the Khalif Othman, and narrowly escaped being destroyed by Jenghiz Khan in 1220. It had then strong walls, and a good castle, which are now in ruins. Its present beauty consists in its gardens and springs. Lon. 47. 4 E. Lat. 35. 15 N.

AMADANAGER, or **ANADANGER**, a beautiful, rich and populous town of India, in the province of Deccan, situated 120 miles S. E. of Bombay. It was taken by the Moguls in 1598, after a siege of 6 months; being at that time defended by a strong castle, situated on an eminence, and surrounded with deep ditches, into which several springs discharged their waters. Lon. 71. 15. E. Lat. 18. 10. N.

AMADIA, a trading town of Kurdistan in Asia, belonging to the Turks, seated on a mountain, 10 miles S. E. of Gezur. Lon. 41. 5. E. Lat. 36. 5. N.

AMAK, an island in the Baltic sea, about 4 miles long and 2 broad, separated from Copenhagen by a canal, over which there is a draw-bridge. It was consigned to a colony from East Frisia, by Christian II. at the request of his wife Elizabeth, sister of Charles V. for the purpose of supplying her with vegetables, cheese, and butter. From the intermarriages of these colonies with the Danes, the present inhabitants are chiefly descended; but as they wear

their own dress, and enjoy peculiar privileges, they appear a distinct race from the natives. The island contains about six villages, and between 3000 and 1000 souls. It has two churches, in which the ministers preach occasionally in Dutch and Danish. The inhabitants have their own inferior tribunals; but in capital offences are amenable to the king's court of justice at Copenhagen. The old national habit, brought by the original colony when they first migrated to the island, is still in use amongst them. It resembles the habit of the ancient Quakers, as represented in the pictures of the Dutch and Flemish painters. The men wear broad-brimmed hats, black jackets, full glazed breeches of the same colour, loose at the knee, and tied round the waist. The women are dressed chiefly in black jackets and petticoats, with a piece of blue glazed cloth bound on their heads. The island is laid out in gardens and pastures; and still, according to the original design, supplies Copenhagen with milk, butter, and vegetables. Lon. 52. 32. E. Lat. 55. 37. N.

AMAL, a town of Sweden, in the province of Deland; seated on the river Weser. It has a good harbour; and carries on a great trade in timber, deals, and tar. Lon. 12. 40. E. Lat. 58. 50. N.

AMALAGAN, or island of Conception, one of the Lachone islands, about six leagues in circumference. Lon. 11. 5. 38. E. Lat. 18. 0. N.

AMALFI, an ancient city of Italy, situated on the bay of Salerno, 10 miles W. from that city. It is said to have derived its origin from a number of Roman tannies, who, about the middle of the 4th century, embarked for Constantinople; but meeting with storms on their passage, were cast away on the shores of Salerno, where they remained a considerable time in suspense; but at last came to the resolution of settling on the present site of Amalfi. The earliest notice of them in this settlement dates no higher than the latter end of the 6th century. Impervious mountains and inaccessible coasts preserved them infant state from the first fury of the Lombards. In 825, when this little republic had, under the patronage of the eastern emperors, attained a degree of wealth and reputation sufficient to excite the avarice or ambition of its neighbours, Sico, prince of Salerno, marched a body of troops by night, surprised Amalfi; and, carrying off the greatest part of the inhabitants,

habitants, compelled them to fix at Salerno, which had lately suffered a great loss of people by an epidemical disorder. But, before the fifth year of their captivity was expired, the Amalitanus took advantage of the absence of the Salernitan chiefs, who were then carrying on a war with the Beneventans; armed themselves, and, after plundering and burning Salerno, marched in triumph back to their own country. Here they framed a better system of government, and reformed many abuses in their former legislation; adopting various measures to promote internal concord, and defeat the intentions of foreign enemies. They first vested the supreme authority in a temporary prefect; and afterwards in the hands of a duke elected for life. Under these governors Amalfi attained the summit of its military and commercial glory; and extended its territory, which reached eastward from Vico Vecchio, and westward to the promontory of Minerva, including likewise the island of Caprea, and the two islands of the Gallin. Towards the N. it comprehended the cities of Lettere, Cragnano, Pimonte, and the Capelle di Franchi; towards the S. those of Scava, Ravelli, Minori, Majori, Ariano, Tramonti, Agropoli, Capua, Paganò, and Rosilano. Leo. IV. found the Amalfitans useful allies in his wars with the infidel, and honored the commonwealth with the title, afterwards conferred on the kings of England, of *Defender of the Faith*. The Neapolitans, with whom, as Greek vassals, they were united in strict bonds of friendship, experienced many signal favours from them; and the Muscovites themselves found it expedient to court their alliance, and to enter into treaty with them. Their situation had from the beginning given them a turn to commerce, and their attention to naval affairs appeared of so much consequence in the eyes of their protector, the emperor of Constantinople, that, by his orders, a court was established at Amalfi for the decision of all controversies arising in maritime transactions. His code and reports became the general rule in those cases throughout this part of Europe; its precedents and decrees were allowed to be good authority to found judgment upon, even in foreign tribunals. To crown the mercantile and naval glory of the republic, it was reserved to the lot of an Amalfitan to make, or at least to perfect, the most important discovery ever made for

the improvement of navigation. Pasiatano, a village which stands on the shores a few miles west of Amalfi, boasts of having given birth to Flavius Gioia, or, as others call him, Flavius Bembo, the inventor of the mariner's compass. The Amalfitan merchants long engrossed the trade of the Levant, and transacted the commercial business of the world in a lucrative and exclusive manner. The Pisens, Venetians, and Genoese rose upon their ruin; and, after monopolizing the emoluments of trade for some ages, made way for the now more comprehensive and during absent of the present maritime powers. At present Amalfi is subject to Naples, and is the see of an archbishop. It is but a shadow of what it was in its flourishing state, when it extended over the stupendous rocks that hang over on each side, still crowned with remains of battlements, fortified walls, and ruined towers. Its buildings, Mr Swinburne says, are not remarkable for elegance or size; and contain at most 4000 inhabitants, who seem to be in a poor way of life. The cathedral is an unequal building; under the choir is the chapel and tomb of St Andrew; to whom it was dedicated, when Cardinal Capua, in 1296, brought his relic from Constantinople. Lon. 15. 20. E. Lat. 41. 17. N.

AMALRIF, a village in Perthshire on the military road to Inverness, about 66 miles N.W. from Edinburgh. It lies a far on the 1st Wednesday of May.

AMANA, one of the Bahama islands.

AMANCE, a rivulet of France, in the department of Meurthe.

AMANCE, a town of France, seated on the rivulet Amance, 6 miles E. of Nancy, and 20 S. of Metz. Lon. 6. 25. E. Lat. 48. 42. N.

AMAND, ST, a city of France in the department of Cher, seated upon the river Cher, 20 miles S. of Bourges. It was built in 1110 on the ruins of Orval. Lon. 2. 30. E. Lat. 46. 15. N.

AMAND, ST, a city of France, in the department of the North, seated upon the river Scarpe, 7 miles N. of Valenciennes. It contains about 600 houses, and 3000 or 4000 inhabitants. Lon. 3. 45. E. Lat. 50. 27. N.

AMANIBO, a town of S. America, on the coast of Guinea, between Cayenne and Paramaribo.

AMANICÆ PYLÆ, or **AMANIDÆ PYLÆ**, or **AMANI PORTÆ**, straits in mount Amanus, through which Darius entered

entered Cilicia; at a greater distance from the sea than the Pylæ Ciliciæ, through which Alexander passed.

AMANTEA, a sea port town of Naples, situated near the bay of Euphemia, in the province of Calabria, 20 miles SW. of Cosensa. Lon. 16. 10. E. Lat. 39. 12. N.

AMANIUS, a mountain of Syria, which separates it from Cilicia. It is a branch of Mount Taurus, extending chiefly eastward, from the sea of Cilicia, to the Euphrates; and is now called *Monte Negro*, or rather *Montagna Neres*, by the inhabitants; that is, the watery mountain, as it abounds in springs and rivulets.

AMANZIRIFEDIN, a city of Arabia Felix.

AMAPALLA, a city of S. America, adjoining to the port of Amapalla, in the province of Guatimala, in Mexico. seated on an island in the gulf of the same name, in the Pacific ocean, 220 miles SE. of the town of Guatimala. It trades in cochineal, cocoa, indigo, hides, &c. Lon. 63. 20. W. Lat. 12. 30. N.

AMARANTE, a town of Portugal, in Entre-Douro-e-Minho, 30 miles ENE. of Oporto. It has a linen manufacture. Lon. 6. 52. W. Lat. 41. 19. N.

AMARIN, or **DAMARIN**, a small town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine.

AMARISCGGIN. See **ANDROSCOGGIN**.

AMASIA, an ancient town of Turkey, in Natolia, the capital of the district of that name, and memorable for the birth of Strabo the geographer. It is the residence of a bashaw, and is seated near the river Bis or Casalmak, 50 miles NW. of Tocat. It was anciently the residence of the kings of Cappadocia. Lon. 36. 10. E. Lat. 41. 56. N.

AMASIA, the northern division of Lesser Asia, lying on the S. shore of the Ruxine sea, in Natolia. It produces the best fruits and wines in the province.

AMASTRIS, or **AMASTRO**, a sea-port of Anatolia, in Turkey, with two harbours, which however have been long choked up with sand, and little of its ancient splendour now remains.

AMATHA, a town on the river Jordan.

AMATHUS, an ancient town in the island of Cyprus, so called from Amathus the founder, or from Amath in Phœnicia. It had a very ancient temple of Venus and Adonis; and, according to Ovid, was rich in copper ore. It is now called *Limisso*.

AMATIQUF, a river of Mexico.

AMATIQUES, a sea-port of Mexico, in the province of Vera Pas, on the mouth of the Guaneos; chiefly inhabited by logwood cutters. Lon. 89. 0. W. Lat. 15. 23. N.

AMATO, a river in Calabria Ultra, on the banks of which the late celebrated battle of *Maida*, between the French and British, was fought, wherein the French were completely defeated, though nearly double in numbers.

AMATRICE, a city of the kingdom of Naples, in Abruzzo, upon the confines of the Pope's territories, and the marquisate of Ancona.

AMAYA, a small town of Spain, in Old Castile.

AMYZON, **AMAZONS**, or **ORILLANA**, generally esteemed the largest river in the world. It is formed by two large rivers, the one rising in the province of Quito, a little S. of the equator, in 73 degrees of W. Lon. and the other, named *Xauxa*, rising in the lake of Bombon, near the Andes. These two rivers, uniting on the confines of Peru and Amazonia, assume the name of *Amazon*; whence running eastward upwards of 1000 miles, and afterwards inclining to the N. they fall into the Atlantic ocean by 84 channels, which in the rainy season overflow the adjacent country. Besides these two rivers, about 200 others, from each side, contribute to increase the flood of this extraordinary river. As it runs almost across the broadest part of South America, it is computed to be between 1000 and 5000 miles in length, reckoning all its windings. Its channel, from Junta de los Reyes, about 60 degrees from its head, to the river Maranhon, is from one to two leagues broad: it then widens from three to four, and becomes gradually broader as it approaches the ocean. At its mouth, it is said to be about 150 miles broad! Its depth between Junta de los Reyes and the Maranhon, is from 5 to 10 fathoms; but from Maranhon to Rio Negro, it increases to 20 fathoms; after which it is sometimes 30, and sometimes 50 fathoms, or more, till it comes near the end of its course. It has no sand banks, nor does the shore shelve so as to render it dangerous for vessels. The manett and tortoise abound both upon the banks of this and the other rivers; and they also swarm with crocodiles, alligators, and water serpents. This river pours its waters into the ocean with such force,

as to repel the briny waves to the distance of many leagues from the land.

AMAZONIA, or the country of the American AMAZONS, is situated between 50° and 70° of W. Lon. and between the equator and 15° of S. Lat. being bounded on the S. by La Plata, on the W. by Peru, on the N. by Terra Firma, and Guiana, and on the E. by the Atlantic and Brazil. It was first traversed in 1539, by Francis Orellana, who, coming from Peru, sailed down the great river *Amazon*, which is so named from observing companies of armed women on its banks, and the country he called Amazonia. Amazonia is in general a flat country, abounding in woods, lakes, rivers, bogs, and morasses. The chief river is the AMAZON. The air, as in the countries under the same parallel, is nearly as cool under the equator as about the tropics, on account of the rains continuing longer, and the sky in that season being clouded. Besides, so strong an easterly wind sets in, from the Atlantic up the river, that vessels are even carried by it against the stream. The produce of the country is Indian corn and the cassava root (of which they make flour and bread,) tobacco, cotton, sugar, sarsaparilla, yams, potatoes, and other roots. They have also plenty of venison, fish, and fowl. Among the latter are vast flocks of parrots of all colours, the flesh of which serves for food, and the feathers for ornament. All the trees here are evergreens; and fruits, flowers, and herbage, are in perfection all the year round. The principal fruits are cocoa-nuts, ananas or pine-apples, guavas, brimanas, and such others as are usually found between the tropics. The forest and timber trees are cedar, Brazil wood, oak, ebony, log-wood, iron-wood, so called from its weight and hardness, and several sorts of dyeing wood. The natives are of the common stature, and have good features, a copper complexion, black eyes and hair. It is computed that there are about 150 different tribes or nations; and the villages are so numerous as to be within call of one another. Among those the Homagues, a people near the head of the river, are famous for their cotton manufactures; the Jurimies, who live between 5° and 10° of N. Lat. for their joiners' work; and the Wrossissares for their earthen ware, and the Topinambis, who inhabit a large island in the river, for their strength. These nations frequently

make war upon each other. Their armour consists of darts, javelins, bows, and arrows, and they wear targets of cane, or fish skin. They make slaves of their prisoners, whom they otherwise use very well. Every tribe is governed by its respective chief or king, the marks of whose dignity are a crown of parrots feathers, a chain of lions teeth or claws hung round his neck, or girt about his waist, and a wooden sword, which he carries in his hand. Most of these nations, except the Homagues, go naked. The men thrust pieces of cane through their ears and under lips, as well as through the skin of their pudenda. At the gristle of their noses they also hang glass beads, which wag to and fro when they speak. They are such skilful marksmen, that they frequently shoot fish as they swim; and what they catch they eat without either bread or salt. They worship images, which they always carry with them on their expeditions; but they neither have temples nor any order of priests; and permit both polygamy and concubinage. The country affords neither gold nor silver mines; only a small quantity of the former is found in the rivulets which fall into the Amazon near its sources in Peru. While the Spaniards imagined that it contained those metals, they made great efforts from Peru to reduce this territory to subjection, till, being at length undeceived, they abandoned the design.

AMBA-GESHEN, a rock in Abyssinia, of a most prodigious steepness, in the form of a castle built of fire stone, and almost impregnable. The *Ethiopic* princes were formerly banished hither by their fathers, the emperors, that they might not attempt any thing against the state, and that their residence might be as noted for its height as their birth.

AMBAMARJAM, or AMBARA, a principal town of Abyssinia, situated near the head of the Nile. Lon. 35. 14. E. Lat. 13. 12. N. See ABYSSINIA.

AMBAR, a river in Bavaria.

AMBASTON, a small town in Derbyshire, seated on the Derwent between Derby and the Trent.

AMBASRON, a village in Shropshire near Newport.

AMBELL, a village in Northumberland, near Morpeth.

AMBER, a river in Denbighshire.

AMBER BAY, a bay on the coast of Yucatan, Mexico, N. of Ascension Bay.

AMBERG,

AMBERG, a city of Germany, the capital of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria, with a good castle, armoury, ramparts, bastions, and deep ditches. It is seated near the confines of Franconia, on the river Ills or Wills, 40 miles E. of Nuremberg. It drives a great trade in iron and other metals, found in the neighbouring mountains. Lon. 12. 7. E. Lat. 49. 30. N.

AMBERGREASE KEY, an island in Hanover Bay, Mexico, E. of Yucatan, 70 miles long, but very narrow.

AMBERIEUX, a town of France in the department of Ain, 25 miles NW. of Lyons.

AMBERLEY, three small towns in England; viz. 1. in Herefordshire, near Marden; 2. near Monmouth; and, 3. in Sussex, 4 miles from Arundel.

AMBERSHAM, a village in Hampshire, near Petersfield.

AMBERT, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, seated in a beautiful valley on the river Ore, 21 miles E. of Issoire, and 300 from Paris. It was the chief town of the ci-devant territory of Livradois. The inhabitants carry on an extensive manufacture of paper, as well as of camblets, ferrets, coarse laces, &c. Lon. 3. 50. E. Lat. 45. 25. N.

AMBIANCUTIVA, a city of Ethiopia, the capital of a kingdom so called, lying on the river Nile, which runs through part of it. Situated betwixt Nubia and the kingdom of Bagamedri.

AMBLECOTE, a village in Staffordshire, near Wolverhampton.

AMBLESIDE, a pleasant town in Westmoreland, situated among lofty mountains, at the upper end of the lake of Windermeer, 13 miles NW. by N. of Kendal, and 271 NNW. of London. Lon. 3 6 W. Lat. 54. 28. N.

AMBIETEUSE, a sea-port town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, 8 miles N. of Boulogne. It is defended by a battery of cannon. Lon. 1. 14. E. Lat. 50. 49. N.

AMBOHITSMENE, or **VOHITSANGHOMI**, a province of the island of Madagascar, so called from some red mountains of the same name, lying in S. lat. 20°. These mountains are very high, resembling the Tafelberg of the Cape of Good Hope. On one side of this ridge the sea extends into the country for 15 leagues; on the other, is a dead flat, abounding in ponds and marshes. Here is also a lake 15 leagues in length, and

the same in breadth, containing many small islands. The inhabitants of the mountains are called Zaterahongs; and enriched by plenty of gold, iron, cattle, silk, &c.

AMBOISE, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, seated at the confluence of the Loire and Masee, 12 miles E. of Tours, and 118 S. by W. of Paris. The town is mean and ill-built; but has been rendered famous in history by the conspiracy of the Huguenots in 1560, which opened the fatal religious wars in France. The castle is situated on a craggy rock, extremely difficult of access, the sides being almost perpendicular. At its foot flows the river Loire, which is divided into two streams by a small island. Only two detached parts of the ancient castle now remain, one of which was constructed by Charles VIII. and the other by Francis I. The former of these princes was born and died at Amboise. Lon. 0. 54. E. Lat. 47. 25. N.

AMBOULE, a province of Madagascar. It is a fertile and agreeable country, watered by the river Manampani, whose mouth lies in S. latitude 23. 30. The country produces fruits and plants in plenty. The black cattle are extremely fat, and their flesh excellent. Besides the pursuits of husbandry, the inhabitants employ themselves in different preparations of iron and steel, which they have from their own mines, and forge, with tolerable skill, various implements of war and husbandry. Their governor is honoured with the title of *Rahartau*, or *Great Lord*. He exercises sovereign authority and absolute power; but the people of Amboule live in great licentiousness with their superiors, and their country is generally a retreat for the roguish and lazy. In this province stands a large town of the same name, near which is a fountain of hot water, within 20 feet of a small river, whose sand is almost burning. The water of the fountain is said to boil an egg hard in two hours; and the inhabitants affirm it to be a sovereign remedy against the gout.

AMBOURNAY, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, 27 miles NE. of Lyons. Lon. 5. 16. E. Lat. 46. 1. N.

AMBOYNA, the chief of the Molucca islands, in the East Indies, being 24 leagues in circumference. It is remarkable for producing large quantities of cloves and nutmegs. Coffee is also cul-

tivated, and gold is often found washed down by the mountain torrents. At the beginning of the 17th century the British and Dutch had both factories here, but in 1662, the Dutch first tortured and then murdered the English, that they might engross the whole trade. Amboyna, with the other spice islands was taken by the British in 1796, but restored by the treaty of Amiens in 1802. Lon. 107. 0. E. Lat. 4. 0. S.

AMBRAS, AMRAS, or OMBRA, a fortified town of Austria, in the county of Tyrol, a mile S.E. from Inspug; formerly a summer seat of the counts of Tyrol, and the archdukes of Austria. It still contains numerous statues, medals, treasures of gold, precious stones, and natural curiosities. Among these last, it is said, there is the trunk of an oak which incloses within it the whole body of a deer. There is also a gallery of busts and paintings, with a good library, in this town.

AMBRASKO, a town of Albania on the river Voula. Lon. 11. 41. E. Lat. 51. 15. N.

AMBRES, a small town of France, in the department of Tern.

AMBRESBURY, or AMESBURY, an ancient town in Wiltshire, seated on the Avon, 1 mile from Stonehenge, 6 N. from Salisbury, and 80 from London. It is said to have derived its name from King Aurelius Ambrosius, who rebuilt the monastery after it had been destroyed by the Saxons. This monastery was afterwards converted into a nunnery, and is at present inhabited by a society of nuns of the order of St Augustin, who came from Louvain, in Flanders, a few years ago. It consists of two streets, which intersect each other; and has a weekly market on Friday, with annual fairs on 17th May, 22d June, 6th Oct. and 1st Wed. after 12th December.

AMBROSE, a town in Piedmont.

AMBROSE ISLAND, a small island laid down in some of the most approved charts, in Lon. 82. 20. W. Lat. 25. 30. S. but searched for in vain by Capt. Carteret in 1767.

AMBROSE, St. an island in the S. Pacific ocean, on the coast of Chili, about 5 leagues W. of St Felix isle, abounding in seals. In 1792, Captain Roberts Crew killed 15,000, and dressed their skins, in 7 weeks. Lon. 80. 55. W. Lat. 26. 15. S.

AMBRUN, or EMBRUN, a pretty strong town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Upper Alps, and in the ci-devant province of Dauphiny. It is seated on a steep rock at the foot of which runs the river Durance, 44 miles W. of Pignerol. The palace of the ci-devant archbishop is a fine structure; besides which it has a cathedral and 5 churches. Lon. 6. 15. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

AMBRYM, one of the New Hebrides in the South sea. Lon. 168. 12. E. Lat. 16. 10. S.

AMBULETUM. See GOVERNOLA.

AMBY, a town of the ci-devant Austrian Netherlands, situated in Limburg, now in the department of the Lower Meuse, opposite to Maastricht, on the E. side of the river Maese. Lon. 5. 15. E. Lat. 56. 52. N.

AMCOTES, a village in Lincolnshire, on the Trent, 5 miles S. of Burton.

AMEDNAGUR, a city of Hindoostan, in Deccan, once the capital of a territory of the same name, now better known by that of Dowlatabad. It was the residence of the emperor Aurengzebe, during his conquest of Deccan and the Carnatic. It is situated 181 miles from Bombay, by Poonah. Lon. 72. 37. E. Lat. 22. 58. N.

AMEL, a kingdom of Nigritia, in Africa.

AMELAND, an island of Holland.

AMELIA, formerly **AMERIA**, or **ÆMILIA**, an episcopal city of Italy, seated on a mountain, between the Tiber and Nira, in a fertile country, 20 miles SW. of Spoleto, and 45 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 30. E. Lat. 42. 33. N.

AMELIA, a town of Italy, in the Roman republic, in the department of Clitonn.

AMELIA, a county of Virginia, bounded by Cumberland county on the N. and those of Prince George and Lunenburg on the E. S. and W. which in 1790 contained along with Nottaway county, 7060 citizens, and 11,637 slaves.

AMELIA, an island on the coast of E. Florida, near Talbot island, 7 leagues N. of St Augustine. It is very fertile, has a good harbour, and is 13 miles long and 2 broad. Lon. 67. 23. W. Lat. 30. 52. N.

AMELINS, a river of the United States, a head water of the Wabash, whose mouth is 9 miles NE. from that of the Salmanic, and 45 SW. of the Indian village of the Miamis.

AMENIA, a township of New York, in Dutchess county, 6 miles from Sharron in Connecticut, containing 3078 citizens in 1796, of whom 383 are electors.

AMER-

AMERDENHALL, a village in Essex, near Audley-End.

AMERICA, the largest of the four quarters or grand divisions of the globe, supposed to be surrounded on all sides by the ocean, stretching in an extensive range through every inhabited latitude in the world. It may convey a general idea of its situation with regard to Europe, to say, that New Britain lies nearly parallel with Great Britain; that Newfoundland, the Bay of St Lawrence, and Cape Breton lie opposite to France; Nova Scotia and New England are on a parallel with the Bay of Biscay; and New York and Pennsylvania opposite to Spain and Portugal. This vast continent, which, from its extent, as well as its recent discovery, is called the **NEW WORLD**, is washed on the E. by the Atlantic, which divides it from Europe and Africa: and on the W. by the Pacific, or Great South Sea, which separates it from Asia. It extends from Cape Horn, its most southern extremity, in Lat. 56° S. to the N. Pole; and spreads between Lon. 40° E. and 100° W. from Philadelphia; and from Lon. 37° to 136° W. from London. It is nearly 10,000 miles in length from N. to S. Its average breadth, from E. to W. is about 1400 or 1500 miles; but at its broadest part it measures 3690 miles, containing in all upwards of 14,000,000 square miles. It is believed by many, and not without some plausible foundation, that America was known to the ancients. Of this, however, history affords no certain evidence. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, a native of Genoa, has deservedly the honour of having first discovered America. From a long and close application to the study of geography and navigation, Columbus had obtained a knowledge of the figure of the earth, much superior to the general notions of the age in which he lived. In order that the terraqueous globe might be properly balanced, and the lands and seas proportioned to each other, he was led to conceive that another continent was necessary. Having fully satisfied himself of the truth of this system, he became impatient to reduce it to practice, and accordingly laid his scheme before the senate of Genoa, making his native country the first offer of his services. They, however, rejected his proposal, as the dream of a chimerical projector. It met with the same fate at the courts of Portugal, Spain, England, and some of the other European

powers of less note; but, still undiscouraged, he applied again to the court of Spain, who were at length induced to fit out a squadron of 3 small vessels, victualled for 12 months, and furnished with 90 men, of which Columbus was made admiral. With this ill appointed fleet he set out on his voyage of discovery in the year 1492; and, after suffering innumerable hardships, first discovered one of the Bahama islands, which he called *San Salvadore*, and took possession of it in name of their Catholic Majesties. In this first voyage he discovered several other of the Bahamas, with those of Cuba and Hispaniola, and returned to Spain in 1493. In a second voyage he discovered many more of the West Indian islands; and in a third attained the great object of his ambition, by discovering the *Continent of America*, near the mouth of the Oroonoko, along which he coasted westward for near 200 leagues. The fame which Columbus had thus acquired by his discoveries, spread through Europe, and inspired many with a spirit of enterprize; and, among others, Sebastian Cabot, in the service of Henry VIII. of England, had the good fortune to discover the northern continent in 1497. Amongst the crowd of new adventurers who now followed from Spain, England, France, and other European powers, was one Americus Vespucius, a Florentine, who, with much art, and some degree of elegance, drew up an amusing history of his voyage, in which he insinuated that he first discovered the continent of the New World. This being published, and read with admiration, the country was from him called *America*, though it is now well understood that *Columbus* was the first discoverer. What is known is chiefly claimed, and divided into colonies, by 3 European nations, the Spanish, English, and Portuguese. The Spaniards, as they first discovered it, have the largest and richest portion, extending from New Mexico in North America, to the Straits of Magellan, in the South Sea, excepting the large province of Brazil, which belongs to Portugal; for though the French and Dutch have some forts upon Surinam and Guiana, they scarcely deserve to be considered as proprietors of any part of the Southern continent. Next to Spain, the most considerable proprietor of America was Great Britain, who derived her claim to North America from the first discovery of that conti-

ment by Sebastian Cabot. This country was in general called *Newfoundland*; a name now solely appropriated to an island upon its coast. It was a long time before we made an attempt to settle. Sir Walter Raleigh, an uncommon genius and a brave commander, first shewed the way, by planting a colony in the southern part, which he called *Virginia*, in honour of his mistress Queen Elizabeth. The French, indeed, from this period until the conclusion of the war before last, laid claim to, and actually possessed Canada and Louisiana; comprehending all that extensive inland country reaching from Hudson's Bay on the N. to Mexico, and the Gulf of the same name on the S. But in that war, to which their perfidy gave rise, they were not only driven from Canada and its dependencies, but obliged to relinquish all that part of Louisiana lying on the E. side of the Mississippi. And thus our colonies were preserved, secured, and extended so far, as to render it difficult to ascertain the precise bounds of our empire in North America. To the northward we might have extended our claims quite to the pole itself, nor did any nation seem inclined to dispute the property of this northernmost country with Britain. From that extremity we had a territory extending southward to Cape Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, Lat. 25° N. and consequently near 4000 miles long, in a direct line. Excepting Canada, Nova Scotia, Labrador, and New Brunswick, the whole of this vast colonial territory has, however, seceded from the protection of the mother country, and been acknowledged an independent country under the name of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Notwithstanding the many settlements of Europeans on this continent, great part of America remains still unknown. In the northern division, there are immense regions to the N. and W. of the United States, Spanish and British settlements, which have never been explored. In such parts as are in any degree known, dwell the Esquimaux, the Algonquins, the Hurons, the Iroquons, the Cherokees, the Chickasaws, and many other tribes of Indians. In South America, vast tracts in the interior are also unknown, being comprehended under the general name of *Amazonia*. There is also a large district on the E. side of the continent, between the Straits of Magellan and the province of Paraguay called Pa-

tagonia, which remains unknown to Europeans, and is reported to be inhabited by a gigantic race of men. As America stretches through all the five zones, it possesses every variety of climate, soil, and productions, which the earth affords. It has two summers as well as two winters in the year. But there is a remarkable difference between the climate of this continent and that of the old world, there being here a general predominance to cold. This propensity Dr Robertson thinks originates from the different situations of the two hemispheres. Though the utmost extent of America to the N. is unknown, yet we know that it advances nearer to the pole than either Asia or Europe; while the latter have larger seas to the N. which are open during part of the year, and even when covered with ice, the wind that blows over them is less intensely cold, than that which blows over land in the same latitudes. A chain of enormous mountains, covered with snow and ice, runs through the dreary region between the river St Lawrence and the Pole, the wind passing over which, must necessarily be impregnated with a degree of cold that will not be entirely mitigated till it reach the gulf of Mexico. This N. wind, though in proceeding southward, it blows over a vast tract of land, does not bring an increase of heat to the southern division of the continent, having been impregnated with the cold of the frozen region of the Andes. On the other hand, the E. wind that constantly pervades South America, has to cross the vast Atlantic, and advancing over the land, meets with numerous plains, covered with impenetrable forests, or occupied by large rivers, marshes, and stagnant waters, and at length arrives at the frozen and elevated summits of the Andes, from all which it is so thoroughly cooled, that the greater part of the countries beyond them hardly feel the ardour to which they seem exposed by their situation. The whole continent of America being pervaded by a vast chain of elevated mountains, stretching from N. to S. the winds must indeed in every quarter be thereby impregnated with a very considerable degree of cold. This chain commences at the southern extremity of the continent where Staten land and Terra del Fuego rise out of the sea as insulated links to an immense height, black, rocky, and marked with rugged, spiry tops, frequently covered with snow. About the

straits of Magellan, the mountains soar to an amazing height, infinitely superior to those of the northern hemisphere under the same degree of latitude. From the N. side of the straits of Magellan, they form a continued chain through the kingdoms of Chili and Peru, preserving a course not remote from the Pacific ocean. The summits, in many places, are the highest in the world. There are not less than 12, which are from 2400 to above 3000 toises. Pichincha, which impends over Quito, is about 8.5 leagues from the sea, and its summit is 2430 toises above the surface of the water. Cayambe, immediately under the equator, is above 3000; and Chimborazo higher than the last by 200. Most of them have been volcanic, and in different ages marked with eruptions far more horrible than have been known in other parts of the globe. They extend from the equator through Chili, in which kingdom is a range of volcanoes from Lat 26. S. to 45. 30. and possibly from thence into Terra del Fuego itself. The Andes pass through the narrow isthmus of Darien into the kingdom of Mexico, preserving their majestic height and volcanic disposition. From the kingdom of Mexico, this chain is continued northward and to the E. of California; then verges so greatly towards the W. as to leave a very inconsiderable space between it and the Pacific ocean; and frequently detached branches jut far into the sea. Some branches, as we have before observed, extend toward the E., but not to any great distance. A plain, rich in woods and swinnahs, swarming with bisons and buffaloes, stags, and Virginia deer, with bears, and a great variety of game, occupies an amazing tract, from the great lakes of Canada, to as low as the gulf of Mexico; and eastward to the other great chain of mountains, the Appalachian. The commencement of this chain is supposed to be about Lake Champlain and Lake George, with branches pointing obliquely to the river St Lawrence, eastward, and rising on its opposite coasts; others, extending with lowering progress, even into our poor remnant of the new world, Nova Scotia. The main chain passes through the province of New York, where it is distinguished by the name of the Highlands, and lies within 40 miles of the Atlantic. From thence it recedes from the sea, in proportion as it advances southward; and near its extremity in South Carolina is 300 miles dis-

tant from the water. It consists of several parallel ridges, divided by most enchanting valleys, and generally clothed with variety of woods. Those ridges rise gradually from the E. one above the other, to the central; from which they gradually fall to the W. into the vast plains of the Mississippi. The middle ridge is of an enormous bulk and height. The whole extends in breadth about 70 miles; and in many places leaves great chasms for the discharge of the vast and numerous rivers which rise in the bosoms of the mountains, and run into the Atlantic ocean, after yielding a matchless navigation to the provinces they water. In these vast tracts of mountains, some of the largest rivers in the world originate. Such are the Rio de la Plata, the Amazon, and Oroonoko, in S. America, and the Mississippi and St Lawrence in N. America. Some of these intersect the country for a course of more than 2000 miles. There are also several lakes which stand unrivaled in the world for their extent. Lake Superior alone containing 21,952,780 acres of water. Most of the metals, minerals, plants, fruits, and trees, to be met with in the other parts of the world, are produced in this country, and many of them in greater quantities and higher perfection. The immense quantities of gold and silver, which this new hemisphere has introduced into the circulation of Europe, has now rendered these metals far less valuable than they were before its discovery. The diamonds, pearls, emeralds, amethysts, and other valuable stones, which it also produces, by being brought into Europe have contributed in the same manner to lower their value. To these, which are chiefly the production of Spanish America, may be added a great number of other commodities, which, though of less price, are of much greater use; and many of them make the ornament and wealth of the British empire in this part of the world. Of these are the plentiful supplies of cochineal, indigo, anatto, logwood, brazil, fustic, pimento, lignum vitæ, rice, ginger, cocoa, (or the chocolate nut,) sugar, cotton, tobacco, banillas, red-wood, the balsams of Tolu, Peru, and Chili, that valuable article in medicine the Jesuit's bark, mechoacan, sassafras, sarsaparilla, cassia, tamarinds, hides, furs, ambergrise, and a great variety of woods, roots, and plants; to which, before the discovery of America, we were either entire stran-

gers, or forced to buy at an extravagant rate from Asia and Africa, through the hands of the Venetians and Genoese, who then engrossed the trade of the eastern world. On this continent there grow also a variety of excellent fruits; as pine-apples, pomegranates, citrons, lemons, oranges, malicattions, cherries, pears, apples, figs, grapes, great numbers of culinary, medicinal, and other herbs, roots, and plants, with many exotic productions which are nourished in as great perfection as in their native soil. America contains at least one half of the quadrupeds of the known world, the various kinds of which, according to Buffon, do not exceed 300. Of those that are known, 74 species are peculiar to America. Among these, the most remarkable are, the catamount, cougar, kucacjou, lama, (or Peruvian sheep,) manati, (a link between the quadrupeds and fishes,) margay, mink, moose-deer, morse, (or sea-cow,) opossum, pecan, racoon, sapajou, skunk, sloth, tapir, vicunna, &c. Of the mammoth, which is supposed to be extinct, but whose enormous bones are found in various parts of America, the most incredible stories are told by the natives. Mr Jefferson says, the teeth of the mammoth are 5 or 6 times as large as those of the elephant. The birds in general excel those of Europe in the beauty of their plumage, but are inferior in the melody of their notes. No complete catalogue has yet been made of them. Vultures, eagles, owls, hawks, kites, woodpeckers, cranes, herons, crows, pelicans, teals, plovers, &c. abound in great variety of species; besides a vast number of others for which we have no names. Mexico alone has 200 species peculiar to it. The condor, a bird peculiar to Peru, is prodigiously large and voracious. Swans of a very large size abound in the lakes. Some of them weigh 56 lb. and measure 6 feet in length. The wakon, the *awakener*, a bird which alarms all the birds near it upon any appearance of danger, the flamingo, (the smallest of the feathered tribe,) and a great number of other curious birds, are peculiar to America. Of reptiles and serpents there is a vast variety, such as lizards, crocodiles, tortoises, snakes, vipers, adders, toads, &c. Some of the snakes measure from 25 to 50 feet in length. Insects of all kinds are numberless; beetles, flies, spiders, worms, musketoes, bugs, crickets, wasps, hornets, bees, ants, locusts, &c. The tri-

rantula is also common. But of all the insect tribe, the *wheat fly* has of late been the most destructive. Clouds of these occasionally light upon growing wheat, and by depositing their eggs in the young plant, destroy whole acres of it. Fishes of all sizes, from the whale to the minnow, frequent the American coasts; as well as that wonderful animal the torporific eel, which, upon being touched either with the hand, or with an iron rod, gives a shock like electricity. Of these we shall only farther notice here the *ink fish*, which is doubtless a singular curiosity. This animal is furnished with a cyst of black liquor, (a tolerable substitute for ink,) which it emits when pursued by its enemies, whereby the water is so darkened and beclouded that its pursuer cannot follow it. We have already, in the introduction to this work, stated the population of America, from the best calculations, at 150 millions; and of such a number, living under all the variety of climate which the earth affords, we need here only say, in as far as respects the Aborigines, that, except the Esquimaux, near Greenland, they seem to have sprung from the same race, agreeing, in their general appearance, from the Straits of Magellan, in the S. to Hudson's Bay, in the N. Their skins, unless daubed with grease or oil, are of a red copper colour, and they have no beards or hair on any other part of their bodies, except the head, where it is black, straight, and coarse. But the inhabitants of South America, compared with those of North America, are generally more feeble in their frame, less vigorous in the efforts of their minds; of a gentle but dastardly spirit, more enslaved by pleasure, and sunk in indolence. In America, the languages, manners, and customs, are as various as the nations and tribes into which the people are divided; as will be noticed under the names of the places they inhabit. This immense continent is naturally separated by the Isthmus of Darien, situated in about 8° Lat. N. into the two divisions of N. and S. America. At its narrowest part it is no more than 70 miles broad, and from the tops of some of its mountains both the oceans are seen apparently at very little distance.

AMERICA, NORTH, extends from about Lat. 10° N. to the N. Pole, and E. and W. from Lon. 45° to 165° W. from London. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the S. by S. America;

ca; on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, and the sea of Kamschatka; and on the N. as is supposed, by the Arctic Icy Ocean. But its utmost northern extent is not yet known, few or no discoveries having been yet made beyond Lat. 70° N. In July 1779, indeed, Captain Cook proceeded as far as Lat. 71°, when he came to a solid body of ice, which is supposed to extend from continent to continent. N. America is at present partitioned between the United States, the British and Spanish colonies, and the original natives. It was discovered at a period when the arts and sciences had made considerable progress in Europe. Many of the first adventurers were men of genius and learning, and were careful to preserve authentic records of such of their proceedings as would be interesting to posterity. These records afford ample documents for American historians. Perhaps no people on the globe can trace the history of their origin and progress with so much precision as the inhabitants of N. America; particularly that part of them who inhabit the territory of the United States. The following TABLE gives a summary view when, and by whom, the first permanent settlements were made.

Names of places. When settled. By whom.

Carolina, N. about	1703	} By the English.
Carolina, S.	1669	
Connecticut,	1633	} By Mr Fenwick, at Saybrook.
Delaware,	1627	
Georgia,	1732	} By Gen. Oglethorpe.
Kentucky,	1773	
Maryland,	1633	} By Lord Baltimore.
Massachusetts's Bay,	1628	
Newfoundland,	1610	} By Gov. John Guy.
New Hampshire,	1623	
New Jersey,	} 1616	} By the Dutch.
New York, about		
Pennsylvania,	1627	} By the Swedes and Fins.
	1682	
Plymouth,	1620	} By part of Mr Robinson's congregation.
Quebec,	1608	

Rhode Island,	1608	} By Mr Roger Williams and his persecuted brethren.
Territory NW. of Ohio river,	1787	
Vermont,	1777	} By the Ohio and other companies.
Virginia,	1609	

The Spanish possessions in N. America, consist of Mexico, New Mexico, and California. Louisiana, which formerly belonged to Spain, and lat to France, was lately purchased by the United States.

AMERICA, *SOUTHERN*, a peninsula, surrounded on all sides by the ocean, except at the isthmus which joins it to N. America. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, on the N. by the isthmus of Darien and the Atlantic, on the E. by the Ethiopic, and on the S. by the mingled waves of the Pacific, the Ethiopic, and the Antarctic Icy Oceans. It extends S. and N. from between Lat. 54° and 57° S. to Lat. 19° N. and E. and W. between Lon. 75° and 80° W. from London; comprehending, though not the largest, by far the richest division of the American continent. Having been first discovered by Columbus, it was claimed, and barbarously conquered, by the Spaniards, who still possess the greater part of it, viz. Terra Firma, or New Castile, Peru, part of Chili, and Paraguay. The Portuguese possess Brazil; the French, Cayenne; and the Dutch, Surinam. The rest of it, consisting of part of Chili, and the countries known by the names of Amazonia and Patagonia, is still inhabited by the original natives. The unparalleled barbarities committed by the Spaniards in this part of the New World, as well as in Mexico, while they afford the theologian a melancholy proof of the truth of that scriptural maxim, that "the heart of man is desperately wicked," would almost lead the humane philosopher to wish that America had never been discovered, rather than that an extensive country, productive of every necessary and convenience to enable millions of mankind to live in ease and affluence, should have been drenched with the blood of millions, and doomed to be the scene of their tortures.

See MEXICO, PERU, &c. Nor can any reader of sensibility help regretting, that, though these shocking scenes are past, the rod of Spanish despotism still hangs heavy over its present inhabitants, and equally prevents their happiness and the increase of their population. He will console himself, however, with the hopes, that the period of their emancipation is not far distant, and that the attempts which have of late been made, by the descendants of the original inhabitants, to throw off the yoke of their Spanish oppressors, will at last prove successful. The climate of S. America, though the greater part of it lies in the torrid zone, is not so intolerably hot as that of those countries which lie in the same degree of latitude in the other quarters of the globe. Some parts of Peru, which is entirely within the tropics, are even disagreeably cold, owing to the air blowing from the South Sea on the one side, and the snow-covered tops of the Andes on the other; and the climate of Chili, which is within the temperate zone, is one of the most delightfully moderate in the world. In other parts it varies greatly, the air in some being sultry, in others cool; though it is generally warmest towards the N.; some places again being frequently flooded, while others are quite dry. But in those places where it never rains, the soil, which in general is very fertile, is sufficiently watered by dew to render it productive. From May to November, (the season called *winter* by the natives,) there is in some places, particularly in New Castile, a continued succession of thunder, rain, and tempests; the rains falling with such impetuosity as to give the plains the appearance of an ocean. But although in dry weather, the perpetual verdure of the woods, the luxuriance of the plains, and the rich fruits of all kinds which it produces, counterbalance the winter storms; yet the tremendous earthquakes it is occasionally subject to, more than outweigh even its precious metals, which are, beyond controversy, the richest in the known world. Vast quantities of gold are washed down from the mountains, by the rivers; and the annual amount of this article in Chili alone is no less than 800,000 dollars. As a specimen of the immense riches of the mines of S. America, we shall only mention farther, that the silver mines of Potosi, which were discovered accidentally by an Indian, in 1545, produced for a period of 93 years

thereafter, about 4,255,000 Spanish dollars annually; amounting, during the whole of that period, to the immense sum of 395,619,000 dollars! What then may the total produce of all their other gold and silver mines have amounted to, since their first bloody conquest of the country? In 1682, when the Duke de la Palada, the viceroy, made his public entry into Lima, the inhabitants caused the streets to be paved with ingots of silver, to the amount of 17,000,000 L. Sterling. Besides these mines, there are mines of copper, tin, lead, mercury, and of that singular new metal called platina, which some metallurgists consider superior in several respects to gold itself. Pearls are also plentifully found upon the coasts, and the negroes are very expert in diving for them, though they are sometimes devoured by the sharks. It is hardly necessary to mention, that vegetables of every kind thrive well, in a country where both heat and moisture abound. Most of the European fruits and plants grow in S. America, besides a great number of others peculiar to the climate. Of these two, the most remarkable are the manzullo tree, and the Carthagena bean. The former is the most subtle of all poisons; and the latter is said to be a never-failing remedy for the poisonous bite of the most venomous animals. See BRASILE, CHILI, PERU, &c. The principal mountains in S. America are the Cordilleras, and that great range called the Andes, whose cloud-capt summits, covered with eternal snow, defy the optic powers of the inhabitants below. See ANDES. Among the mountains of S. America, there are also some which rage with internal fires, while their tops are covered with snow. The rivers Amazon, La Plata, and Orinoco, are of an astonishing length and breadth, not to mention the Chagre, the Darien, the Guadue, the Essequibo, the Janeiro, and others, which are equal to the largest of our European rivers, and a great number more of inferior size. There are some of these which possess a petrifying quality; and there is one whose streams are said to be as red as blood, which, though doubtless coloured by the soil through which it runs, seems intended by Heaven to remind the tyrannical Spaniards of their *bloody ancestors*. There are also some fountains of a liquid matter called COPPEY, resembling pitch and tar, and actually used by seamen for that purpose. Besides most of the

the animals before-mentioned, and many of those common in Europe, S. America produces the topinasson, (a species between a bull and an ass, but without horns, and quite harmless); the janou-veras (a fierce animal, and somewhat like a greyhound); the lankima, or unicorn bird, so called from its having a single horn, 2 or 3 inches long, in its forehead; and the quira, a bird remarkable for changing its colour, being first black, then ash-coloured, next white, afterwards scarlet, and last of all crimson; which last colour grows richer and deeper the longer the bird lives. To these might be added a numerous tribe of reptiles, such as the salamander, a four-legged insect, whose sting is mortal; the ibiyaboca, a species of serpent about 7 yards long and half a yard round, whose poison is instant death, and the lboyd, or rock-buck snake, about 25 or 30 feet long, and 2 yards round, which is said to be capable of swallowing a rock-buck whole, horns and all! To these may be added a peculiar species of snail, which yields the beautiful purple dye, so much admired by the ancients, and which the moderns have long thought was lost. The inhabitants of S. America consist of Aboriginal natives, Europeans, Creoles, and negroes slaves. It is impossible to form any conjectures respecting the former class, which includes the Amazonians, and Patagonians, nations of whom we as yet know very little; and we can only make a random estimate of the 3 last classes, including such of the original natives as are subjected to, or reside among them; which, from the best of our information, does not exceed 500,000. Such are the direful effects of tyranny and oppression, that one of the finest countries in the world, which formerly maintained several millions of people in affluence and happiness, now hardly rears half a million, including both the oppressors and the oppressed. Nor need we wonder much at this immense depopulation, under the wretched system of policy adopted by the Spaniards, when we find, that among their other oppressive laws, there is one that prohibits marriages under the severest penalties between the native Indians and the negroes; lest these two classes, being united by the ties of nature, should also unite their numbers and strength, and thus conjunctly break those oppressive chains, of which separately they cannot divide a single link. Of a piece with such tyrannical

laws is the whole system of legislation in the Spanish provinces, where the viceroys are absolute, and the petty despots under them proportionally so in their spheres. The governments of the Dutch and Portuguese provinces are little better. The trade and manufactures of S. America are confined chiefly to the cities; in some of which, particularly Lima, they are carried on to a great extent. Wines, oils, cottons, pimento, maize, cassava, sugars, dried fruits, grain of all kinds, honey, wax, gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, hides, hemp, salted meat, tobacco, horses, mules, pearls, diamonds, and medicines of various kinds, particularly the Peruvian bark, are among the chief articles of export from the different provinces in S. America. For farther particulars, see BRASIL, CAYENNE, CHILI, PERU, &c.

AMERICA, THE UNITED STATES OF, are bounded on the N. and E. by Upper and Lower Canada and New Brunswick; on the SE. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the S. by East and West Florida; and on the W. by the Mississippi; and extends 1250 miles in length, and 1040 in breadth, comprehending a territory of a million of square miles. It is situated between Lat. 31° and 46° N. and between Lon. 8° E. and 24° W. from Philadelphia; and Lon. 64° and 96° W. from London. By the treaty of peace, concluded in 1783, the limits of the United States are thus more particularly described: "And that all disputes, which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States, may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz. from the NW. angle of Nova Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due N. from the source of St Croix river to the Highlands, along the said Highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-westermost head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river to the 45° of N. Lat. from thence by a line due W. on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguay; thence along the middle of the said river into lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake, until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into lake Erie, through the middle of said lake, until it arrives at

the water communication between that lake and Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior northward of the Isles Royal and Phillipsaux to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake, and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most north-western point thereof, and from thence, on a due W. course to the river Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of said river Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the 31st of N. Lat. by a line to be drawn due E. from the determination of the line last mentioned, in the latitude of 31° N. of the equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola, or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof, to its junction with the Flint river; thence south to the head of St Mary's river; and thence down along the middle of St Mary's river to the Atlantic Ocean. E. by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source; and from its source directly N. to the aforesaid Highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from those which fall into the river St Lawrence, comprehending all islands within 20 leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due E. from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the said province of Nova Scotia." Of the quantity of land in the United States, the following calculations were made from actual measurement, of the best maps, by Thomas Hutchins, Esq. geographer to the United States. The territory of the United States, contains, by computation, a million of square miles, in which are 640,000,000 Acres.

Deduct for water 51,000,000

Total acres of land 589,000,000

The addition of Louisiana will now increase this territory by 450,000 square miles. That part of the United States comprehended between the W. temporary line of Pennsylvania on the E. the

boundary line between Britain and the United States, extending from the river St Croix to the NW. extremity of the Lake of the Woods on the N. the river Mississippi, to the mouth of the Ohio on the W. and the river Ohio on the S. to the aforementioned bounds of Pennsylvania, contains by computation, about four hundred and eleven thousand square miles, in which are 263,010,000 Acres.

Deduct for water 43,010,000

To be disposed of

by Congress 220,000,000 Acres.

The whole of this immense extent of unappropriated western territory has been, by the cession of some of the original thirteen states, and by the treaty of peace, transferred to the federal government, and is pledged as a fund for sinking the continental debt. It is in contemplation to divide it into new states, with republican constitutions, similar to the old states near the Atlantic Ocean. No part of the world is so well watered with springs, rivulets, rivers, and lakes, as the territory of the United States. By these various streams and collections of water, the whole country is chequered into islands and peninsulas. The United States, and indeed all parts of N. America, seem to have been formed by nature for the most intimate union. The facilities of navigation render the communication between the ports of Georgia and New Hampshire, infinitely more expeditious and practicable, than between those of Provence and Picardy, in France; Cornwall, and Caithness, in Great Britain; or Galicia and Catalonia in Spain. The canals proposed at South Key, Susquehanna, and Delaware, will open a communication from the Carolinas to the western counties of Pennsylvania and New York. The improvement of the Potomac will give a passage from the southern states to the western part of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and even to the lakes, from Detroit on Lake Erie, to Alexandria on the Potomac, 607 miles, are but two carrying places, which together do not exceed the distance of 40 miles. The canals of Delaware and Chesapeake will open the communication from S. Carolina to New Jersey, Delaware, the most populous parts of Pennsylvania, and the midland counties of New York. There is nothing in other parts of the globe which resembles the prodigious chain of lakes in the United States. They may

be properly termed inland seas of fresh water; and even those of the second or third class in magnitude, are of larger circuit than the greatest lake in the eastern continent. The best accounts of these lakes is to be found in Carver's Travels in North America. We shall here only enumerate the principal ones, stating then length and breadth, or circumference in English miles, and referring the reader for a more particular account of each, to the names of the lakes in their order.

<i>Lakes.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>
1 Lake Champlain, -	80	14
2 Lake Erie, -	200	40
3 Lake George, -	15	—
4 Long or Rainy Lake, 100	20	
5 Lake of the Woods, 70	40	
	<i>Circumference.</i>	
6 Lake Huron, -	1000	
7 Lake Michigan, -	uncertain.	
8 Lake Ontario, -	600	
9 Lake St. Clare, -	90	
10 Lake Superior, -	1500	

The Rivers in the United States are almost numberless. We shall only mention a few of the principal ones, referring for a more particular description of the whole to their names as they occur in their order. From the best accounts that can be obtained from the Indian Americans, we learn that the four principal rivers on the continent of North America, viz. the St Lawrence, the Mississippi, the Bourbon, and the Oregon, have their sources in the same neighbourhood. The three former rise within 30 miles of each other; The latter originates rather farther west. The coast of the United States is indented with numerous bays, some of which are equal in size to any in the known world. Of these the principal are, the Bays of St Lawrence, Passamaquoddy, Penobscot, Casco, Massachusetts, Delaware, and Chesapeake, some of which are of vast extent. Delaware Bay is 60 miles long, and in some parts so wide, that a ship in the middle of it cannot be seen from the land; and the Chesapeake is reckoned one of the largest bays in the world. It extends 27 miles northward, and is from 7 to 18 miles broad. The tract of country E. of Hudson's river, comprehending part of New York, the 4 New England States, and Vermont, is hilly, and in some part mountainous; but the mountains are comparatively small, in few instances more than 500 or 600 yards in height, and generally less. That range of moun-

tains, of which the Shinnock Mountains, are a part, beginning at Mexico, and running N. on the E. of California, continues its course still northward, between the sources of the Misissipi, and the rivers that run into the South Sea, till it dies in about 47° or 48° N. lat. The Highlands between Main and Quebec divide the rivers which fall N. into the St Lawrence and S. into the Atlantic. The Green mountains, in Vermont, divide the waters which flow easterly into Connecticut River from those which fall westerly into Lake Champlain and Hudson's River. Between the Atlantic, the Mississippi, and the lakes, runs a long range of mountains made up of a great number of ridges. (See ALLEGANY.) The first ridge in Pennsylvania, Virginia and N. Carolina, is the blue Ridge or South Mountain; which is from 130 to 200 m. from the sea. It is about 4000 feet high, measuring from its base. Between this and the North Mountain, spreads a large fertile vale; next lies the Alleghany Ridge; next the Lone Ridge, called the Laurel Mountains; in which, about lat. 36°, is a spring of water 50 feet deep, very cold, and as blue as indigo. From these several ridges proceed innumerable nameless branches. The Kittatiny mountains, run through the northern parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. All these ridges except the Alleghany, are separated by rivers which appear to have forced their passage through solid rocks. The principal ridge is the Alleghany, which has been descriptively called the *back-bone* of the United States. The general name of these mountains, taken collectively, seems not yet to have been determined. Mr Evans calls them the *Endless Mountains*; others have called them the *Appalachian Mountains*, from a river which proceeds from one of them called the *Appalachicola*. But the most proper name is the Alleghany mountains, which is allowed on all hands to belong to the principal ridge. They afford many curious phenomena, from which naturalists have deduced several theories of the earth. The American Republic, which consisted at first of only 13 states, now consists of 16, besides one temporary government; and, agreeable to the new constitution, many more states will afterwards be added to the union. It consists, at present, of three Grand Divisions; viz. I. The Northern, or more properly the Eastern, called also the *New England States*; comprehending

ing, 1. Vermont; 2. New Hampshire; 3. Massachusetts and Maine, (which last will probably soon be erected into a separate state); 4. Rhode island; and, 5. Connecticut. II. The Middle States; comprehending, 6. New York; 7. New Jersey; 8. Pennsylvania; 9. Delaware; and, the temporary government of the territory NW. of the Ohio. III. The Southern States; comprehending, 10. Maryland; 11. Virginia; 12. Kentucky; 13. North Carolina; 14. South Carolina; 15. Georgia; and, 16. Tennessee. For particulars of each state, see their respective names in their order. These separate states are each of them independent, having governors, constitutions, and laws, of their own, but are united under a general federal constitution of government, administered by an elective head, called a President, and by a proportionate number of representatives of the people from all the States. All legislative powers are vested in a Congress, consisting of a senate and house of representatives. The latter have the sole power of impeachment, and are elected every second year. No person can be chosen a representative unless he is 25 years of age, and has been 7 years a citizen. Every 30,000 citizens have one representative. No person can be chosen a senator unless 30 years of age, and 9 years a citizen. The senate consists of 2 senators from each state, chosen by its legislature for 6 years; but, after their first election, they are divided into three classes, the first of which vacate their seats at the end of the second year, the second class at the fourth year, and those of the third at the sixth; so that one-third is chosen every second year. The senate try all impeachments, but cannot convict any person, unless two-thirds of the members agree. Both houses are paid for their services. No person in administration can be a member in either. All money bills must originate in the house of representatives. The President may object to the passing of a bill, but if, after re-consideration, two-thirds of both houses shall agree, it becomes a law. A bill also becomes a law, if the President does not return it within ten days after it is presented to him. The congress has power to collect taxes, to declare war, to grant letters of marque, to raise and support armies and navys for two years, to define and punish piracies, to coin money, to call forth the militia, &c. &c. as well as to

suspend the *habeas corpus* act, in cases of rebellion or invasion. But it can grant no preference to one state over another; nor any title of nobility to individuals; nor can any citizen, holding an office in the republic, except of any present, emolument, office, or title, from any king, or foreign state. The executive power is vested in the president of the United States, who, with the vice-president, continues 4 years in office. They are chosen by electors, appointed for that purpose, by the different states, and equal in number to that of their respective senators and representatives. They receive a compensation for their trouble, which cannot be increased during the period for which they are elected. No person can be chosen to either of these high offices unless he is 35 years of age, and has been 14 years a resident citizen. They may be impeached for treason, bribery, or other high crimes, against the republic. The president has power, with consent of two thirds of the senate, to make treaties, to nominate and receive ambassadors, to appoint consuls, &c. as well as judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the states, whose appointments are not otherwise established. He may also fill up vacancies during the recess of the senate, and convene both houses, or either, on extraordinary occasions. The judicial power is vested in one supreme court, and several inferior courts, established by congress. The judges hold their offices during good behaviour. All crimes are tried by juries, in the state where they are committed. Treason against the states consists only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies. No attainer of treason can work corruption of blood or forfeiture. The citizens of each state are entitled to the privileges of citizens in all the states. No religious test is required to qualify for offices. The congress, when two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the constitution; or, upon application from the legislatures of two thirds of the states, shall call a convention for that purpose; which amendments, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the states, or by conventions in three fourths of them, shall be valid as part of the constitution. Agreeably to this last article, amendments have since been enacted, respecting the free exercise of religion, the freedom of the press,



GULF OF MEXICO

SCALE: S
 British, French, Italian 60 to 4 Degree
 S 40 20 20 120 140 160 180 200 220
 Longitude from 20 to 20 Degree
 80 85 90 95 100 105 110 115 120

80 Long West from Greenwich 70

72

press, the rights of meeting and petitioning for redress of grievances, and of keeping arms, security against unwarrantable seizures, searches, trials, and indictments, quartering of soldiers, excessive bail, &c. According to the census taken by order of Congress, in 1790, the population of the United States was near 3,930,000. In this number none of the inhabitants of the territory NW. of the Ohio, were included, and but a part of those in Tennessee. These added, says Mr Morse, would have increased the number to 3,950,000 at that period. But such is their progress in population, that in 1800, the number was 5,305,638, including 893,331 slaves; and according to the statistical table of the United States, published in 1805, their population was 6,280,000 in all. The English language is the one which is universally spoken in the United States, in which business is transacted, and the records kept. It is spoken in purity, and pronounced with propriety, by persons of education; and, excepting some few corruptions in pronunciation, by all ranks of people. In the middle and southern states, where they have had a greater influx of foreigners, the language in many instances is corrupted, especially in pronunciation. Attempts are making to introduce a uniformity of pronunciation throughout the states; which, it is hoped, will meet the approbation and encouragement of all literary and influential characters. Intermingled with the Anglo-Americans are the Dutch, Scots, Irish, French, Germans, Swedes, and Jews. All these, except the Scots and Irish, retain, in a greater or less degree, their native language, in which they perform their public worship, converse, and transact their business with each other. The merchants of this country carry on an extensive foreign trade with most of the countries of Europe; with Morocco, and several other parts of Africa; with China, and various Asiatic countries; the East India islands; the West Indies; and the NW. coast of North America. The exports of the year 1801, were estimated at above 70 millions of dollars, and in 1805 they amounted to 95,566,011. At the latter period there were 72 banks in the United States, and the circulating coin was estimated at 18,000,000 dollars. The fishing trade of the United States is rendered peculiarly important as a means of defence, or of annoying the

commerce of hostile nations, the republic having not yet adopted a naval establishment. The fishermen, while that continues to be the case, may be transmuted by war immediately into a corps of privateersmen, and their ships into private vessels of war. The amazing importance of the fisheries, in this respect, is evident from an inspection of the records of only the two counties of Suffolk and Essex, which comprise the sea ports of Boston, Salem, Marblehead, Beverly, Ipswich, Newbury-port, Gloucester, and Haverhill. It appears that during the late war, there were taken, brought in, and libelled, in the maritime court of these counties, 1795 vessels with their cargoes, and 13 cargoes taken from such ships as had been abandoned after capture. The capital ports for large ships, in the United States, are Newport, in Rhode-island; Portland, in the district of Maine; and New York. Several important branches of manufactures have grown up and flourished with a rapidity almost unexampled; as will be noticed under the respective states. The military strength of this republic lies in a well disciplined militia, and the number capable of bearing arms in 1805, amounted to 1,100,000, while the number of sailors was only 66,000. The expenses of the civil list and incidents, in 1805, was 604 795 dollars.

AMERSDEN, or AMFROSIDEN, a village in Oxfordshire, 2 miles from Bicester.

AMERSFORT, a city of the Netherlands in Utrecht, seated on the Ems, 12 miles E. of Utrecht, and 23 S. of Amsterdam. The most remarkable things are; the town-house; the grand palace; the public walk; and the great church dedicated to St George. It has a manufacture of dimit and bombazeen. Lon. 5. 22. E. Lat. 52. 14. N.

AMERSFORT-BERG, a mountain near Amersfort, on which there is a vista of trees, which reaches to Utrecht.

AMERSHAM, a small town in Hampshire, near Peterfield.

AMERSHAM, or AGMONDESHAM, an ancient town in Buckinghamshire, consisting of 267 houses, with a free-school, 4 alms-houses, and a very handsome market-house. It is situated in the Chiltern hills, on the road from Uxbridge to Buckingham, and consists of a long street, divided in the middle by a shorter cross street. It lies 12 miles from Aylesbury, 26 SE. of Buckingham, and

49 NW. of London. It sends two members to parliament; has a market on Tuesday, and 2 fairs, on Whitson Monday, and the 29th September. It is a rectory rated at 18l. 10s. 8d. in the king's books. Lon. 0. 15. W. Lat. 51. 47. N.

AMERTON, a village in Staffordshire, near Ingestre.

AMESBURY, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, situated on the Merrimac, four miles NW. of Newbury Fort.

AMESTRATA, or **AMISTRATOS**, a town of Sicily, called also **AMASTRIS**, and **MUITISTRATOS**: now **MISIRIATA**, which see.

AMEWELL, a populous town of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county, containing in 1790, 5201 inhabitants, of whom 283 were slaves.

AMILAR, or **AMILKA**, a province of Abyssinia, said to extend 40 leagues from E. to W. It is considered as the most noble in the whole empire, both on account of its being the usual residence of the Abyssinian monarchs, and having a particular dialect different from all the rest, which, by reason of the emperors being brought up in this province, is become the language of the court and of the politer people. Here is the famed rock, *Amba-geshen*. See **AMBA-GESHEN**.

AMHERST, a township of Nova Scotia, in Cumberland county.

AMHERST, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, 91 miles W. of Boston.

AMHERST, a township of New Hampshire, capital of Hillsborough county, containing 2369 inhabitants, situated on a N. branch of the Souhegan, 53 miles NW. of Boston, and 60 WSW. of Portsmouth. It was here the Aurean academy was founded in 1790. Lon. 71. 33. W. Lat. 42. 51. N.

AMICU, a lake of S. America, in Cumana.

AMID, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 40 miles from Amasia, and 60 from Tocat. Lon. 36. 40. E. Lat. 40. 40. N.

AMIDA, or **AMMOINA**, an ancient city of Mesopotamia, now called by the Arabians *Diarbekir*, and the Turkish, *Kara-Amed*, which see.

AMIENS, a large and populous town of France, in the department of Somme, situated on the road from Calais to Paris, 20 miles SE. of Abbeville, and 75 N. of Paris. It is a place of great antiquity; being mentioned by Cæsar, as a town that had made a vigorous resistance a-

gainst the Romans, and where he convened a general assembly of the Gauls. The emperors Antoninus and Marcus Aurelianus enlarged it; and Constantine, Constans, Julian, and several others, resided here a considerable time. The town is encompassed with a wall and other fortifications; and the ramparts are planted with trees, which form a delightful walk. The river Somme enters Amiens by three different channels, under as many bridges; and these channels, after washing the town in several places, unite at the other end by the bridge of St Michael, where there is a quay for boats that come from Abbeville, with goods brought by sea. The city has 5 gates. At the gate of Noyon, there is a suburb, remarkable for the Abbey of St Achen. Next to this gate is that of Paris, where there is a long mall between two rows of trees. The houses are well built; the streets spacious, embellished with handsome squares and good buildings. The cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is one of the largest and most magnificent churches in France, adorned with handsome paintings, fine pillars, chapels, and tombs; the nave is particularly admired. Amiens was taken by the Spaniards, in 1597, but retaken by Henry IV. who built a citadel in it. It is famous for the last treaty of peace concluded here between the French and British. It has between 30,000 and 50,000 inhabitants. They have some linen and woollen manufactures, and they also make a great quantity of black and green soap. Lon. 2. 30. E. Lat. 49. 51. N.

AMILPAS, two volcanoes of New Spain, in Guatimala.

AMINGTON, the name of 3 small towns in England; viz. 1. in Staffordshire, near Stone; 2. in Oxfordshire, near Watlington; and, 3. in Warwickshire, near Coleshill.

AMISUS, the chief city of the ancient kingdom of Pontus.

AMIX, a district of France in Lower Navarre, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

AMLWICK, a sea-port town of N. Wales, on the N. side of the isle of Anglesey. It now supports nearly 5000 inhabitants; though about 40 years ago it contained only about half a dozen houses. The port, which has been cut out of the rock, can contain 30 vessels, 200 tons burthen. It has an annual fair on 12th November.

AMMERCOTA,

AMMERCOTA, fort of, *Hindoostan Proper*, situated in an extensive sandy desert, between the *Indus*, the territories of *Agimere* and *Moultan*, and the *Puddar*. This place is celebrated as the retreat of the Emperor *Hummaioon*, during his troubles, and as the birth-place of his illustrious son *Acbar*. It is 190 miles NE. of *Tatta*. Lon. 69. 58. E. Lat. 26. 1. N.

AMMERPOUR, a town of *Hindoostan Proper*, in the province of *Napal*, 110 miles NE. of *Patna*. Lon. 86. 26. E. Lat. 39. 20. N.

AMOL, a river in *Tartary*.

AMOL, a town of *Asia*, in the country of the *Usbecks*, seated on the river *Gihon*. Lon. 64. 30. E. Lat. 39. 20. N.

AMOND, a river of *Scotland*, which divides the counties of *Edinburgh* and *Linlithgow*, and falls into the *Frith* of *Forth* at the village of *Nether Crammond*.

AMOND. See **ALMOND**.

AMOND, a river in *Cærmarthonsh.*

AMONE, or *L'AMONE*, a river of *Italy*, which waters the late papal territory of *Romagna*, and from which that territory was named as a department of the *Cisalpine* or *Italian Republic*.

AMONEBURG, a town of *Germany* in *Upper Hesse*, belonging to the *Elect* of *Mentz*. It was taken in 1762 by the *British*; seated on the *Othern*, 8 miles ENE. of *Marpurg*.

AMONOOSUCK, GREAT OR LOWER, a river of *New Hampshire*, which, rising in the W. side of the *White Mountain*, falls into the *Connecticut* at *Havershill*.

AMONOSUCK, UPPER, a river of *New Hampshire*, that rises on the N. of the *White hill*, and after running 15 miles N. and 18 S. and W. falls into the *Connecticut* at *Northumberland*.

AMONOOSUCK WILD, a small river of *New Hampshire*, which rises in *Lincoln Mountains* and falls into the *Great Amonoosuck*.

AMORGO, an island of the *Archipelago*, fertile in oil, wine, and corn, 30 miles in circumference, and 67 N. of *Caudia*. Lon. 26. 15. E. Lat. 30. 20. N.

AMORIUM, a town of *Phrygia Major*, near the river *Sangarius*, on the borders of *Galatia*.

AMOTAPA, a town of *Peru*, on the coast, near *Tumbaz*.

AMOUR, a river, which rising in *Siberia*, runs E. through *Chinese Tartary*, and falls into the bay of *Corea*.

AMOY, or *EMONY*, the chief town and fort of *Fokien* in *China*. It lies on

a navigable river, has an excellent harbour for the largest ships, and a great trade. It is garrisoned by 7000 men. The *British* had once a factory on a small island near the shore, but were obliged to abandon it on account of the impositions of the inhabitants.

AMPAIIE, a province of *Madagascar*, extending 20 leagues along the coast, and 12 into the interior. It is overrun with forests, and the villages are closely fenced about with hedges. The inhabitants are said to be great robbers.

AMPALLA, or *AMPALIA*, a city and port of *New Spain*, on the Gulf of *Mexico*, 350 miles SE. of the city of *Guatemala*. It carries on a brisk trade, in cochineal, cocoa, indigo, &c.

AMPLEFORD, a village in *Yorkshire*, near *Thirsk*.

AMPLEPUIE, a town of *France*, in the department of the *Rhone* and *Loire*, 16 miles E. of *Rouenne*. It is celebrated for producing excellent wines.

AMPNEY DOWN, a small town in *Gloucestershire*, near *Fairford*.

AMPNEY-DOWN, a village in *Wiltshire*, near *Cricklade*.

AMPNEY-HOLY-ROOD, } 3 villages in
AMPNEY-MARY, and } *Gloucester-*
AMPNEY-PETER, } *shire*, near
Fairford.

AMPORT, a small town in *Hampshire*, near *Andover*.

AMPOSTA, a town of *Spain*, in *Catalonia*, seated on the *Ebro*, 7 miles S. of *Tortora*.

AMPSAGA, a river of ancient *Nubia*, now called *SUFEMAR*.

AMPSANCTILACUS, or *AMPSANCTI VALLIS*. See **MOFFETA**.

AMPTHILL, a town in *Bedfordshire*, pleasantly situated between two hills, 44 miles from *London*, between the roads from thence to *Buckingham* and *Royston*. The principal streets are neat and regular, crossing each other at right angles; and near the centre of the town is an obelisk of *Portland stone*, in which is a pump for the use of the inhabitants; erected by the earl of *Upper Ossory*, who now possesses *Ampthill park*, where the castle stood, in which *Catherine of Arragon* resided while her unjust divorce from *Henry VIII.* was in agitation. Among other improvements of the town of late years a handsome market-house has been erected. It has 2 fairs, *May 4th* and *Dec. 11th*, and a weekly market on *Thursday*. Lon. 0. 29. W. Lat. 52. 2. N.

AMPTON, a small town of Nottinghamshire, near Tuxford.

AMPTON, a village in Suffolk, N. of Edmundsbury.

AMPUGNANO, a district of Corsica.

AMPURA, a province of the kingdom of Peru, before its conquest by the Spaniards. Here the inhabitants worshipped two lofty mountains, because of the water descending from them by which their lands were fertilized. It is said to have been conquered by Virachoca the 8th Inca.

AMPURDAN, a district of Spain, in Catalonia. It produces flax, but in general is barren, and full of briars and bulrushes.

AMPURIAS, an inland town of Sardinia.

AMPURIAS, a sea-port town of Catalonia, in the district of Ampurdan, with a harbour near the mouth of the river Fluvia, 60 miles NE. of Barcelona. It was formerly a place of considerable note, but is now much decayed. Lon. 2. 56. E. Lat. 42. 5. N.

AMRAS, or **AMBRAS**, a strong castle of Germany, seated in Tyrol; by some German writers called *Ara Ambrosiana*, and by others **OMBRAS**. Lon. 11. 40. E. Lat. 47. 0. N.

AMROM, an island of Denmark.

AMSBURY. See **AMBRESBURY**.

AMSFORD, a village in Kent, near Seven Oaks.

AMSTEG, a small town of the canton of Uri, in Switzerland, near the river Scha Lenna. Lon. 8. 30. E. Lat. 46. 48. N.

AMSTEL, a river in Holland, upon the mouth of which Amsterdam is built. It gives the name to the department in which it lies.

AMSTELVEEN, a town in Holland, situated near the Amstel. Lon. 4. 40. E. Lat. 52. 20. N.

AMSTERDAM, the metropolis of Holland, a large, rich, populous, and commercial city, seated on the mouth of the Amstel, where it falls into an arm of the sea, called the Wye, 65 miles N. of Antwerp, 175 E. by N. of London, 210 N. by E. of Paris, and 560 NW. of Vienna. Lon. 4. 44. E. Lat. 52. 25. N. The extreme low situation of this city renders the climate damp and foggy. It is built on a large marsh, but consolidated by immense piles of wood, and secured from inundations by dikes and sluices. From its situation, no coaches are allowed, except to great men and phy-

sicians, who pay a tax for that privilege; all kinds of goods are drawn on sledges. The city has 8 gates towards the land, and one towards the water. The exchange is one of the principal public buildings. The stadt-house is a large fabric; it cost 300,000*l.*, and stands on 13,000 piles of wood. The finest streets are, the Keysar's Graft, or Emperor's Canal; the Heer Graft, or Lord's Canal; the Cingel; and the street of Haerlem. The principal canal is remarkable for its houses, which are magnificent structures of an equal height. There are three prodigious sluices, and a great number of canals, which cross the city in many parts, and render the streets clean and pleasant. The canals are deep, their sides lined with hewn stone, having generally rows of trees planted on each side, and many stone bridges over them. The finest is called the *Ammarack*, formed by the waters of the Amstel, into which the tide flows, and on the sides of which are two large quays. This canal has several bridges; the chief of which is that next the sea, called *Pont Neuf*, or the *New Bridge*: it is 600 feet long, and 70 broad, with iron balustrades on each side; it has 36 arches, of which 11 are very high, and 8 are shut up to inclose the yachts. From this bridge there is a most charming prospect of the city, port, and sea. The port is a mile and half in length, and above 1000 paces in breadth, being esteemed one of the finest harbours in Europe. It is always filled with a multitude of vessel, which look like a forest, or rather a floating city. The streets in general are well paved, and the houses built of brick or stone. Towards the sides of the haven, the city is enclosed with great poles driven into the ground, which are joined by large beams placed horizontally. There are openings to let the ships in and out, which are shut every night at the ringing of a bell. Amsterdam is computed to be half as big as London, including the fortifications, and almost as populous in proportion. There are people here of almost every nation and religion in Europe, who are all tolerated in their respective persuasions; but none admitted to any share in the government, except the Calvinists. There are eleven churches for the Dutch of the established or Calvinistical religion, with two French and one High Dutch. The English have also three churches in this city; one for the Presby-

Presbyterians, whose ministers are paid by the magistrates; a second for those of the church of England, whose minister is paid by his Britannic Majesty; and a third for the Brownists, who maintain their own ministers. None but the Calvinists are allowed to have bells, and their ministers are maintained by the magistrates. All these churches or congregations make up only a third part of the inhabitants of the city. The Roman Catholics, who have 27 houses or chapels for their worship, form another third part. Here they have a long square of houses for their *beguines* (a kind of nuns) to live in; who are not shut up in cloisters as others nuns in Roman Catholic countries, but have liberty to walk abroad, and may even marry when they are tired of this kind of life. These chapels of the Roman Catholics have no bells allowed them, being looked upon as conventicles, and may be shut up and opened according to the government pleases. The other third part of the city is made up of Jews, Lutherans, Arminians, Anabaptists, &c. Those who marry, and are not of the established religion, are obliged to be joined first by the magistrates, and then they may perform the ceremony in their own assemblies. The trade of Amsterdam is prodigious: for almost the whole trade of the East India Company centres in this city, which besides carries on a commerce with all the rest of the world, insomuch that it may be called the magazine or store-house of Europe. They import a vast deal of corn from the Baltic, not so much for present consumption, as to lay up against times of scarcity. The richest spices are entirely in the hands of the East India Company, with which they furnish all Europe. They have vast quantities of military stores, that supply several nations; which is owing to their engrossing most of the iron-works on the Rhine and other great rivers that run into Holland. Before the late revolutionary commotions on the continent, Amsterdam was governed by a college of 30 senators, who hold their places for life, and 12 burgomasters, four of whom were always sitting. It surrendered to the king of Prussia in 1787, when that prince invaded Holland in favour of the Stadtholder, but was evacuated on the restoration of the latter to his rights. It received without any resistance the French troops in 1795.

AMSTERDAM, or Tongataboo, an is-

land in the South Sea, said to have been discovered by Tasman, a Dutch navigator. It was visited by Capt. Cook in his late voyages. Its greatest extent from E. to W. is about 21 miles, and from N. to S. about 12. It is broad at the E. end, and runs taper towards the W. where it turns and runs to a point due N. It is about 6 leagues W. of Middleburg. The shore is surrounded by a coral rock, and its most elevated parts are not above 6 or 8 yards above the level of the sea. See TONGATABOO. Lon. 175. 0. W. Lat. 21. 11 S.

AMSTERDAM, a township of New York, in Montgomery county, containing in 1797, 235 electors.

AMSTERDAM, a town of Siam, in Hither India, situated near the river Menam. Lon. 101. 40. E. Lat. 13. 40. N.

AMSTERDAM, a small island in the Indian ocean, a little to the S. of St Paul. Lon. 76. 54. E. Lat. 38. 42. S.

AMSTY, a parish in Hertfordshire.

AMSWORTH, a village of Lancashire, near Manchester.

AMU, a river of Asiatic Russia.

AMUR, a large inland town of Persia.

AMUR, or JAMUR, a considerable river in Asiatic Russia, which is formed by the junction of the rivers Argun and Schilk. It is navigable to the sea. It was formerly named *Charan Muran*, but at present the Chinese and Mausehurs call it *Sagalin Ula*. It also bears the name of *Olon-Helong-Kiang* and *Schi'ka*. It is 409 miles in length.

AMUSKEAG FALLS, a romantic tract of the Merimack, in New Hampshire, 16 miles below Concord. It consists of 2 water falls, the one above the other, so that the water falls about 80 feet in the course of half a mile. The 2d fall is seen from the road on the W. and is truly majestic. It has a high rocky island on the middle, wherein are a number of round pits like hogsheads. There is a wooden bridge across the falls, 556 feet long, and 20 broad.

AMWELL, a town of Hertfordshire, a little to the S. of the Ware, and 21 miles from London. It is divided into two parts, viz.

1. AMWELL MAGNA, and

2. AMWELL PARVA. This last belongs to the parish of All Saints in Hertford; and is famous for the New River of London taking its rise at the head of it. The people of London are indebted for this useful canal to the patriotism of Sir Hugh Middleton, who, with some

parliamentary aid, and the assistance of the city of London, began it in 1606, and completed it in 1612; but to the great diminution of his private fortune. The annual profits of the New River are computed at 70,000*l.* Sterling; and the expense of supporting and keeping it up are said to amount to about half that sum. The canal extends 39 miles in length, having 43 sluices. It receives a large supply of water by a cut from the river Lee, that runs to Hackney. There are 215 bridges over it; and the property is divided into 72 shares, many of which are subdivided. It supplies near 10,000 houses with water.

AMWICK, a small town in Lincolnshire, between Sleaford and Tattershall.

AMYCLÆ, a city of Italy, in Calabria, situated between Caieta and Terracina.

ANA, an obscure town of Mesopotamia, seated on the Euphrates. Lon. 41. 45. E. Lat. 32. 31. N.

ANABOA, a small island situated near the coast of Louga in Africa, in Lon. 9. E. Lat. 1. N. On it there are two high mountains, which long continually covered with clouds, occasion frequent rains; but the valley produce plenty of bananas, oranges, pine-apples, lemons, citrons, tamarinds, cocoa nuts, &c. together with vast quantities of cotton.

ANACOPIA, one of the principal towns in Abascia.

ANACOPIN, the capital of the nation of the Abkhason, situated on the river Makii, above its influx to the Black Sea.

ANADIR, a river of Siberia, which falls into the gulf of Anadir, in the sea of Kamschatka.

ANADIRSKOI, a town belonging to Russia, seated on the Anadir.

ANADORN, a village in the county of Down, in Ireland.

ANAGNI, a town of Italy, situated in the Campagna di Roma, 36 miles E. from Rome, anciently called **ANAGNIA**. Near it are the hot waters, formerly called *Thermæ Aninæ*. Lon. 13. 45. E. Lat. 42. 48. N.

ANAHUAC, the ancient Indian name of New Spain, or Mexico.

ANAMABOA, a populous town in the kingdom of Fantin, in Guinea.

ANANTAPOUR, a town in the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 140 miles NE. of Seringapatam.

ANAQUITO, a district in the pro-

vince of Quito, and kingdom of Peru, where Almagra and Pizarro, (joint discoverers of Peru,) engaged each other in battle in 1546.

ANARADGURRA, a town of the island of Ceylon. Lon. 80. 0. E. Lat. 8. 30. N.

ANARGHIA, supposed to be the remains of ancient Heraclea. It is one of the chief towns of Iberia or Imerita in Asia, subject to the Turks, and lies near the mouth of the river Astolphus, now Longus. Lon. 41. 42. E. Lat. 43. 20. N.

ANASSUS, or **ANAXUS**, now the **PIAVI**; which see.

ANASTATIA, **ST.**, a small island of E. Florida, S. of the Mastances and St Augustine's bay.

ANASUS, or **ANISUS**, now the **ENS.**

ANATOLIA, or **NATOLIA PROPER**, a province of Natolia or Asia Minor.

ANATTOM, one of the New Hebride Islands, in the South Sea. Lon. 170. 9. E. Lat. 20. 19. S.

ANBAR, a town of Hindoostan.

ANCAKANO, a town of Italy, in the ci-devant marquisate of Ancona, situated 5 miles N. of Ascoli, and 82 NE. of Rome. Lon. 13. 29. E. Lat. 42. 48. N.

ANCASTER, a town in Lincolnshire, under a hill, 8 miles from Grantham, and 15 S. of Lincoln. While the Romans ruled in South Britain, it was called *Crocodilana*, situated on the Roman highway, was very populous, and still abounds with remnants of antiquity. There are large stone quarries in the vicinity. This place gives title of duke to the noble house of Bertie. Lon. 30. 0. W. Lat. 52. 50. N.

ANCASTLE, a small town in Oxfordshire, on the borders of Berkshire.

ANCENIS, a town of France, seated on the Loire, in the dept. of Lower Loire, 20 miles E. of Nantz. Lon. 1. 9. W. Lat. 47. 20. N.

ANCLAM, a strong town of Western Pomerania, in Upper Saxony, on the Pene, 20 miles S. of Gripswald. It was called *Laughm* by the Saxons. In later times it has made a figure among the Hanse towns; being advantageously situated amidst excellent pasture lands, and fertile corn fields; and the river Pene affording good opportunities of fishing and exporting their produce.

ANCLIFF, a small town in Lancashire, 2 miles from Wigan. It has a hot spring called the Burning Well.

ANCLOTE POINT, on the peninsula of California, and coast of the N. Pacific ocean,

ocean, lies S. of the Velicata, and NE. of Guadaloupe. Lon. 116. O. W. Lat. 30. O. N.

ANCO, a small town of South America, 9 miles from Guamanga.

ANCOATES, a village in Lancashire, a mile from Manchester.

ANCOBER, or RIO CORBE, a river of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, the banks of which afford an agreeable shade in that warm climate. There is a populous village on its western bank; and it gives the name *Ancober* to a territory.

ANCOCUS CREEK, a water of the Delaware, 6 miles SW. of Burlington. It is navigable for 16 miles.

ANCONA, a province of Italy, in the Pope's territories, included in the republican departments of Tronto, Racina, and Melauo. It lies between the gulf of Venice and Mount Appennine, which bounds it on the N. Abruzzo on the E. and the Duchy of Spoleto, and that of Urbino on the W.

ANCONA, a sea-port of Italy, the capital of the above marquisate, and chief city of the dept. of Melauo. It is the see of a bishop: situated 15 miles N. of Loretto, and 130 E. of Rome. It was formerly the finest port in all Italy, being built by the emperor Trajan about the year 115, but had been almost ruined, and its trade lost, till it was again revived through the patronage of Clement XII. who made it a free port, and rebuilt the mole for the security of the harbour. This mole is above 1000 feet in length, 160 in breadth, and 60 in depth below the surface of the sea. The town lies round the harbour on two hills; on one of which stands the citadel which commands the town and harbour. The streets are narrow and uneven; and the public and private buildings inferior to those of the other great towns in Italy. The cathedral is a low dark structure; and though the front is covered with fine marble, the architecture has neither beauty nor regularity. The churches of St Dommic, and the Franciscans, have each an excellent picture of Titian. The exchange where the merchants meet, is a handsome square portico, in which is an equestrian statue of Trajan. At the 4 corners are 4 other statues. The triumphal arch of Trajan, which was built upon the mole, remains almost entire, with its inscription. It is reckoned one of the most beautiful monuments of ancient Roman grandeur existing. The

end of the mole is fortified with 10 or 12 pieces of cannon. There are about 5000 Jews, who reside in a particular quarter of the city, and have a synagogue. Ancona is a great thoroughfare from the north of Italy to Loretto; which renders provisions very dear. The tide does not rise here above a foot, and near the Mediterranean it is scarcely visible. Ancona was taken in 1796 by the French, who in 1799 surrendered it to the Austrians. Lon. 15. 5. E. Lat. 43. 36. N.

ANCRRAFT, a village in Northumberland, near Belford.

ANCRE, a town of France, in the department of Somme.

ANCRE, a town of France, seated on, and named after, the river; 12 miles SE. of Antono, and 12 W. by N. of Perone. Lon. 2. 45. E. Lat. 49. 59. N.

ANCRUM, a parish of Scotland, in the centre of the county of Roxburgh, extending (with Langnewton, which is united to it,) between 5 and 6 miles in length on the N. side of the Tiviot, and about 4 in breadth. The river Ale runs through the parish; and the low grounds are in general rich and fertile. There are several young thriving plantations; but the only wood of long standing is in the environs of *Ancrum House*, the site of which is very picturesque. The population of this parish in 1801 was 4223.

ANCRUM, a village in the above parish, seated on the S. side of the river Ale, where it runs in a curve, whence the original name *Alncroms*, which, in Gaelic, signifies *crook upon a river*.

ANCYRA, the capital of Galatia, near the river Halys, said to have been built by Midas, king of Phrygia, and so named from an anchor found there. It was greatly improved by Augustus, who was deemed the second founder of it, as appears from the Marmor Ancyranum. It is now called *ANGOURA*; which see.

ANDAGUAYLAS, a district of Peru, S. by E. of Guamanga. It abounds in sugar, grain, &c.

ANDAJA, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, which runs into the Duero.

ANDALUSIA, the most western province of Spain, bounded on the N. by Estramadura, La Mancha, and the Sierra Morena mountains; on the E. by Granada and Murcia; on the S. by the Straits of Gibraltar, and the Atlantic Ocean; and on the W. by Alentejo and Algarva in Portugal, from which it is separated by the river Guadiana. It is about

about 182 miles long, and 150 broad. The chief cities and towns are, Seville the capital, Baeza, Gibraltar, Cordova, Cadiz, Medina Sidonia, Jaen, Port St Mary, &c. It is the best, most fruitful, and the richest part of all Spain, and abounds in all kinds of fruits, wines, grain, silk, sugar, oil cinnabar, metals, cattle, and horses. It has a good air, a serene sky, and a great extent on the sea coast fit for commerce.

ANDALUSIA, NEW, a division of the province of Terra Firma in S. America, whose boundaries cannot be well ascertained. According to the most reasonable limits, it extends in length 500 miles from N. to S. and about 270 in breadth from E. to W.; the interior country is woody and mountainous, variegated with fine valleys that yield corn and pasturage. The produce of the country consists chiefly in dyeing drugs, gums, medicinal roots, brazil wood, sugar, tobacco, and some valuable timber. To this province also belonged 5 valuable pearl fisheries. The capital of New Andalusia is Comana, Cumana, or New Cordova, situated in Lat. 9. 55. N. about 9 miles from the North sea.

ANDAMAN, or ANDAMAN ISLANDS, in the E. Indies, situated about 80 miles distance from Tennasserim, on the coast of Siam. They are but little known; the E. India ships sometimes touch at them, and are supplied by the natives with rice, herbs, and fruits. In 1793, the British made a settlement on the N. end of the Great Andaman, which is called Port Cornwallis. Lon. 92. 0. E. Lat. 10. 15. N.

ANDASTES, an Indian nation of Canada.

ANDAYE, a fortified town of France, in the dept. of the lower Pyrenees, famous for its brandy. It is seated on the mouth of the Bidassoa, opposite to Fontarabai, in Spain, 18 miles from Bayonne. Lon. 1. 55. W. Lat. 43. 25. N.

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

ANDELLE, a river of France, in the dept. of Lower Saone. It rises in the neighbourhood of Ferges, and falls into the Seine. Large rafts of timber cut in the woods of Petre and Lyons, are carried down the river to Paris.

ANDELY, a town of France, in the dept. of Eure, divided into 2 parts, by a paved causeway. Here is a fountain to which pilgrims formerly flocked from all parts, to be cured of their disorders, on

the feast-day of the saint to which it is dedicated. It is 20 miles SE. of Rouen, and 40 NW. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. E. Lat. 49. 20. N.

ANDENAS, islands of Norway, in the government of Drontheim.

ANDENAS CASTLE, a small town in Cornwall, near St Columb.

ANDENOEN, an island of Norway, in Drontheim.

ANDEOL, ST, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, 5 miles S. of St Viviers. Lon. 2. 50. E. Lat. 44. 24. N.

ANDERAB, the most southern city of the province of Balkh, possessed by the Usbeck Tartars. It is very rich and populous, but a place of no great strength. The neighbouring mountains yield excellent quarries of lapis lazuli, in which the Buckhars drive a great trade with Persia and India. This city is situated at the foot of the mountains dividing the dominions of the Great Mogul and Persia from Great Buckharia; and the road through this city being the only way of crossing these mountains, all travellers with goods must pay 4 per cent. On this account the Khan of Balkh maintains a great number of soldiers in the place.

ANDERBY, a small town of Lincolnshire, near Alford.

ANDERBY-ANDLEPS, a small town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, near Bedal.

ANDERBY SELFPILL, a village of Yorkshire, near Richmond.

ANDERBY-WHIRKSHAW, a village of Yorkshire, near Northallerton.

ANDERLECHT, a fortress of Brabant, in one of the new departments of France, two miles N. of Brussels.

ANDERNACHT, a city of France, in the dept. of the Rhine and Moselle. It is situated in a plain on the Rhine, formerly in the archbishopric of Cologne; and is fortified with a wall, castle, and bulwarks. It has a trade in stone jugs and pitchers, which are sent to the mineral waters at Dunchstein. There are 3 monasteries here, and several churches. Lon. 7. 22. E. Lat. 50. 29. N.

ANDERO, ST, a sea-port town in the Bay of Biscay, in Old Castile, on a small peninsula. It is a trading town, and contains about 700 houses, 2 parish churches, and 4 monasteries. Here the Spaniards build and lay up some of their men of war. Lon. 4. 30. W. Lat. 43. 20. N.

ANDERSTON, a village and suburb

of

of GLASGOW, containing about 4000 inhabitants.

ANDERSTON, a village in Dorsetshire, near Bere.

ANDERTON, two villages in England: viz. 1. in Cheshire, near Bucklow; and, 2. in Lancashire, between Eccleston and Wigau.

ANDERTON FORD, a village of Lancashire, near Ormskirk.

ANDES, a great chain of mountains in South America, which, running from the most northern part of Peru to the Straits of Magellan, between 3000 and 4000 miles, are the longest and most remarkable in the world. The Spaniards call them the *Cordillera de los Andes*: They form two ridges, the lowermost of which is overspread with woods and groves, and the uppermost covered with everlasting snow. Those who have been at the top, affirm, that the sky is sometimes serene and bright; and the air cold and piercing; and yet so thin that they were scarce able to breathe, and the respiration was much quicker than ordinary; and this was attended with retching and vomiting; which, however, has been considered by some as merely accidental. When they looked downwards, the country was hid by the clouds that hovered on the mountain's sides. They saw the lightnings issue from the clouds, and heard the thunder roll far beneath them. But afterwards the clouds arose; their thickness rendered respiration difficult; snow and hail fell continually, and the wind blew with a violence and velocity that dazzled the sight, and tore immense fragments of rock from their support. Though situated under the torrid zone, the cold far exceeds what the human mind can almost conceive. From experiments made with a barometer on the mountains of Cotopaxi, it appeared that its summit was elevated 6252 yards above the surface of the sea; and the summit of Chimboras, the most elevated point of this chain, is said to be 6760 yards. It is affirmed, that there are in the Andes 16 volcanoes or burning mountains which throw out fire and smoke with a terrible noise. As all or most of the rivers have their source in mountains, a great number run down the side of the Andes. Some hurry along with a prodigious rapidity; while others form beautiful cascades, or run through holes in rocks, which look like bridges of a stupendous height. There is a public road through the mountains 1000 miles

in length, part of which runs through Quito to Cusco.

ANDES. See VIRGILIANA.

ANDES, a hamlet of Mantua in Italy, the birth-place of Virgil; now called *Pitola*, 2 miles W. of Mantua.

ANDETRIUM, ANDRLTIUM, ANDECRIMUM, or ANDRLCIUM; an inland town of ancient Dalmatia, now called CLISSA, which see.

ANDEUSE, a city of France, in the ci-divant province of Languedoc. Lon. 3. 40. W. Lat. 43. 45. N.

ANDIFFER, a town near Lancaster.

ANDIMO, a town of the island of Cyprus. Lon. 32. 10. E. Lat. 34. 7. N.

ANDLAU, a river of lower Alsace in France, which rises in the Wasgan mountains, and falls into the Ill.

ANDLAU, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a castle, situated on a mountain, 18 miles SSW. from Strasburg.

ANDOILLE, a town of France, in the department of Maine.

ANDONVILLE, a town of France, near Paris.

ANDORA, a large village of Genoa, which produces excellent wine.

ANDORNO, a small town in Piedmont.

ANDOVER, a large, well built, populous town in Hampshire, on the London road; pleasantly situated on the Ande, and on the edge of the Downs. It is a great thoroughfare between London and Wiltshire, Newbury, and Salisbury; and sends two members to parliament. It has several inns, which afford good accommodation for travellers; and a market on Saturday, well stocked with provisions. It is governed by a bailiff, a steward, a recorder, 10 counsellors, and 22 burgesses, who choose the bailiff annually, and he appoints two sergeants at mace to attend him. The vicarage is valued at 171 l. 1s. 4d. in the king's books. It lies 10 miles N. by W. of Winchester, and 65 W. by S. of London. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and fairs on Thursday and Friday, the 3d week in Lent, 12th May, and 6th November. It carries on a manufacture of shalloons and a great malting. Lon. 0. 56. W. Lat. 51. 20. N.

ANDOVER, a large and thriving town in Essex county, Massachusetts. It contains 2863 inhabitants, a paper and powder-mill, and an excellent academy, called Philip's Academy. It lies about 22 miles N. of Boston.

ANDOVER.

ANDOVER, a town in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, containing 615 inhabitants.

ANDOVER, a township in Windsor county, Vermont, 32 miles NE. of Bennington, containing 275 inhabitants.

ANDRAGHIRA, a river of Sumatra, upon which the Dutch have a factory.

ANDRAIG, a sea port of Majorca, with a fort.

ANDRARUM, a town of Sweden, in S. Gothland, near 3 miles S. of Christianstadt, where is the greatest alum-work in the kingdom.

ANDRE, St, the name of different small places: viz. 1. a district in Corsica; 2. and 3. two towns of France, in the department of Mont Blanc; 4. another in the ci-devant province of Languedoc; 5. another in the department of Rhone and Loire; 6. a village in Northumberland, 6 miles E. of Hexham; 7. a fortress of Dutch Guelderland, seated on an island in the Waal; and 8. a town of N. America, in Leon, near the mouth of the Nassau, on the gulf of Mexico.

ANDRI, St, DE BIAULHU, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre and Loire.

ANDREA, St, a small village on the Malabar coast, in the E. Indies, founded originally by the Portuguese. It takes its name from a church dedicated to St Andrew, and served by the priest of St Thomas. On the shore of St Andrea lies Mad Bay, a place which is scarcely paralleled in the world. It is open to the wide ocean, and has neither island nor bank to break the force of the billows, which come rolling with great violence from all parts during the SW. monsoons; but on this bank of mud, they lose their force in a moment; and ships lie on it as secure as in the best harbour, without motion or disturbance. It reaches about a mile along shore; and has been reported to shift its place from the northward about 3 miles in 30 years. From St Andrea to Kraanganor, about 43 leagues to the south, the water has the bad property of causing swellings in the legs of those who drink it constantly.

ANDREA FOSSA DI ST, was a district of the Cisalpine republic, in the department of the Benaco.

ANDREA, St, a castle of Italy, between the isle Vignole and the banks of Malamocco, strongly fortified with a tower, bastion, batteries, &c. built by San Michieli.

ANDREANOFFSKI ISLES, a cluster of isles between Asia and America,

discovered in 1760.

ANDREASBERG, a town of Brunswick-Luncburg, 28 miles NE. of Gotingen.

ANDRIS, St, a town of France, in the department of Gironde.

ANDRES, St, or **ANDREAS**, an island on the Musquito shore, off the Pearl Keys. Lon. 82. 30. W. Lat. 12. 30. N.

ANDREW'S CASTLE, St, a village in Hampshire, between Southampton and Petersfield.

ANDRLW, St, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and duchy of Carinthia, with a bishop's see; seated on the Levant, 20 miles ENE. of Clagenfurt.

ANDREW'S, St, a town and island between Brunswick and the United States, on the E. side of Scotland, an arm of the inner bay of Passamaquoddy. The town is regularly laid out in an oblong square. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the lumber trade.

ANDREW'S, St, a township of Caledonia county, Vermont, 100 miles NE. of Bennington.

ANDREW'S, St, a royal borough of Scotland, in Life-shire, once the metropolis of the Pictish kingdom, and an archiepiscopal see, and still the seat of the oldest Scottish university. It is situated on a bay, where the Eden and Kenlowe fall into the German ocean, 32 miles NE. from Edinburgh. It may credit the legend, St Andrew's owes its origin to a singular accident. St Regulus or St *Pala*, as he is likewise called a Greek of Achai, was warned by a vision to leave his native country, and visit Albion, an isle placed in the remotest part of the world; and to take with him the arm bone, three fingers, and three toes of St Andrew. He obeyed, and set sail with his companions, but had a very tempestuous passage. After being tossed for some time on a stormy sea, he was at last shipwrecked on the coasts of Otholania, in the territories of Ungus King of the Picts, in the year 370. On hearing of the arrival of the strangers, with their precious relics, the king immediately gave orders for their reception, afterwards presenting the saint with his own palace, and building near it the church, which still bears the name of St *Regulus*. At this time the place was called *Mucross*, or the *land of boars*: all found was forest, and the lands bestowed on the saint were called *Byrobid*. The boars equalled in size the ancient Frymau-

manthian: as a proof of which, two tusks, each sixteen inches long and four thick, were chained to the altar of St Andrew's. St Regulus changed the name to *Kilrymont*; and established here the first Christian priests of the country, called *Culders*. This church was supreme in the kingdom of the Picts, Ungus having granted to God and St Andrew, that it should be the head and mother of all the churches in his dominions. He also directed that the cross of St Andrew should become the badge of the country. In 518, after the conquest of the Picts, the episcopal see was removed to St Andrew's, and the Bishop was styled *maximus Scottorum episcopus*. In 1441, it was erected into an archbishopric by Sextus IV. at the intercession of James III. In 1606, the priory was suppressed; and, in 1617, the power of election was transferred to eight bishops, the principal of St Leonard's college, the archdeacon, the vicars of St Andrew's, Inchmah, and Cupar. The town of St Andrew's was erected into a royal borough by David I. in 1140, and their privileges afterwards confirmed. The charter of Malcolm II. is preserved in the borough; where the river keys of the city are also kept. In this place likewise to be seen the monstrous ax which, in 1606, took off the heads of Sir Robert Spotswood and other distinguished lords. In 1657, it was possessed by the English, and other partizans of Balliol; but the royalists, under the earls of March and Eife, made themselves masters of it in three weeks. The ruins of a fortified castle, built by bishop Truil, in 1101, upon a rock overlooking the sea, still remain, with a Latin inscription over the gate. Cardinal Beaton resided in this castle, and the window is still shewn, out of which he glutted his eyes with the cruel martyrdom of George Wishart. St Andrew's is a mile in circuit, and contains three principal streets. On entering the west-port, a wall built street, straight, and of a great length and breadth, appears; but presenting such a dreary solitude, that it conveys the idea of being laid waste by the pestilence; and indeed the population of the town does not now exceed 2000; a small number to what it must have contained when it had between 60 and 70 bakers. The trade of St Andrews was once very considerable. So late as the reign of Charles I. this place had 20 or 40 trading vessels, and carried on a considerable herring

and white fishery, by means of busses, in deep water; which fisheries had for ages been the grand source of their commerce, wealth, and splendor. After the death of the king, this whole coast, and St Andrew's in particular, became a scene of murder, plunder, and rapine: every town suffered in proportion to its magnitude and opulence. The harbour is artificially guarded by piers, with a narrow entrance, to give shelter to vessels from the violence of a very heavy sea, by the encroachments of which it has suffered much. The chief manufactures of this city are at present sail cloth and osenaburgs. St Andrew's, however, has five annual fairs, viz. on the 5d Thursday in April, 1st Tuesday in July, 1st August, 29th September, and on *St Andrew's day*, all O. S. and a weekly market on Thursday. The celebrated University of the city was founded in 1413, by bishop Woodrow; and the next year by order of Pope Benedict III. the hall of commerce, it consisted once of three colleges, 1. St Salvator's, founded in 1178, by Bishop Kempe; 2. St Leonard's College, founded by Prior Hepburn in 1172; and 3. St Mary's College, established by Wm. Hamilton in 1179, upon the site of a *scholasticum*, where several eminent gentlemen had taught, gratis, the sciences of logic, metaphysics, and other branches of science were taught by able professors; but about 1579, under the direction of the celebrated George Buchanan, the university was completely new modelled; St Mary's College, appropriated to the study of divinity, and called Divinity, or New College. In 1717, St Leonard's and St Salvator's were consumed by an act of parliament, under the name of the United College. Thus formed, the two colleges are perfectly distinct, and independent of each other; but the library is common to both. The professors of both colleges compose the *Senatus Academicus*, or university meeting; to which, in matters of discipline, an appeal lies from the sentence of either college. The university is governed by a chancellor, and each college has a principal. The United College has two professors of philosophy, one of mathematics, of humanity, Greek, logic, civil history, and medicine. The new college has professors of Hebrew, ecclesiastical history, and divinity. St Andrew's is perhaps the most eligible place for the education of youth

youth in Scotland: it is remote from all commerce with the licentious world, in a pure and salubrious air, with the most extensive bounds for exercise. St Andrew's gives name to the parish in which it lies, extending 10 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. A considerable part of it is covered with heath, but along the coast the soil is cultivated, and fertile. According to the census made in 1801, the population of the parish and town was 4335. Lon. 2. 45. W. Lat. 56. 18. N.

ANDREW'S, ST, is also the name of several other places; viz. 1. an island, and 2. a town in Dalmatia; 3. an island, and 4. a town in Hungary; and, 5. a village in Suffolk, near Beccles.

ANDREZE, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire

ANDRIA, an episcopal city in the territory of Bari, in the kingdom of Naples, pretty large and well peopled, seated in a spacious plain, 4 miles from the Adriatic coast, and 26 W. of Bari. Lon. 17. 4. E. Lat. 41. 15. N.

ANDROS, an island lying between Tenedos and Eubœa; being one mile distant from the former, and ten from the latter. It is one of the ancient Cyclades. The ancients gave it various names, as Cauros, Lasa, Nonagria, Epagris, Antandros, and Hydrusia. The name of *Andros* it received from one Andreus, appointed, according to Diodorus Siculus, by Rhadamanthus, one of the generals, to govern the Cyclades, after they had of their own accord submitted to him. Andros is now subject to the Turks; and contains a town of the same name, with a great many villages. It is the most fruitful island in the Archipelago, and yields a great quantity of silk. There are said to be about 6000 inhabitants, besides those of the villages Arni and Amoldeos, who are about two hundred have a different language and customs and are called *Albanos*. There are seven monasteries, a great number of churches, and a cathedral for the bishops of the Roman Catholic persuasion; but most of the inhabitants are of the Greek communion. The Jesuits had a house and a church in this island; but they were forced to quit them long ago. It has some delightful valleys; but the air is bad, and the water of the city worse. The women stuff out their clothes without the least regard to their shape. The peasants make wicker baskets, wherewith they supply the greatest part of the Archipelago. They

have all sorts of game in the woods and mountains, but know not how to take them for want of guns. Their principal food is goat's flesh; for there is no fish to be met with on their coasts. A cadi, assisted by a few of the principal persons of the island, has the management of civil affairs, and has his residence in the castle; an aga, who presides over the military force, lives in a tower without the city. About two miles from the present town are still to be seen the ruins of a strong wall, with the fragments of many columns, chapiters, bases, broken statues, and several inscriptions, some of which mention the senate and people of Andros, and the priests of Bacchus; from which it is probable that this was the site of the ancient city. Lon. 25. 30. E. Lat. 37. 50. N.

ANDROS, a cluster of islands SW. of Providence, in the Bahamas, called by the Spaniards *Ylles del Espiritu Santo*. They take up a space of 30 leagues long, and 4 or 5 broad, intersected by many narrow passages.

ANDROSCOGGIN, or AMARISCOGIN, a river in the district of Maine, the chief western branch of the Kennebeck. It rises N. of Lake Umbagog, and runs S. near to the White Mountains, from which it receives the Moose and Peabody. It next turns to the E. and SE., and then turning N. runs over Pejepskaeg, falls into Merry-Meeting-bay, where it joins the Kennebeck, 20 m. from the sea.

ANDROSS, one of the Bermuda islands.

ANDRUSSOW, a village of Russia, in Smolensko.

ANDRZEIOW, a small town in Cracow.

ANDST, a district in North Jutland.

ANDUJAR, or } a large and popu-
ANDUXUR, } lous city of Andalusia, in Spain, seated on the Guadalquivir, 25 miles E. of Cordova, defended by a good castle. It is adorned with handsome churches, and several religious houses, and inhabited by many families of high rank. The land about it abounds in corn, wine, oil, honey, and fruits of all sorts; and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in silk. Lon. 4. 2. W. Lat. 37. 45. N.

ANDUX, or } a town of France, in

ANDUZE, } the department of Herault, seated on the river Gardon, 25 miles N. of Montpellier. It carries on a considerable trade in serges and woolen cloth. Lon. 3. 42. E. Lat. 43. 39. N.

AND-

ANDWORTSKOW, a district of Zealand.

ANEGADA, one of the Virgin isles, about 6 leagues long, and almost covered by water at high tides. Lon. 65. 0. W. Lat. 18. 35. N.

ANEA, a town of Temesne, in Barbary, in a district of the same name, situated upon the coast, 20 miles N. of Mount Atlas, 18 miles E. of Aramore, and 19 W. of Rebat. The Romans are reported to have built it; and Leo says it was the pleasantest town in all Africa; but the inhabitants being great pirates, the Portuguese ruined it.

ANFIELD, a village of Hampshire, near Southampton.

ANGABURY, a village in Hertfordshire, near Hitching.

ANGAMAILA, a city of Asia, on the promontory of Malabar, in the East Indies, near the river Aicot. It was a bishopric under the archbishop of Goa, till Paul V., in 1609, changed it into the Archiepiscopal see of Cranganor, subject to the Portuguese.

ANGARA, a river of Asiatic Russia.

ANGARAEZ, a province of S. America, in Peru, 20 leagues NW. by W. of Guamang; abounding in grain, fruits, and cattle.

ANGAZYA, one of the Comora islands, lying between the north end of Madagascar and the coast of Zanguebar in Africa, from lat. 10. to 15. S. It is inhabited by Moors, who trade with divers parts of the continent, in cattle, fruits, and other commodities of the island, which they exchange for callicoes and other cotton cloths. The houses here are built of stone, and lime made of calcined oyster-shells; with which the walls and roofs are elegantly plastered. The government of Angazya is a pure aristocracy; the island being subject to ten lords, who have all the title of *Sultan*. The people are very careful of their women; never permitting strangers to see them, without permission from a sultan. Many of them read and write Arabic; and some even understand Portuguese, through their intercourse with Mosambique, whether they trade in vessels of 40 tons burden.

ANGELLON, a town of France, in the department of Indre. Lon. 2. 36. E. Lat. 47. 23. W.

ANGELO, *ST*, the name of several places, viz. 1. a strong castle at Rome, to which the Pope retired in times of danger; 2. a castle, and 3. a district of

Corfu; 4. an impregnable castle in Malta; 5. a sea-port town of Apulia, on the Gulph of Venice, 8 miles N. of Manfredonia; 6. a small but strong town in the Capitanata of Naples. Lon. 15. 56. E. Lat. 41. 43. N.; 7. a city, and 8. a mountain in the Principato Ulteriore of Naples; and 9. a town of the late papal province of Urbino, which formed part of the republican dept. of Metauro.

ANGELOS, *LOS*, a province of Mexico, the ancient republic of Tlascalala, of which a city called *Tlascalala* was once the capital. That city is now reduced to an inconsiderable village, and has given place to another called *Puebla de los Angeles*, or the city of Angels. It is bounded on the N. by Panuco, E. by the gulf of Mexico, S. by Guaxaca and the Pacific Ocean, and W. by Mexico Proper. Extensive chains of lofty mountains run along the W. and NW. confines, which subject this province to frequent tempests and inundations. It is however allowed to be the most populous country of New Spain, and produces such vast quantities of Indian maize, that hence it received the name of *Tlascalala*, or the land of bread. It is exempt from all service and duty to the king of Spain, except a handful of this maize, *per capita*.

ANGELOS, *LOS DE PUEBLA*, the 2d city of Mexico, was formerly an Indian town; but in 1530, was entirely abandoned by the natives, on account of the cruelties of the Spaniards. A succeeding viceroy of Mexico, by a milder treatment recalled them; and the town is now exceedingly rich and populous, so as even to vie with Mexico itself in magnificence. It is situated on the river Zacatula, in a fine valley about 25 leagues to the eastward of Mexico. In the middle is a beautiful and spacious square, from whence run the principal streets in direct lines, which are crossed by others at right angles. One side is almost entirely occupied by the magnificent front of the cathedral, while the other three consist of piazzas, under which are the shops of tradesmen. The city is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Mexico, and the revenue of the cathedral and chapter amounts to 300,000 pieces of eight annually. Lon. 103. 10. W. Lat. 19. 5. N.

ANGELSLEY, a small town of Somersetshire, near Taunton.

ANGERMANNIA, a province in the N. of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Lapland,

Laplund and Bothnia, on the E. by the Gulf of Bothnia and Medelpadia, and on the W. by Jemti and Herndel. It is 23 miles long, and 16 broad; is full of rocks, mountains, and forests; and has excellent iron works, and lakes abounding with fish.

ANGERMANNIA, a river of Sweden.

ANGERMANNISLAND, or ASILL-TAPPMARK, a province of Lapland, bounded on the E. by Angermunia, on the N. by Umea Lappmark, on the W. by the mountains, and on the S. by Jemland.

ANGERMUND, or a town of the ANGERMUNDL, } duchy of Berg, in Germany, on the E. side of the Rhine, 9 miles N. of Dusseldorf, subject to the Elector Palatine. Lon. 6. 20. E. Lat. 51. 10. N.

ANGERS, a large city of France, in the dept. of Maine and Loire, situated near the confluence of the Sarre, the Loire and the Mayne, which divide the city into two equal parts, between which there is a communication by two large bridges. Angers contains 12 parishes, and there are 14 in the suburbs, which in all contain upwards of 9000 houses, and 65,000 inhabitants. The castle, situated in the centre of the city, on a rock overhanging the river, was built by St Louis about the middle of the 12th century; and afterwards became the principal residence of the kings of France, as dukes of Anjou. The cathedral is a venerable and elegant structure; the principal gate is surrounded with three steeples. Here she entered with her ancestors the renowned Margaret, daughter of Renc, king of Sicily, and queen of Henry VI. of England, who expired after many successful but ineffectual efforts to replace her husband on the throne, in 1482, at the castle of Damperre. Near the church of St Michael is the handsomest square in the city, from whence runs a street of the same name. On one side of this street is the town-house; which has a fine tower with a clock raised upon an arch, that serves for a passage into the great square. The university of Angers was founded in 1398, and the academy of Belles Lettres in 1635. This last consists of 10 academicians. At the end of the suburbs of Bresigny are the quarries of Angers, famous for fine slates, of the thickness of a crown piece, and a foot square. All the houses in Angers are covered with this slate, which has gained it the appellation of

the *Black City*. The walls with which king John of England surrounded it in 1214, remain nearly entire, and are of very great circumference. Lon. 0. 30. W. Lat. 47. 28. N.

ANGERTON, 2 English villages: viz. 1. in the Holme, Cumberland; 2. near Morpeth.

ANGHIART, a village of Tuscany.

ANGHERA, or ANGERA, a fruitful district of the cis-alpine Milanese, included in the late republican dept. of Verbanio.

ANGHIERA, or ANGURA, a town in the above district and dept. seated on the E. side of the lake Maggiore, 30 miles NW. of Milan. Lon. 8. 40. E. Lat. 45. 42. N.

ANGLARS, a town of France, in the dept. of Pays de Dome.

ANGLEF, a town of France, in the dept. of Vienne, seated on the Aiglin, 22 miles from Poitiers.

ANGLES, an ancient German nation, originally a branch of the SUEVI; who, after various migrations, settled in that part of Denmark, and duchy of Slewick, which to this day is called *Angel*, and of which the city of Fiensbourg is the capital. Here they were known even in the time of Tacitus, by the name of *Angli*. To this nation the British ambassadors are said to have applied when soliciting succours against the Scots and Pict. The Angles, therefore, came over in greater numbers than any other Saxon nation; and accordingly had the honour of giving the name of *Anglia* to England. See ENGLAND.

ANGLES, a town of France, in the dept. of Tern, near Castres, seated on a mountain near the river Agout.

ANGLESBOROUGH, a small town of Ireland, in Limerick.

ANGLESEY, Isle of, the most western county of North Wales. It is 64 miles in length, 18 in breadth, and about 230 from London. It is separated from Caernarvonshire by a strait called *Menc*, and on every other side is surrounded by the sea. It is a fertile spot, and abounds in corn, cattle, flesh, fish, and fowls. At Port Aethwy, the most general ferry into the island, there is a great passage of cattle. It is computed that the island sends forth annually from 12,000 to 15,000 head of cattle, and multitudes of sheep and hogs; besides leaving a stock of 30,000 cattle. In 1770, upwards of 90,000 bushels of corn were exported, exclusive of wheat. The improvements

in husbandry have greatly increased since the suppression of smuggling from the Isle of Man; not but that the island was, in most remote time famous for its fertility: *Mon Mam Gynny*, the *Nursing Mother of Wales*, was a title it assumed even in the 12th century. At a part of *Tryselwyn* mountain, called *Pary's mountain*, is the most considerable body of copper ore perhaps ever known, and a lead ore rich in silver has been lately found in the same mountain. An idea of the wealth of these mines may be formed by considering that the *Macleodsheld* company have had at once 14,000 tons of ore upon the bank, and *Sir Hughes* 30,000. This island is divided into 74 parishes, most of the churches of which are situated near the shores; and in 1801, it contained 6,679 houses, with 33,806 inhabitants. The chief towns are *BLANDFORD*, *Holyhead*, and *Newburgh*. Near the ferry of *Meddy Don* appear the fine woods of *Sir Nicholas Bayley*, skirting the *Manau* for a considerable way. The wooded part of the island is, on this side. It commences at *Llandau*, and recalls the ancient British name of *Anglesy*, *Tays Dywells*, or the *Dark Island*, on account of the deep shade of its groves; but at present, except in this part, the island is entirely destitute of trees; and the climate so adverse to their growth, that in most parts it is with great difficulty the gentry can raise a plantation round their houses. *Plas Newydd*, the seat of *Sir Nicholas Bayley*, lies close upon the water, protected on three sides by venerable oaks and ashes. The view up and down this magnificent strait is extremely fine. The shores are rocky; those on the opposite side covered with woods; and beyond a long range of *Snowdonian* alps. Here stood a house built by *Gwenllan*, a descendant of *Cadrod Hardd*. The mansion has been improved, and altered to a castellated form by the present owner. In these woods are some very remarkable druidical remains.

ANGLESY ABBEY, a small town in *Cambridgeshire*, near *Botsham*.

ANGLETON, a village in *Sussex*, near *Lewes*.

ANGMERING, E. and W. 2 small villages in the county of *Sussex*, on the *English Channel*, near *Arundel*. They have a weekly market on *Saturday*, and a fair on *July 30*.

ANGLIN, a river of *France*, in the dep. of *Vienne*.

ANGOLA, a pleasant and well watered city of *S. America*, in the province of *Chili*, 127 miles N. of *Bahia*. Lon. 72. 59. W. Lat. 37. 36. S.

ANGOLA, a kingdom on the western coast of *Africa*, lying, according to the best accounts, between *Lat. 5. 6. and 16. 21. S.* forming a coast of upwards of 480 miles, *Lon. between 10° and 15° E.* *Angola Proper* is separated on the N. by the river *Danda*, from *Congo*; and on the S. by the *Coanza*, from *Benguela*, which, however, is now included in the kingdom of *Angola*, having been conquered by its monarchs, though it still retains the name of kingdom, and is included in the dimensions we have just now given. The air here is very hot and unwholesome, and the country mountainous; there being but few plains to be met with in it, except on the sea coast, and between the huge ridges of mountains. The *Angolans* are universally allowed to be tall, elegant, and handsome in their persons; but the disposition of their minds is variously represented by authors. Those, who view them only in a state of captivity, represent them as the most obstinate, lazy, and untractable, of all the slaves purchased on the coast of *Africa*. But those, who have viewed them in a free state on their native soil, speak of them as an amiable, peaceable, and hospitable people; who, from the fertility of their soil, and simplicity of their manners, live very much at their ease. The manners, religion, dress, &c. of the *Angolans*, are much the same with those of the *Congoese*. See *CONGO*. The soil produces *Indian corn*, *beans*, *oranges*, *lemons*, grain of various kinds, and great variety of fruits. *Angola* was formerly only a province of *Congo*, and owed its establishment as a distinct kingdom to one *Ngola*, or *Angela*, supposed to have been the *King of Congo's* viceroy, who, becoming powerful by his influence over the inhabitants, and by the conquest of several neighbouring states, had been induced to declare himself independent. This new monarchy descended to a long line of successors, and, by alliances and conquests, became rich and powerful. The *Portuguese* had discovered this country in 1484, and, by the superiority their *European* attainments gave them over a barbarous nation, were admitted into the highest favour, as well with the *Congoese* as *Angolans*. They established numerous settlements, and became at last so powerful, that, on

an occasion of quarrel with Bendi Angola, one of the sovereigns of Angola, they over-ran almost the whole country with their arms, and though they restored the throne to the lawful family, kept the government completely under their influence, besides acquiring, as a reward for their forbearance, a vast extent of colonial territory; and after the revolt of the last king, *Ngola Sidesio*, from the protection of the Portuguese, they seem to have thought it unsafe to trust their Angolic vassals even with the name of a king, vesting the power entirely in their Viceroy. Several of the native princes have, however, still preserved their independence. Although the Portuguese preserve their superiority in Angola, yet the English, Dutch, and other European nations, carry on trade with the natives for various commodities. When in its greatest splendor, the kingdom of Angola contained 17 provinces, viz. Chesana, Sumbi, Benguela, Rumba, Sietta, High and Low Bemba, Temba, Oacco, Cabezzo, Lubolo, Loanda, Bengo, Danda, Mosithe, the Higher and Lower Ilamba, Oran, and Embacca. The provinces acquired by the Portuguese are, Danda, Mosiche, Bengo, the Higher and Lower Ilamba, Oran, Embacca, Benguela, Sietta, Cabezzo, Lubolo, and Oacco. The principal rivers are those already mentioned, viz. the DANDA and COANZA. The latter has two large islands in it, (besides several small ones,) called MASSANDIR and MOTCHIAMIA, which, with the rivers, will be described in their order.

ANGOT, a province or kingdom of Abyssinia, formerly rich and fertile, but almost ruined by the Gallas, a wandering nation from the internal parts of Africa, who dispossessed the Abyssinian monarchs of all that was worth possessing.

ANGOULESME, a city of France, in the department of Charente, 20 miles W. of Limoges, 64 SE. of Rochelle, and 250 S. by W. of Paris. It is seated on the top of a hill, surrounded with rocks, at the foot of which runs the Charente. The inhabitants are about 8000, and drive a considerable trade in paper, which is their chief manufacture. Lon. 0. 14. E. Lat. 45. 30. N.

ANGUMOIS, a clevelant province of France, bounded on the N. by Poutou, on the E. by Limousin and March, on the S. by Perigord, and on the W. by Saintonge. It is now included in the department of Charente.

ANGOURA, or **ANGYRA**, anciently **ANCYRA**, a town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, remarkable for its remains of antiquity; such as inscriptions, pillars, ruins of temples, &c. It is at present one of the best cities in Anatolia; its streets are full of pillars and buildings of old marble, among which are some of porphyry and jasper. The castle, which is as large as a small town, and well inhabited both by Christians and Turks, has a triple inclosure, and is built of white marble, and stone resembling porphyry. Throughout the walls of the town, which are low, and those of the houses which are generally built of unburnt brick, but especially those of the towers, antique fragments of capitals, architraves, &c. are interspersed. Angoura is computed to have 100,000 inhabitants, 90,000 of whom are Turks; (about 1000 of whom are Janissaries;) Greeks, Armenians, &c. compose the remaining 10,000. The bashaw of Angoura has an income of about 70 purses. The Armenians have several churches, besides a monastery; and the Greeks two. The country produces very good red wine, and excellent rice grows on the banks of some of the rivers. In this place, there is the finest breed of goats in the world; their hair or wool is a pure dazzling white, about nine inches long, and almost as fine as silk; a great trade is carried on in this article, and the finest stuffs, especially camlets, are made of it. All the inhabitants are employed in this manufacture. The exports of Angoura to Holland, France, and Great Britain, are about 1600 camel loads yearly. Angoura is situated 212 miles SE. of Constantinople. Several large caravans pass through this city to different places. Lon. 32. 5. E. Lat. 39. 50. N. See **ANCYRA**.

ANGOY, a kingdom of Loango, in Africa, bounded on the N. by Cacongo, and on the S. by Congo; from the former of which it is separated by the Cabinda, and from the latter by the river Zaire. It is but of small extent; but full of woods and thickets; and has no town of any note, except one called **BOMANGOY**. Its chief port is **CABINDA**, called also **Kabenda**, or **Cubenda**.

ANGRA, a city of Tercera, one of the Azores, the capital, not only of that island, but of all the rest, and the residence of the governor. It is seated on the S. side, near the middle of the longest diameter of the island, on the edge

of

of the sea. The harbour is of the form of a crescent; the extremities of which are defended by two high rocks, that run so far into the sea as to render the entrance narrow, and easily covered by the batteries on each side. From this harbour the town is said to derive its name, the word *Angra* signifying a creek, bay, or station for shipping; and this is the only convenient one among all the Azores. The opening of the port is from the E. to the SW. and, according to Frezier, it is not above 4 cables length broad, and not two of good bottom. Here ships may ride in great safety during the summer; but as soon as the winter begins, the storms are so furious, that the only safety for shipping is to put directly to sea. The town is well built and populous, it is the see of a bishop, under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Lisbon. It has five parishes, a cathedral, four monasteries, as many nunneries, besides an inquisition and bishop's court, which extends its jurisdiction over all the Azores, Flores, and Corvo. It is surrounded by a good wall, a dry ditch of great depth and breadth, and defended by a strong castle rendered famous by the imprisonment of King Alphonso VI. by his brother Peter II in 1668. Though most of the public and private buildings have a good appearance externally, they are but indifferently furnished within. At Angra are kept the royal magazines for anchors, cables, sails, and other stores. All maritime affairs are under the inspection of an officer called *Desembargador*, who hath subordinate officers and pilots for conducting ships into the harbour, or to proper watering places. The English, French, and Dutch, have each a consul residing here, though the commerce of any of these nations with the Azores is very inconsiderable, being only for wood, corn, and other provisions. Lon 27. 7. W. Lat. 38. 39. N.

ANGRA DE LOS ROYES, a town of Brazil, in the captainship of Rio de Janeiro, seated on a small bay. It has two churches and a monastery. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. It lies 36 miles from Rio de Janeiro. Lon. 41. 10. W. Lat. 22. 28. N.

ANGROGNA, } a mountainous but
ANGROGNE, } fertile district of Piedmont, accessible only at two places from the S. and E. and memorable for affording several safe retreats to the Waldenses and Albigenes; who stood

out against the power of papal tyranny, many centuries before the Reformation. Their pastors preached to them in the caves under the rocks without interruption from their persecutors.

ANGROGNI, or **ANGROGNA**, a small river which runs through the valleys of Piedmont, in the district of Angrogna.

ANGROGNE, or **ANGROGNA**, a town of Piedmont, situated in the district of Angrogna, 7 miles W. of Pignerol. Lon. 7. 15. E. Lat. 45. 0. N.

ANGSO, a castle of Upland, in Sweden.

ANGTON, a town in Sussex, near Arundel.

ANGUID, or **ANGUFD**, a desert of Tremecen, inhabited by hordes of wild Arabs, who live chiefly by plunder, and by forcing travellers to pay them a tax for what they call pas-ports, which are a kind of small flag at the end of a lance. As they raise little corn, dates, milk, wild fruits, and game, are their principal fare. They pay no tribute to the Algerines, as they acknowledge no chief but their own.

ANGUILLA, the most northerly of the Carribbee islands; it has its name from its snake-like form; and is about ten leagues in length, and three in breadth. It was first discovered by the English in 1650, when it was filled with alligators and other noxious animals, but finding the soil fruitful, and proper for raising tobacco and corn, they settled a colony on it, and imported live cattle, which have since multiplied exceedingly. But the colony not being settled under any public encouragement, each planter laboured for himself, and the island became a prey to every rapacious invader, which disheartened the inhabitants so much, that all industry was lost among them. The people of Barbadoes, and other English Carribbees, knowing the value of the soil, several of them removed to Anguilla, where they remained for many years, carrying on a profitable trade. In 1745, their militia, though not exceeding 100 men, defended a breast-work against 1000 French, who attacked them; and at last obliged them to retire, with the loss of 150 men. Since that time, the inhabitants have subsisted mostly by farming; though they still plant sugar, and the island is said to be capable of great improvements. It lies in the Atlantic Ocean, 100 miles N. of St Christopher's. Lon. 63. 10. W. Lat. 18. 15. N.

ANGUILLA.

ANGUILLA, a bank and island E. of the Great Bahama Bank, and N. of the island of Cuba. Lon. 78. 10. to 79. 30. W. Lat. 23. 30. E. to 24. 10. N.

ANGUILLARA, a district of Maritime Austria, composed of part of the late territory of Padua, containing 2 cities, and 2800 inhabitants.

ANGUILLARA, a market-town in the above district, on the N. bank of the Adige, containing near 2000 inhabitants.

ANGUILLARA, a small town of Italy, in the late patrimony of St Peter, 15 miles NW. of Rome.

ANGUILLE, a bay on the NNE. side of St John's island, in the gulph of St Lawrence.

ANGUILLE, Cape, on the W. side of Newfoundland. Lat. 47. 57. N.

ANGUS, or **FORIAR**, a county of Scotland. See **FORIAR**.

ANHALT, an island of Denmark, in North Jutland, lying in the Categate, 8 miles from the coast of Jutland, 10 from Zealand, and 7 from Holland. It is dangerous for seamen, for which reason there is a light-house erected on it.

ANHALT, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It is situated for the most part betwixt the rivers Elbe and Saal, about 60 miles in length from E. to W. and from 5 to 15 in breadth; bounded on the S. by the county of Mansfeld, 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. The house of Anhalt, from whence the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg are said to derive their original, is a very ancient family. The best genealogists deduce their origin from Berenthobaldus, who made war upon the Thuringians in the sixth century. It has produced many princes who make a great figure in the German history. Joachim Ernest, who died in 1586, left five sons, who divided the principality among them, and thus gave rise to five branches of the family of Anhalt, viz.

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|-----------------------|---|
| 1. ANHALT-BERNBURG, | } All these princes having children, and being of equal authority, they unanimously agreed to submit to the eldest of the family, who has the supreme government, which is <i>Anhalt Dessau</i> . |
| 2. ANHALT-CÖLTHIN, | |
| 3. ANHALT-DESSAU, | |
| 4. ANHALT-SCHAUMBURG, | |
| 5. ANHALT-ZIRBST, | |

san. These petty princes possess lands sufficient for their expenses, the revenues being reckoned about half a million of dollars. The tax on lands is 4 *per cent*. which, rating them at 20 years purchase, is not quite one shilling in the pound. Upon an emergency, the subjects who live in great affluence, are able to raise half a million extraordinary. The towns in these little states are not so numerous in proportion to the extent of country as in Saxony, but better peopled.

ANIAN, a barren sandy desert, lying on the east coast of Africa.

ANIANE, a town of France, in the department of Herault, at the foot of the mountains, near the river Arre. Lon. 3. 10. E. Lat. 42. 15. N.

ANJENGO, a small town and factory, with a fort, on the coast of Malabar, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, belonging to the East India Company. About a pistol bot from the back of the fort, runs a rivar, which, beside being a security to the factory, adds much to the agreeable situation of the place. This settlement supplies our East India Company with pepper, cardamoms, &c; and gives intelligence to our ships touching here from Europe, or from any part of India. Lon. 76. 1. E. Lat. 7. 0. N.

ANIMALLY, a town of the Peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, 18 miles S. of Coimbatore. Lon. 77. 10. E. Lat. 10. 30. N.

ANJOU, a co-devant province of France, which, in conjunction with the late provinces of Maine and Touraine, now forms the 4 departments of Maine, Sarthe, Maine and Loire, and Indre and Loire. It was bounded by Touraine, Poitou, Bretagne, and Maine; and extended 70 miles in length, and in breadth 60. Through it run 3 navigable rivers; the Loire, which divides it into two parts; the Vienne, the Tone, the Maine, and the Sarthe. The air is temperate, and the country agreeably diversified with hills and meadows. There are 55 forests of oak trees mixed with beech. It produces white wine, wheat, barley, rye, oats, pease, beans, flax, hemp, walnuts, chesnuts, cyder, and fruit trees of all kinds, and pasture proper for horses. Its greatest riches consist in cows, oxen, and sheep. There are several coal and iron mines; quarries of marble and of slate; as well as of white stone, proper for building, on the side of the Loire.

Loire. It has also several saltpetre works, and some glass-houses. The remarkable towns, besides Angers the capital, are Saumur, Brisac, Pons de Cea, La Fleche, and Beaufort.

ANKAM, a river of England, in Lincolnshire, noted for its fine cels. It falls into the Humber, and is navigable for sloops as far as Glandfordbridge.

ANKER, a river in Warwickshire, which falls into the Tame, at Tamworth.

ANKERDEN, a village in Worcestershire, on the borders of Herefordsh.

ANKERTON, a small town in Oxfordshire, NW. of Banbury.

ANKERWICK, a village in Buckinghamshire, on the Thames.

ANN, ST., a town of New Brunswick, and the present seat of Government, situated on the river St John, 80 miles above the city of St John.

ANNA, a province of Arabia Deserta, and the name of one of the 3 principalities into which it is divided.

ANNA, one of the chief cities of the above principality, formerly a noted market town, situated on the W. bank of the Euphrates, in a fruitful and pleasant soil, 130 miles W. of Bagdad, and 12^o SSW. of Mousol. It has two streets, which are divided by the river. That on the Mesopotamia side is about two miles long, but thinly peopled, and by none but tradesmen; that on the opposite side is about 6 miles in length, and it is there that the principal inhabitants dwell. Every house has a lot of ground belonging to it, loaded with fruit trees, bearing lemons, oranges, citrons, quinces, figs, dates, pomegranates, olives, &c. Some of the fat grounds are sown with corn and other grain, which yield likewise considerable crops. This city is one of the great thoroughfares for the caravans passing to and from Aleppo, Tripoli, Damascus, Bagdad, &c. but it is with great difficulty that the Turkish aga, and the janissaries, who are kept here, can levy the tribute imposed by the Turks on all the commodities carried through it. It is the common rendezvous of all the robbers which infest the Desert. Lon. 41. 35. E. Lat. 33. 30. N.

ANNA MOROSINA, ST., an opulent village of Italy, in the district of Citadella.

ANNA, ST., a fortified town of Russia, situated on the Don, in a marshy country. It is well built, and the streets are broad and straight.

ANNABERG, a town in Saxony, famous for its warm baths. Its silver mines

were formerly very productive. Lon. 13. 6. E. Lat. 53. 33. N.

ANNACLOY, a small village of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on a branch of Strangford Lake.

ANNACOTTY, a village of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, 19 m. from Dublin.

ANNADORN, 1. a river of Ireland, in the county of Down, which falls into the inner bay of Dundrum: 2. a village, seated near the source of the river.

ANNAGH, a village of Ireland, in the county of Coke, near Chaleville. It has a considerable linen manufacture.

ANNAUGH, a small island on the W. coast of Ireland, 5 miles in circumference, between the isle of Achill and the mainland of the county of Mayo. Lon. 9. 39. W. Lat. 53. 5^o N.

ANNALONG, a village of Ireland, in the county of Down, and barony of Mourne, 69 miles from Dublin.

ANNAMOORA, one of the Friendly Islands, in the South Sea. It was discovered by Tasman, in 1643; and visited by Captain Cook, in 1774 and 1777. It is well cultivated in many places. The plantations of yams and plantains are very extensive, and often inclosed with neat fences of reeds. The bread fruit and cocoa trees are interspersed with latic order, but generally near the habitations of the natives; and the other parts of the island, especially towards the sea, are covered with trees and bushes of a luxuriant growth. The inhabitants are friendly and hospitable, but addicted to pilfering from their European visitors. Lon. about 187. 0. E. Lat. 20. 0. S.

ANNAN, a river of Scotland, which rises about 4 miles N. of Moffat, in that remarkable hill which also gives rise to the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Euan, In its course through Annandale, it is joined by the Moffat, the Milk, and several other rivulets, and falls into the Solway Frith, about 6 miles from Hoddom. It abounds with salmon, trouts, eels, roaches, parrs, &c.

ANNAN, an ancient royal borough in Dumfries-shire, and capital of the district of Annandale, situated near the mouth of the above river. It received its charter from Robert Bruce, and that family had a fine castle here, the ruins of which remain. The town contains about 1620 inhabitants, who have some trade in wine; and from this place about 15,000 bolls of corn are annually exported. Vessels of about 250 tons can

come within half a mile of the town; and of 60 as high as the bridge; which consists of 5 arches, defended by a gateway. A fabric for carding and spinning cotton has lately been erected. The revenue of the burgh arising from fisheries, tolls, and feu-duties, is about 300l. Sterling per annum. Lon. 3. 4. W. Lat. 55. 0. N. The parish of Annan is about 8 miles long, and from 1 to 3 broad. The surface is generally level, and the soil fertile. The sides of the Annan, and the elevated parts of the parish, are adorned with tracts of planting. Limestone, granite, and freestone, are abundant. The population of the country part of the parish in 1801, was 795.

ANNANDALE, a stewartry or district of Dumfries, of which Lochmaben castle was formerly the chief fortalice, is a fertile vale, 24 miles long, and about 11 miles broad. It was formerly a lordship under the Bruces, who took their title from it. Upon the death of David II. in 1371, it fell into the hands of Randolph, Earl of Murray, and went with his sister Agnes, to the Dunbars, Earls of March, after their forfeiture it went to the Douglasses, who also lost it by similar conduct. It is now a marquisate, belonging to the family of Johnstone. From its vicinity to England, and the continual incursions and predatory wars of the borderers, the greatest part of it was uncultivated and common; but within the last 30 years, all these wastes and commons have been divided and cultivated, and the country has assumed a new appearance; which may also, in a great measure, be ascribed to the improvement made in the roads, particularly in the great western road from Edinburgh to London by Moffat, Grannay, and Carlisle, running through this vale. Annandale formed a part of the Roman province of Valentia; and Severus's wall ending here, it abounds in Roman stations and antiquities. The camps at Birrens in Middlebie, and on the hill of Burnswark, are still entire, and the remains of a military road are visible in different parts of the country. The ruins of the house or castle of Auchincloss, once the seat of Randolph, the regent, covers about an acre of ground, which may convey an idea of the plan and strength of the building. The ancient castle of Couploun, formerly belonging to the Murrays, is still in a tolerable state of preservation; but except

this castle and that of Hoddum, most of the other old fortalices and towers are now taken down, or in ruins.

ANNANO, a fort of Italy, seated on the Tanaro, in the Milanese. Lon. 8. 30. E. Lat. 41. 40. N.

ANNAPOLIS, the chief town of Maryland, and county of Arundel, N. America, formerly known by the name of the *Severn*, which title was abolished in 1694, when it was made a port-town, and the residence of a collector and naval officer. It is of little note in the commercial world, the inhabitants of this quarter living on their plantations for the greater part of the year. Annapolis may, however, be termed a wealthy and genteel city. The houses are generally large and elegant. The state-house is the noblest building of the kind in the United States; it stands in the centre of the city from which the streets verge in every direction. St John's college was instituted here in 1784, and with Washington college in Chester, constitutes one university, named the University of Maryland. Annapolis lies on Chesapeake Bay at the mouth of the Severn, 50 miles E. by N. of Washington, and 35 S. of Baltimore. Lon. 78. 10. W. Lat. 39. 25. N.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, a town of Nova Scotia, seated in the bay of Fundy; and, though a mean place, was formerly the capital of the province. It has one of the finest harbours in America, capable of containing 1000 vessels at anchor in the utmost security. The place is also protected by a fort and garrison. There is a trade carried on here by the Indians with furs, which they exchange for European goods. Lon. 61. 5. W. Lat. 45. 13. N.

ANNAPOLIS, a river of Nova Scotia, which rises in the E. near the head waters of the small rivers which fall into the basin of Menis. It runs into the Bay of Fundy, through the basin of its own name north of Royal Annapolis. It is navigable for ships of any burden 10 miles, and for those of 100 tons and under 15. The tide flows up 50 miles.

ANNAPOLIS, a county on the above river adjoining to King's county, having 3 townships, namely Wilmot, Granville, and Annapolis. The chief towns, Claie and Monkton.

ANN ARUNDEL, a county in Maryland, situated between Patasee and Patuxent, rivers. Chief town ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAT

ANNAT or **CAMBUS**, a small river in Perthshire, which joins the Teith at Kilmanock church, remarkable for its romantic scenery.

ANN, CAPE, the point of land in Gloucester, America, which forms the N. side of Massachusetts Bay. Lon. 70. 17. W. Lat. 42. 45. N.

ANN FORT, in the state of New York, on Wood Creek which falls into Lake Champlain near Skenesborough. It lies about 7 miles SW. by S. from Skenesborough Fort, and 12 NE. by N. from Fort Edward on Hudson's river.

ANN, ST., a lake in Upper Canada, N. of Lake Superior. Its NE. point lies in Lon. 88. 0. W. Lat. 50. 0. N.

ANN, ST., the chief town of the province of Parana in Paraguay, S. America.

ANNE'S CHAPEL, ST., a village in Devonshire near Barnstaple.

ANNE'S HILL, ST., a village in Surrey, near Chertsey.

ANN'S, ST., a village in Essex, near Chelmsford.

ANNECY, a city of France, in the department of Mount Blanc, seated on the banks of the lake Annecy, 70 miles S. of Geneva, and 22 NE. of Chambery. There are piazzas in most of the streets, which shelter the inhabitants from rain. It has several collegiate and parish churches, as well as convents for men and women. Lon. 6. 12. E. Lat. 45. 53. N.

ANNEY, a lake in the department of Mount Blanc, 9 miles long, and 4 broad; from which runs several rivulets that flow through the city Annecy, and afterwards unite and form the river Siar.

ANNLNBURG, a castle of Courland.

ANNESKEY, a small town of Nottinghamshire, near Sturwood Forest.

ANNISLEY, a village in Staffordshire, one mile from the Dove.

ANNET, one of the Scilly isles. It is uninhabited; but, at low water, the foundations of ruined habitations are visible, which are supposed to have been destroyed by the sea. There are some druidical remains upon it.

ANN-GROVE, a village near Cork.

ANN-LITTLE, a small town in Hampshire, near Wherivil.

ANNOBON, a small island of Africa, on the coast of Loango, belonging to the Portuguese; so called from its being discovered on new year's day. Here are two high mountains, the tops of which being continually covered with clouds,

on occasion frequent rains. On the SE. of the island are two rocks; one of which is low, and upon a level with the surface of the sea; the other higher and larger; both dangerous in the night to shipping; but between them the channel is deep and clear. On the same side of the island is a convenient watering place, at the foot of a rivulet, which tumbles from the mountains; but the road on the NW. side is difficult and dangerous, though most frequented by ships who have no intention of touching upon the continent. In either place it is difficult to take in a sufficient quantity of water, on account of the violent breakings of the sea, and a stone intrenchment erected by the negroes, from which they annoy all strangers that attempt to land. The best road for shipping lies on the NE. side, where they may anchor in 7, 10, 13, or 16 fathoms, on a fine sand close to the land, opposite to the village, which according to La Croix, contains above 100 houses, and is surrounded by a parapet. The climate is wholesome, and the island is well watered by pleasant brooks, and fresh water springs, which, however, at the new and full moons, or very high tides, acquire a blackishness. The banks of the rivulets are covered with palms, whence the inhabitants extract their wine by incision. The valleys produce Turkey corn, rice, millet, yam, potatoes, &c. and afford pasture for abundance of oxen, sheep, goats, &c. Poultry and fish also abound here; but the only mercantile production is cotton. Most of these dwellings are earthen huts. In the whole island there are only two of wood, which belong to the Portuguese. The women wear only a piece of linen wrapt under the stomach, and falling down in the form of a petticoat, or wide apron, to the knees; and the men a linen girdle round the loins, with a small flap before. The women carry their children on their backs, and suckle them over the shoulder. All the inhabitants are subject to the Portuguese governor; but the negroes have their own chief subordinate to him. They are all rigid Catholics, having either compelled or persuaded by the Portuguese to embrace that faith. Lon. 5. 10. E. Lat. 1. 50. S.

ANNOCK, a small river in Ayrshire, which separates the united parishes of Dregghorn and Percietown, from those

of the road Stewartown.

ANNONAY, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche, seated at the confluence of the Cancez and Deumes, 12 miles SW. of Vienne. A great paper manufactory is carried on here, where M. Montgolfier, the proprietor, it is said, first discovered ratched air balloons.

ANNONE, a fort of Italy, in Montserrat, on the borders of the Milanese; seated on the Tanaro, 9 miles E. from Asti. Lon. 28. 14. E. Lat. 44. 28. N.

ANNOT, a small city of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. Lon. 7. 0. E. Lat. 44. 4. N.

ANNOSI, a province of the island of Madagascar, lying between Lat. 23. 18. and 26. S. It is watered by many rivers, most of which run into the *Franchere*, *Ranewette*, or *Innouw*, which springs in a mountain called *Manghage*, and discharges itself into the sea in Lat. 25. 18. S. The mouth of this river is often stopped, and the course to the sea interrupted, unless kept open by the overflowing of great rains and high tides. The water runs salt one league above the mouth, particularly where it has a rice communication with the sea. A lake called *Zimboze*, is formed at the mouth, half a league wide, with depth sufficient for any ship. Next in bigness to the Franchere is the Manghasa, which springs from a mountain called *Silvava*, and falling into the sea, forms a creek, where large ships may ride at anchor. Crocodiles breed in these and all the other rivers of the island. Between the two rivers above mentioned lies Cape St Romain, half a mile distant from the mouth of the Franchere, and which runs from the NW. 6 or 7 leagues into the sea. When the cape is passed, the coast forms a great bay in the shape of a cross, which extends to the mouth of the river called *Uen Panuge*, or *Pitorah*. In the middle of this bay the land runs out, and almost forms a peninsula, called *Tholowat*. Fort Dauphin lies to the N. of the peninsula, and Port Dauphin over against it. This province has several other peninsulas and small islands belonging to it. The country is beautiful; abounds in fruit trees; is fertile in pasture for cattle; and, if carefully cultivated, would produce all the necessaries of life. It is surrounded by high mountains, which are covered with wood and shrubs; but about 4 miles distant from Fort Dauphin, the adja-

cent hills are quite destitute of verdure.

ANOWTHAM, a village in the county of Cornwall.

ANSAUVILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 5 miles SSE. of Breteuil.

ANSE, an ancient town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, 10 miles N. of Lyons, 25 S. by W. of Macon, and 10 W. of Trevous. Lon. 4. 50. E. Lat. 45. 55. N.

ANSIDE, a district of Entre-deux-côtes-Minho

ANSIKO, or **ANSICO**, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the W. by the river Umbre which runs into the Zaire, the kingdom of Wangui, and the Ambos which border on Loango; on the N. by some deserts of Nubia; and on the S. by Songo and Sordis, provinces of Congo. Here are great numbers of wild beasts, as lions, rhinoceroses, &c. and men still more savage. The king of Aniko, or great Mocco, commands 13 kingdoms, and is esteemed the most powerful monarch in Africa. The inhabitants of Angola have a tradition, that this is the proper country of the Gargans, who came originally from Sierra Leona.

ANSLO, or **ONSLO**, a sea-port town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, 100 miles N. of Gottenburgh, with a bishop's see, under the Bp. of Drontheim. The supreme court of justice is held here for Norway. It is seated on a bay of the name. Lon. 10. 14. E. Lat. 50. 24. N.

ANSON, a county of N. Carolina, in the district of Fayette.

ANSON, a town of Cambada in Malacca. The houses are said to be built all of marble.

ANSPACH, a margravate of Franconia in Germany; bounded on the N. by the bishoprics of Wurtzburg and Bamberg, stretching on the W. by the earldoms of Hothach and Oeting, with the bishopric of Archstat, on the S. and the palatinate of Bavaria and the territory of Nuremberg on the E. The country is fruitful, and interspersed with woods, which render it agreeable for hunting. The chief towns are Anspach, Kreglm, Swasbach, Kreilsheim, Rot, and Wasser Truding.

ANSPACH, a river of Franconia, which runs through the margravate.

ANSPACH, the capital of the margravate, is a small but pretty walled town, very well built, and has several churches.

In the palace there is a fine cabinet of curiosities. It is seated on the Ampach, 25 miles SW. of Nurnberg. Lon. 10. 42. E. Lat. 19. 14. N.

ANSTEL, a small town of Cornwall, between Bodmin and Grampond.

ANSTLEY, the name of 4 villages; viz. 1. in Hampshire, near Alton; 2. in Leicestershire, near Ghyby; 3. in Sussex, near Lewes; and, 4. in Warwickshire, near Coventry.

ANSTRUTHER, EASTER, a royal burgh of Scotland, which now appears a small fishing village, situated on the SE. coast of Fife, 26 miles NE. from Edinburgh. It has a custom-house and a new quay; and since 1768 the tonnage has increased from 80 to 1400. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. It has also a thread manufacture. The parish is small, and the soil sandy. Population about 1000.

ANSTRUTHER WESTER, a royal burgh of Scotland, on the SE. coast of Fife, about 25 miles from Edinburgh. Its charter of erection are dated 1551 and 1584. It suffered much during the civil wars in 1615; as well as by frequent inundations of the sea, which choaked up the harbour, washed away the bulwarks, and rendered many of the houses uninhabitable. This burgh is governed by 3 bailies, a treasurer, and any number of councillors, between 6 and 11. Before the Union, the two Anstruthers had 23 ships, and 30 fishing boats; whereas in 1764, there were only 3 ships of 10 tons burden, and 5 boats, belonging to both. In 1792, there were 20 ships and 91 men employed by the two towns. The towns have 3 fairs, on the first Tuesday after the 11th of April, 11th July, and 12th November. Lon. 2. 25. W. Lat. 56. 20. N. The parish contains about 550 acres; and the inhabitants follow the most approved modes of husbandry. Population about 100.

ANSLEY, two villages; viz. 1. in Devonshire, near S. Moulton; 2. in Wiltshire, near Wadour Castle.

ANTA, or ANTI, a small kingdom on the Gold Coast of Africa, extending about ten leagues in length. The country is covered with large trees, among which stand a number of fine villages. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the face of the country beautiful. The air is also much more salubrious than in other places of the Gold Coast; it being observed by all writers, that the number of deaths here bears no proportion

to that of any other part of the coasts of Guinea. The country contains several flourishing villages.

ANTAVARE, a province of the island of Madagascar, lying about 21. 50. S. lat. and bounded by the province and cape of Manousa. The greatest part of it is watered by the river Minanzari, whose source is in the red mountains of Ambohitsmaner.

ANTE, a river of France, in the cidevant province of Normandy, which rises beyond Folaize, and after a course of 4 miles falls into the Voe.

ANTEQUIRA, a handsome town of Spain, anciently called *Sagilum*, in Granada, divided into the Upper and Lower parts. The Upper is seated on a hill, and has a castle. The Lower stands in a fertile plain, and is watered by a great number of brooks. There is a large quantity of salt in the mountains; and five miles from the town, a spring famous for the cure of the gravel. The remains of the temple, whence the Romans drew immense quantities of gold and silver, are still to be seen. It is situated 12. N. of Malaga. Lon. 1. 40. W. Lat. 36. 51. N.

ANTEQUIRA, a town of America, in New Spain, in the province of Guanaqua, 75 miles SE. of Guanaxaca.

ANTER-CRISTIFR, a village in Northumberland, near Learmouth.

ANTHONY, the name of 6 English villages; viz. 1. EAST, and 2. WEST, in Cornwall, near Saltash; 3. EAST, and 4. WEST, near Falmouth; 5. in St. Merrey, near Helston-Downs, in Cornwall; and, 6. in Somersetshire, 8 miles from Somerton.

ANTHONY'S FALL, ST, a grand cataract of the Mississippi, 10 miles NW. of the mouth of St. Pierre, in lat. 44. 50. N. The whole river, 270 yards wide, falls perpendicularly above 30 feet. The rapids below, for a space of 300 yards, render the descent considerably greater; so that when viewed at a distance, they appear to be higher than they really are. It is remarkable that these falls are approached without the least obstruction from any intervening hill or precipice.

ANTHONY'S KILL, a western branch of Hudson river, in North America. Its mouth is 7 miles above that of Mohawk river, with which likewise it communicates at the E. end of Long Lake.

ANTHONY'S NOSE, a point of land on Hudson river, in New York, from which, to Fort Montgomery, on the opposite side,

side, a large boom and chain was extended in the American war, which cost 70,000l. Sterling. It was partly destroyed and partly carried away, by Sir Henry Clinton, in 1777.

ANTIBARI, a town of European Turkey, situated upon a hill, on the Adriatic coast. It has a harbour at the foot of the hill, but it is thinly peopled.

ANTIBES, a sea-port of France, in the department of Var, defended by a strong castle, situated 15 miles from Nice, on the Mediterranean. The adjacent grounds, produce excellent fruit. Lon. 7. 5. E. Lat. 43. 25. N.

ANTICOSTI, a barren uninhabited island in the mouth of the river St Lawrence. Lon. 64. 16. W. Lat. from 49. to 52. N.

ANTICIAM CREEK, a river in Maryland, which rises by several sources in Pennsylvania, and falls into the Patowmack, 3 miles SSE. from *Sharpsburg*, after working several mill, and forges in its course.

ANTIGNE, a town of France, in the department of Vienne.

ANTIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Cher.

ANTIGUA, or **ASTIGO**, one of the Antilles or Caribbee Islands, situated 60 miles E. of St Christopher's, and 40 N. of Guadaloupe. It is about 20 miles long and as many broad, and 50 in circumference; and is reckoned the largest of all the British Leeward Islands, containing about 70,000 acres of ground. It is the seat of the governor-general of these islands. Antigua having no rivers, and but few springs, or such as are brackish, the inhabitants are obliged to preserve the rain water in cisterns. The air is not so wholesome as in the neighbouring islands. Antigua is very subject to hurricanes; but has excellent harbours, particularly *English harbour*, which is capable of receiving the largest man of war in the navy. It has also a dock-yard, supplied with stores and conveniences for repairing and careening ships. The principal trade, however, is carried on in the harbour of St John's, the capital, situated in the NW. part of the island, which has water sufficiently deep for merchant vessels. The town of St John's was once in a very flourishing condition as may be judged by the loss sustained at the fire in 1769, which was estimated at no less than 400,000l. This island was first attempted to be settled by Sir Thomas Warner, about

the same time with St Christopher's and Nevis; but no establishment took place till it was granted by Charles II. to Lord Willoughby, then governor of Barbadoes, who settled a colony upon it in the space of a few years. In a short time, it became again the public property. It raises, at present, about 16,000 hogsheads of sugar. The number of white inhabitants is reckoned at about 10,000. It is divided into 5 parishes, viz. 1. St John's town; 2. Falmouth; 3. Porham; 4. Bridgetown, on the S. side; and, 5. St Peter's, which is no town, but lies almost in the centre of the island. Lon. 62. 10. W. Lat. 17. 30. N.

ANTILIBANUS, a mountain of Cælo-Syria, which bounds it on the S., running parallel with Libanus; they both begin a little above the sea, Libanus near Tripolis, Antilibanus at Sidon; and both terminate near the mountains of Arabia, which run to the N. of Damascus, and the mountains of Tracontis, and there end in other mountains. In the scriptures no distinction is made between Libanus and Antilibanus, both being denominated by the common name *Libanus*.

ANTILLES, or **ANTILLIS**, the French name for the **CARRIBBE** islands.

ANTINGHAM, a village of Norfolk, near Reppis.

ANTIO, a fortified town of Italy, situated on a promontory in the middle of the papal division, and in the republican department of Cincimo, so called from the ancient city of Antium, the ruins of which cover a large track of land in the vicinity.

ANTIOCA, a small island in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia, subject to his Sardinian majesty.

ANTIOCH, a city of Syria, in Asia, built on the river Orontes, by Seleucus Nicator, founder of the Syro-Macedonian empire, who made it his capital. It stood about 15 or 20 miles from the place where the Orontes falls into the Mediterranean, being equally distant from Constantmople and Alexandria in Egypt, that is, about 700 miles from each. This was the city mentioned, Acts, xi. 19. 27. It is now called *Antakiah*, and is no more than a ruinous town, where houses built with mud, straw, and narrow narrow streets, exhibit every appearance of misery and wretchedness. These houses are situated on the southern bank of the Orontes, at the extremity of an old decayed bridge: they are covered to the south by

a mountain; upon the slope of which is a wall built by the crusaders. The distance between the present town and this mountain is about 400 yards; the intervening space is occupied by gardens and heaps of rubbish, but present nothing interesting. We no longer hear at Antioch, either of the Grove, or Daphne, or of the voluptuous scenes of which it was the theatre. The plain of Antioch, though an excellent soil, is uncultivated, and abandoned to the Turkomanus; but the hills on this side of the Orontes, opposite Serkin, abound in plantations of figs and olives, vines, and mulberry trees, which are planted in a quincunx, a thing uncommon in Turkey, and exhibit a landscape worthy our finest provinces. Seleucus Nicator, when he founded Antioch, built at the mouth of the Orontes, on the northern bank, a large and well fortified city, which bore his name, but of which at present not a single habitation remains: nothing is to be seen but heaps of rubbish, and works in the adjacent rock, which prove that this was once a place of considerable importance. In the sea also may be perceived the traces of two piers, which are indications of an ancient port, now choaked up. The inhabitants of this country go thither to fish, and call the name of the place *Sou-antia*. Antioch is situated 30 miles S. of Scanderoun, 10 SW. of Aleppo, and 15 E. of the Mediterranean. Lon. 36. 45. E. Lat. 37. 17. N.

ANTIOCH, the capital of Pisidia, where Paul and Barnabus, permitted by the ruler of the Jewish synagogue, preached the gospel, till the Jews raised a persecution against them: Acts, xiii. 14-50.

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

ANTIOCHIA, a small town of Popayam, in Terra Firma, S. America, 15 leagues from St Foy.

ANTIOCHIA, the name of about 11 ancient towns in different parts of Asia, most of them now extinct.

ANTIPAROS, an island in the Archipelago, opposite to Paros, in a western direction, from which it is separated by a strait about 7 miles broad. It is the *Olaros* or *Olaros*, mentioned by Roman authors; and was, according to Heracles Ponticus, as quoted by Stephanius, first peopled by a Phœnician colony from Sidon. According to Mr Tournefort's account, it is about 16

miles in circumference, producing a little wine and cotton, with as much corn as is necessary for the maintaining of 80 or 70 families, who live together in a village at one end of the island, and are mostly Maltese and French corsairs. It is remarkable for a subterraneous cavern or grotto, accounted one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world. The grotto is a cavern of 120 yards wide, and 11; long, and seems about 60 yards high in most places. It is an immense arch, almost all over lined with fine and bright chrystallized white marble; long icicles, of which some of them ten feet long, are suspended from the roof and sides of the cavern. When the grotto is illuminated by torches, it exhibits a most delightful representation of trees, flowers, rivers, pillars, and almost every assemblage that an exuberant imagination can form.

ANTIPATRIS, a town of Palestine, anciently called Caphar Saba, according to Josephus, but named Antipatris by Herod the Great, in honour of his father Antipater. It was situated in a pleasant valley; near the mountains, in the road from Jerusalem to Casarea, 4 miles from the former, 26 from the latter, and 17 from Joppa, according to Josephus.

ANTI-RHOËS, a small island in the harbor of Alexandria.

ANTIVARI, a strong fortified town of Albania, in European Turkey, seated on a rock in the Adriatic sea. It was taken from the Venetians by the Turks, in 1573. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and lies 10 miles W. of Dulcigna. Lon. 19. 40. E. Lat. 42. 10. N.

ANTIVETREA, a subdivision of New Castile, in S. America, situated S. of Cathagena.

ANTOINT, ST, a town of France, in the department of Here, containing a celebrated abbey, seated among the mountains, 13 miles E. of Lyons. Lon. 5. 15. E. Lat. 47. 43. N.

ANTONGIL, a huge bay in the island of Madagascar, which is a safe anchorage for shipping.

ANTONIA, ST, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, whose fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the river Aveiron. Lon. 0. 55. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

ANTONIO, a town of Italy, in the Modenese. It formed part of the Italian republic, in the dep. of the Appenines.

ANTONIO, a town of N. America, in the province of Navarre, situated on a river,

river which flows SW. into the Gulph of California.

ANTONIO, ST, a Dutch fort in Axim, on the gold coast of Africa. It stands on a high rock, which projects into the sea in the form of a peninsula; and is so environed by rocks and dangerous shoals, as to be inaccessible to an enemy but by land, where it is fortified by a parapet, draw-bridge, and two batteries of heavy cannon. Besides this, it has a battery towards the sea. The garrison is usually composed of 25 white men, and an equal number of negroes, under the command of a serjeant. It is maintained at the expense of the West India Company.

ANTONIO, ST, a mountain of Spain.

ANTONIO, ST, a sea port of Biscay.

ANTONIO, ST, one of the Cape de Verd islands, separated from St Vincent's by a navigable channel, 15 miles broad. On the north side, it has a good road for shipping, with a collection of fresh water, rising from springs. The island stretches from NE. to SW. and is filled with mountains; one of which is of so extraordinary a height, as to be compared with the Peak of Teneriffe: its top is constantly covered with snow, and, notwithstanding the clearness of the sky, is generally hid in clouds. There is produced a variety of fruits, oranges, lemons, palms, melons, &c. and some sugar canes. The potatoes and melons are particularly excellent. But, amidst all this plenty, the inhabitants live in the most wretched poverty. They are in number about 500, chiefly negroes, under the Portuguese. Lon. 0. 26. E. Lat. 18. 4. N.

ANTONIO, CAPR ST, the most western point of the island of Cuba. Lon. 85. 30. W. Lat. 22. 15. N.

ANTONIO DE CABO, ST, a town of Brazil, in the province of Pernambuco, situated near Cape St Augustine, and 30 miles SSW. of Olinda, famous for its sugars. Lon. 30. 22. W. Lat. 8. 34. S.

ANTONIO DE SUGHTEPCI, ST, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala, 70 miles W. by N. of Guatimala. Lon. 93. 5. W. Lat. 15. 0. N.

ANTONIO, ST, the capital of the province of *Apachuera*, in New Mexico.

ANTONIO, ST, a town on the river Hondo, in Mexico.

ANTONIO, ST, a town of New Mexico, on the W. side of the Rio Bravo, below St Georgia.

ANTONOWOSKOI GORKA, a vil-

lage of Novogorod, in Russia, with a convent.

ANTON'S KLOSTER, ST, a town in Russia.

ANTRAIN, a town of France, in the department of Isle and Vilaine, seated on the Cenesion, on the borders of the ci-devant province of Normandy, 15 miles S. of Avranches. Lon. 1. 42. E. Lat. 48. 57. N.

ANTRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, and the most northerly one in the island. It is bounded by that of Down on the SE., those of Tyrone and Londonderry on the W. (from which last it is separated by the river Bann), part of Arragh on the S. St George's Channel on the E. and the Deu-Caledonian Ocean on the N. Its greatest length is about 46 miles, and its greatest breadth about 27. The number of acres it contains, plantation measure, are computed at 483,000, which are divided among 56 parishes. Though the country is much encumbered with bogs and marshes, yet it enjoys a pretty good air, and is well peopled, chiefly with Protestants. Where it is free from bogs, the soil is fruitful. Certain narrow valleys, called *glens*, beging here, and running a great way along the coast, belonged formerly to the Bishops, noblemen of Scotland. Another tract, near this, called the *Rewin*, belonging anciently to the Macgalkers, but now to the McDonnells, earls of Antrim. Upon the coast of this county are the promontories called by Ptolemy, *Bologavonia*, *Fenacumoni*, and *Boracum*, now *Fair Foreland*, *Kaw'shead*, and *St Helen's head*. The river, styled by the same author *Fulca*, and now *Greagh*, runs through this county. Antrim contains two remarkable natural curiosities; viz. the GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, and LAUGH NEAGH, which see. The linen manufacture is carried on very extensively in this county. It sends two members to the Imperial parliament.

ANTRIM, the capital of the county of that name, is seated at the N. end of Lough Neagh, about six miles from the mouth of the bay, having a good road before it, with a pier near the place, within which vessels lie dry at low water. It lies 13 miles W. from Carrickfeigus, and 81 N. from Dublin, was anciently a borough of great consequence, as appears from the mayor's being admiral of a considerable extent of coast, as well in Down as in this county: the corporation enjoying the customs paid by

by all vessels within those bounds, the creeks of Bangor and Belfast only excepted. This grant the crown re-purchased, and transferred the custom-house to Belfast, to which it is now much inferior, both in size and trade. At Antrim is a seat with noble demesnes, and beautiful and highly cultivated lands, of the Earl of Massareene. Lon. 6 26. W. Lat. 54. 45. N.

ANTRIM, a township of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, 75 m NW. of Boston, containing 528 inhabitants.

ANTROBUS, a village in Cheshire, near Bucklow.

ANTRON, a village in Cornwall, near Helston Downs.

ANTRUM, a mountain of the Swiss Alps, on the Vallais, by which there is a passage from the Valais into the valley of Antona, in the Milanese.

ANTWERP, a city in the ci-devant Austrian Netherlands, now the capital of the French department of Deux Nèthes. It lies in a low marshy ground on the Scheldt, 24 miles N. from Brussels, 22 NE. of Ghent, and 64 S. of Amsterdam. This city is large and well built, containing 12 squares, and above 200 streets, all straight and broad, especially that called the *Mere*, in which six coaches can go abreast. Most of the houses are of free-stone, and have an air of antiquity, being high, with courts before and gardens behind. At the head of the *Mere* is a crucifix of brass 83 feet high. The cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, with one of the finest steeples in the world, the staid-house, and the exchange, are magnificent structures: the latter, which cost 300,000 crowns, is the first building of that kind in Europe, and on its model the exchanges of London and Amsterdam are built. Its pillars are all of blue marble, and carved, but each in a different manner. This city is the see of a bishop, who, as abbot of St Bernard, is the second prelate of Brabant. The bishopric is of great extent, and no city in the Netherlands has so many and so fine churches as this. The city is environed with a fine wall, planted with rows of trees on each side, with walks between, broad enough for two coaches to go abreast; and is also defended by a very strong, large, regular citadel, in form of a pentagon, erected by the Duke of Alva in 1568. The navigation of the Scheldt having been stopt by the treaty of Munster, in 1648, the trade of Antwerp was

almost annihilated; and, a few years since, the citadel was the only object of view on the adjoining banks; but now merchants, factors, &c. meet there in the river, to survey the shipping in the river. Lon. 4. 15. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

ANVEILER, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, seated on the Quich, above Lüttich.

ANVERS-LE-HAMON, a town of France in the department of Sarthe. Lon. 0. 29. E. Lat. 47. 43. N.

ANVILLE, or MILLER'S TOWN, in Dauphine county, Pennsylvania, at the head of Tulpohek creek, and on the canal between the Susquehanna and Schuylkill, 65 miles WNW. of Philadelphia.

ANWEILER. See ANVEILER.

ANWICK, a parish in Lincolnshire.

ANWICK, in Northumberland. See ALNWICK.

ANWOTH, a parish of Scotland, in the shire of Fife, 6½ miles long, and 3½ broad, situated on the sea coast, mountainous and hilly, yet fertile. Population in 1801, 637.

ANY, a small village of Ireland, 12 miles SE of Lanch, in the province of Munster.

ANZERMA, a province of S. America, where there are gold mines: a town in that province, seated on the Cocu. Lon. 79 20. W. Lat. 4. 58. N.

ANZI, a small town in Naples.

ANZUQUI, a town in the island of Japan, and district of Yomie, upon the Bay of Meaco.

AONIA, a part of ancient Bœotia.

AONIAN MOUNT, the hill Parnassus, fabled to have been the residence of the Muses.

AOREIDH, a river. See ARAY.

AORNUS, a province. See BIJORE.

AORNUS, a lake. See AVERNUS.

AOST, } a territory of Piedmont
AOSTI, } which has the title of a
AOSTA, } duchy. It is a valley 50 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.

AOSTA, or AOST, a town of Piedmont, capital of the above district, and a bishop's see. 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. Lon. 7. 29. E. Lat. 45. 38. N.

AOUSTE, a town of France, in the AOSTE,

department of Drome, situated on the river Drome, 15 miles SE. of Valence.

APACHERA, a province of New Mexico, whose capital is St Fe, in Lon. 104. W. Lat. 36. 50. N.

APAFALVA, a village in Transylvania.

APALACHES, or ST MARK'S RIVER, rises in the country of the Semnose Indians, in East Florida, in Lat. 31. 30 N. and, after a course of 135 miles, falls into Apalachy Bay, 15 m. below St Marks.

APALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, more properly called the ALLEGANY MOUNTAINS, which see.

APALACHICOLA, a river in North America, between E. and W. Florida, which rises in the Allegany mountains, in the Cherokee country. From its source, to the mouth of Flint river, a distance of 300 miles, it is called *Chata-Uche*. Flint river falls into it from the NE. in lat. 31° N. From thence it runs near 80 miles, and falls into the bay of Apalachy, in the Gulph of Mexico, at Cape Blazee.

APALACHICOLA, or APALACHUCCLA, the capital of the Creek or Muscogulge confederacy. It is sacred to peace; no captives are put to death, or human blood spilt in it; and when ageneral peace is proposed, deputies from all the towns in the confederacy meet here to deliberate. It is about 3 days journey from *Fallssee*.

APALACHY, a country of E. Florida, extending across the Flint and Apalaches rivers, having the Semnose country on the E.

APALACHY, or APALACHTY, a town and harbour in Florida, 90 miles E. of Pensacola.

APALOOSA, a river in N. America.

APAMEA, or APAMIA, a city of Bithynia, formerly called *Myrlea*, from Myrtilus, general of the Colophonians: destroyed by Philip VI. king of Macedon, and given to his ally Ptolemy, who rebuilt it, and called it *Apamea*, from his queen Apama. The Romans led a colony thither, called *Colonia Apamena*.

APAMEA, called also *Сивотос*, an ancient city of Phrygia, now extinct.

APAMEA, now called *Famaa*, a strong city of Syria, below the confluence of the Orontes and Marsyas; situated in a peninsula, formed by the Orontes and a lake. "It was here, says Strabo, that the Seleucidæ had established the school and nursery of their cavalry." The soil of the neighbourhood, abounding in pas-

turage, fed no less than 30,000 mares, 300 stallions, and 500 elephants; instead of which the marshes of Famia now scarcely support a few buffaloes and sheep; while the veteran soldiers of Alexander, are succeeded in this place of their repose, by wretched peasants, continually dreading the oppressions of the Turks, and the inroads of the Arabs.

APANOMIA, a town of Santorin, an island in the Mediterranean sea. It has a spacious harbour in the form of a half moon; but the bottom is too deep for anchorage. Lon. 25. 59. E. Lat. 36. 18. N.

APANTA, a province of S. America, lying between the lake of *Parine* and the river Amazon.

APARIA, a province of S. America, near the Amazon, towards that part where it receives the Caravayo, to the N. of the province of Pacamoro, and W. of the county of Canello.

APATI, a village in Hungary.

APEDALE, a village in Staffordshire, near Stone.

APEE, one of the New Hebrides in the S. Sea, near Mallicolo. Lon. 168. 32. E. Lat. 36. 18. N.

APELLEY, a village in Devonshire, near Bunnstable.

APENR IDE. See ABENRADE.

APENZEL, a canton of Switzerland, consisting of only 3 or 4 valleys; having the town and abbey of St Gall on the N. the county of Toggenburg on the W. the lordship of Sax in the canton of Zurich, and that of Gumbis in the canton of Schwytz, on the S. and the Rheinthal or Rhone-valley, on the E. Its greatest length is about 30 miles, and its breadth 20. It yields good pasture-ge, and also produces considerable quantities of wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, pease, flax, and wine; besides a great deal of fruit, wood, and turf. The canton abounds in mountains, lakes, and rivers. The highest mountain is the *Hohesantis*, or the *Hohe-Mesner*, which commands a prospect of a prodigious extent. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by their manufactures of linen, crape, fustian, and thread, by bleaching, and by the sale of their cattle, butter, cheese, horse, wood, and coal. Of the 23 parishes in the canton, 4 are Popish, and 19 Protestant.

APENZEL, a town of Switzerland, the capital of the above canton, seated on the river Chuz, 25 miles S. of Constance. Lon. 9. 1. E. Lat. 47. 31. N.

APERLEY, two villages: viz. 1. in Durham, W. of Chopwell; and, 2. in Northum-

Northumberland, near Bellingham.

APERSIDE, a village in the North Riding of Yorkshire, near Middleham.

APESCROSS, a village in Gloucestershire, near Wicksware.

APESLEY, a village in Bedfordshire, near Wooburn.

APETHORP, a village in Northamptonshire, 4 miles from Oundle.

APETON, a village in Staffordshire, near Church-Eaton, on the Penk.

APEWOOD, a village, in Staffordshire, NW. of Kinver.

APFWOOD CASTLE. See ABBOTS C.

APHIOM, } KARAHISSART, a town

APHIOU, or } of Natolia, in Asiatic

APHIUM, } Turkey; so named,

because it produces a great deal of opium, called *aphiom* by the Turks. It was formerly the patrimony of Othman, the founder of the Turkish monarchy. Lon. 52. 18. E. Lat. 38. 35. N.

APIRODISIA, a sea-port of Carmania:

APIRODISIUM, a town on the sea-coast of Tums.

APICE, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citiaiore, 7 miles, ESE. of Benevento.

APINA, or } a town of Apulia, built
APINÆ, } by Diomedes, as was
also Trica.

APITCOMB, a village in Somersetshire, near Castle Carey.

APLETON, a village in Durham, near Sherborn.

APLEY, the name of three English villages, viz. 1. in Lincolnshire, near Market-raising; 2. in Shropshire, near Bridge-north; and, 3. in ditto, near Wellington.

APOIDA, a town of Upper Saxony in Thuringia, 8 miles N. of Jena, and 40 SW. of Leipsic.

APOLLONIA, a promontory of Africa, upon the coast of Guinea, near the mouth of the river Mancu.

APOLLONIA, the name of several ancient towns, viz. 1. in Albania; 2. in Asia Minor, on the coast, supposed to be the Assos mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles; 3. in Barca, with a capacious harbour, called by the Arabs, Bonandreeand; 4. in Macedonia; 5. at Mount Parnassus, near Delphi; and, 6. in a small island in the Euxine Sea.

APOLLONIE, a village of Italy, seated in the vale of Lummezzano; and late Republican department of Bonaco.

APOLO-BAMA, a jurisdiction of Peru, consisting of 7 towns of converted

Indians, who have formed themselves into a Militia, under a major-general. The missionaries are Franciscans, and subject to the Bishop of Cusco. It is 60 leagues from that city.

APOQUENEMY CREEK, a river which falls into Delaware Bay.

APOSTLES, a village in Hertfordshire, near Hitchling.

APPALADKI, a river of East Florida, which falls into the Gulph of Mexico, near St Mark.

APPAMATOX, a river of Virginia, which rises in the Long Mountain, and falls into James river, below Richmond. It may be navigated as far as Broadways.

APPENINES, a chain of mountains running through Italy, from NW. to SE. for 700 miles, in the form of a crescent; beginning at the Alps in Liguria, or the Riviera di Genoa; and terminating at the strait of Messana, or at Reggio, and the promontory Leucoptera; and separating, as by a ridge, the Adnatic from the Tuscan sea.

APPENINES, or APPENINI ALPS, was a dept. of the Cisalpine Republic, which comprehended part of the ci-devant duchy of Modena, the principalities of Massa and Carrara, the seignory of Cassagnano, and the district of Scraggio. For the census taken in 1797, this dept. contained 70,822 citizens. Massa and Carrara are the chief towns.

APPERSHOVEN, a village of Germany, in Suabia, on the Kyssel. Lon. 8. 50. E. Lat. 47. 50. N.

APPIAN WAY, } a road that reach-

APPIA VIA, } ed from Rome,

through Capua to Brundisium, between

330 and 350 miles long. Appius Claudius

Cæcilius, the Censor, in the year 441,

carried it from the Porta Capena to Capua;

Julius Cæsar from Capua to Benevento;

and Augustus thence to Brundisium.

It was laid with very hard stone,

large and squared; and it was so wide,

that several waggons could go abreast.

Statius calls it the *queen of roads*. Cambricus

Giacchus placed stones amongst it, called

cippi and *termini*, to mark the miles, and

to enable equestrian travellers to mount,

there being then no stirrups used.

Great part of this road still remains entire.

APPII FORUM, a town in the SW. of

Italy, about 50 miles S. of Rome, and

18 from the Three Taverns; where the

Christians of Rome came to meet Paul

in his journey from Puteoli to that metropolis

tropolis of the world.

APPIN, a parish of Scotland, in Argyllshire, united to that of Lismore, the two together forming an extent of no less than 63 miles in length, by 10, and in some places 16, miles in breadth. The soil of Appin is equally suited to corn and grass; but the greatest part of the country being mountainous, it is best adapted to sheep-grazing. The united parishes comprehends the districts of Airds, Strath of Appin, Durnon, Glencann, GLENCOR, (memorable for the treacherous massacre of its inhabitants,) Kingroloch, and the island of LISMORE. Being intersected by several considerable arms of the sea, their extent of sea-coast is not less than 50 miles; and the population, in 1801, was 3248.

APPLE, a small uninhabited island in St Lawrence river in Canada, on the S. side of the river, between Basque and Green Islands.

APPLI, an Indian town on the E. side of Seneca Lake in New York, between the townships of Ovid on the S. and Romulus on the N.

APPLEBY, or **APULEY**, anciently **AFALLABY**, a town in the county of Westmoreland, pleasantly situated on the E. side, and almost surrounded by it. It was a Roman station in the time of Augustus, and is situated on the Roman military road, which crosses the county from Spinnore to Cumberland. It is the only borough in Westmoreland, and sends 2 members to parliament. It has 4 fairs: on Whitsun-Eve, Whitsun-Monday, 10th June, and 10th August, with a market every Saturday, which is well supplied with corn, &c. From the old English statutes, it appears that parliaments were formerly held here. It was once a very considerable town, and had great privileges; but it now consists of one broad street, with three narrow ones running out of it. The castle stands at the head of the principal street. It has two churches; a town-hall, in which the assizes are held; a county jail; and an hospital for 4 poor men and 12 widows, founded in 1651, by a daughter of Lord Clifford. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a common council, and 2 sergeants at mace, &c. It lies 10 miles SE. of Penrith, and 266 NNW. of London. Lon. 2. 34. W. Lat. 51. 24. N.

APPLEBY, the name of other 5 small towns or villages in England; viz. 1. in Derbyshire, between Burton upon Trent, and Askby-de-la-Zouch; 2. near Hert-

ford; 3. **MAGNA**, and, 4. **PARVA**, in Leicestershire, near Normantown; and 5. in Lincolnshire, between Glandford bridge and Burton upon Trent.

APPLECROSS, a parish of Scotland, in Ross-shire, extending about 20 miles along the coast in a straight line; mountainous and rocky, but intersected with many fertile vales, which produce oats, barley, potatoes, &c. though the principal business of the farmer is the rearing of cattle, sheep, and goats. Game of many kinds abound. There is a rich copper mine in the northern district, and a quarry of excellent lime stone. The population in 1801 was 1896. Gaelic is the only language.

APPLECROSS, a river which runs through the parish so called.

APPLEDORF, 1. a small port in Devonshire, on the coast, the first harbour within the bar of Bannstaple; 2. a village in Kent, near Tentenden, on the Rother, 74 miles from London.

APPLEDORE COMB, a village in the Isle of Wight.

APPLEDRUM, a small town in Sussex, between Chichester and Thorny Island.

APPLEFORD, a village in Berkshire. **APPLEGARTH**, a forest in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, near Richmond.

APPLEGARTH, or **A**, a parish of Scotland. **APPLEGARTH**, a parish in Dumfriesshire, separated from those of Johnston and Lochmaben by the Annan, and from that of Drysdale by the Dyke; extending about 6 miles from S. to N. and about 5 from W. to E. It is situated about 11 miles from Dumfries, 12 from Annan, and 60 from Edinburgh and Glasgow. The population in 1801 was 795. The soil of the parish is in general good, producing rich crops of barley and oats. Breeding of cattle forms a great part of the rural toil.

APPLEHAM, a village in Hampshire, 4 miles from Andover. Fairs, 23d May and 5th November.

APPLETHWAITE, a village in Westmoreland, near Wharfedere L. &c.

APPLETON, the name of 9 English villages, viz. 1. in Berkshire, near Abingdon; 2. in Cheshire, near Warrington; 3. in Lancashire, near Prescott; 4. in Norfolk, N. of Flitcham; 5. **EAST**, and 6. **WEST**, in Yorkshire, near Bedal; 7. in Yorkshire, near Rydel; 8. in Yorkshire, near Skipton; and, 9. in Yorkshire, near Tadcaster.

APPLTON NUB, a small town between

between Selby and York.

APREMONT, a town of France, in the dept. of Vicaine. Lon. 0. 30. W. Lat. 46. 45. N.

APSE, a small town in the Isle of Wight, near Medina.

APSLEY, a village in Sussex, near Bramber.

APT, a town of France, in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, seated on the Calaror, 20 miles N. of Aix, which has a considerable commerce in pines, coarse serges, and wax-candlery. Lon. 5. 30. E. Lat. 45. 51. N.

APTERA, an ancient town of Lyria.

APTERA, } a town of Cete, on
APTERIA, or } the W. side of the
APTERON, } island, 12 miles S. of Sidon, towards the Montes Leuci, and as many from the Sinus Amphimales. Stephanus says, it was so called from the Sirens, who, being there vanquished in song by the Muses, stript themselves of their wings, and out of grief leaped into the sea! Lon. 25. 0. E. Lat. 35. 50. N.

APTON-COMB, a small town in the Isle of Wight, near Medina.

APULIA. See **PUGLIA**.

APURIMÁ, or **APORAMAC**, a rapid river of Peru, in S. America, which rises 10 miles above Arequipa, and flows N. about 450 miles, receiving the Pancartambo from the E. and the Xauxa from the W. when it takes the name of Ucayali; and continuing its course about 470 miles farther, enters the Amazon in Lon. 72. 46. W.

APURWACA, a river of Guiana, in S. America.

AQUA, a flourishing town of Italy, on the E. bank of the lake of Como, and late dept. of Lame, Cisalpine Republic.

AQUAFORT, a settlement on the SE. extremity of Newfoundland. Lat. 47. 10. N.

AQUAMBOE, one of the greatest kingdoms on the coast of Guinea in Africa, stretching 20 miles in breadth, and ten times that space in length from E. to W. According to Bosman, the coast is divided into a great number of petty royalties, but all of them subject to the king of Aquamboe, who indiscriminately uses an unlimited authority over them and the meanest of his subjects; inasmuch that it is proverbially said "there are only two ranks of men at Aquamboe; the royal family and slaves." The natives of this country are haughty, turbulent, and warlike; and they grievous-

ly injest such nations as are tributaries to the king of Aquamboe, entering their territories by troops, and carrying off from the inhabitants whatever they think proper.

AQUANEGRA, or **AQUA NIGRA**, a small trading town in Italy, in the ci-devant Mantuanese, and dept. of the Upper Po, seated on the Adda, 22 miles W. of Mantua. Lon. 30. 5. E. Lat. 45. 7. N.

AQUAVIVA, a town of the Kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari.

AQUILA, a fine large city of Italy, anciently called **AVIA**, and **AVELLA**, the capital of Abruzzo, seated on a hill, on the banks of the river *Alterno*, or *Piccolana*, near its source. It has an ancient castle, and is a bishop's see, immediately under the Pope. The land adjacent produces plenty of saffron. An earthquake was so violent here in Feb. 1703, that 24,000 people perished, and great numbers were wounded; 800 were killed in one single church; many other churches, monasteries, noble buildings, and the town-house, were either swallowed up, or overturned, together with the greater part of the city and its walls. It is situated 35 miles W. from the Adriatic, and 92 E. of Rome. Lon. 14. 20. E. Lat. 42. 50. N.

AQUILA-DEL-CAMPO, a small town of Spain, in Old Castile.

AQUILATI, a village in Staffordshire, near Newport.

AQUILEIA, an ancient and large city of the Carni, or Veneti, in Italy, seated on the rivers *Natiso* and *Turrus*, about 30 miles W. of Trieste. A Roman colony was settled in it, between the first and second Macedonian wars, to be a bulwark against the neighbouring barbarians. It was afterwards increased with 1500 families by a decree of the senate; from which it became a very famous port. The emperor Julian ascribes the appellation to the augury of an eagle at the time of building it; but Isaac Vessius on *Mela*, to the great plenty of water, as if the town were called *Aquilegia*. The harbour at the mouth of the *Natiso*, is distant 60 stadia from the city; so that ships of burden are towed up the river. It 452 it was besieged by Attila with an innumerable host of barbarians. The walls were assaulted by a formidable train of battering rams, moveable turrets, and engines, that threw stones, darts, and fire: and the monarch of the Huns employed the forcible im-

pulse of hope, fear, emulation, and interest, to support the only barrier which delayed the conquest of Italy. Three months were consumed without effect in the siege; till the want of provisions, and the clamour of his army, compelled Attila to issue his orders that the troops should strike their tents the next morning, and began their retreat. But as he rode round the walls, pensive, angry, and disappointed, he observed a stork preparing to leave her nest in one of the towers, and to fly, with her infant family, towards the country; this he interpreted an omen that these towers were devoted to impending ruin and solitude. The siege was renewed and prosecuted with fresh vigour; a large breach was made in the part of the wall from whence the stork had taken her flight; the Huns mounted to the assault with irresistible fury; and the succeeding generation could scarcely discover the ruins of Aquileia. In the place, however, which is still called Aquileia, there are several remarkable inscriptions and antiquities; and, though dwindled into a poor village, it gives a title to the patriarch of Aquileia. Lon. 13. 30. E. Lat. 46. 20. N.

AQUINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra d. Lavoro; a bishop's see, but ruined by the emperor Conrad, and now consisting of about 35 houses. It was the birth-place of the poet Juvenal, and of Thomas Aquinas. It lies 39 miles NW. of Capua. Lon. 14. 30. E. Lat. 41. 32. N.

AQUITAINE, the ancient name of Guienne, a ci-devant province of France, which now forms the two departments of Gironde, and of Lot and Garonne. It formerly belonged to the kings of England, as descendants of William the Conqueror. Jersey and Guernsey are all that now belong to the king of Great Britain, of the ancient dominions of Aquitaine and Normandy.

AR, the ancient metropolis of Moab, in Arabia Petræa; according to St. Jerome, entirely destroyed by an earthquake.

ARABIA, an extensive country in the E. of Asia, famous from the remotest antiquity for the independency of its inhabitants, during the vast conquests of the Assyrians, Persians, Greeks, and Romans; and, in latter times, for being the centre of an empire, equal, if not superior, in extent to any that ever existed. It is intersected by sandy deserts, and vast ranges of mountains; and presents,

on one side, nothing but desolation in its most frightful form, while the other is adorned with all the beauties of the most fertile regions. Such is its position, that it enjoys at once all the advantages of hot and temperate climates. The air of some places being quite mild and temperate, and in others excessively hot, and sultry. The country is also subject to hot poisonous winds, like those on the opposite shores of Persia. The peculiar productions of regions the most distant from one another, are produced here in equal perfection. Having never been conquered, Arabia has scarcely known any changes but those produced by the hand of nature; it bears none of the impressions of human fury, which appear in so many other places. With all these circumstances, calculated so much to engage curiosity, Arabia has been hitherto but very little known. Before the Portuguese interrupted the navigation of the Red Sea, the Arabs were the factors of all the trade that passed through that channel. Aden, which is situated at the most southern extremity of Arabia upon the Indian ocean, was the mart in these parts. The situation of its harbour, which opened an easy communication with Egypt, Ethiopia, India, and Persia, had rendered it, for many ages, one of the most flourishing factories in Asia. Fifteen years after it had repulsed the great Albuquerque, who attempted to demolish it in 1513, it submitted to the Turks, who did not long remain masters of it. The king of Yemen, who possessed the only district in Arabia that merits the title of *Happy*, drove them from thence, and removed the trade to Mocha, a place in his dominions which till then was only a village. This trade was at first inconsiderable; consisting in myrrh, incense, aloes, balm of Mecca, aromatic gums, and medicinal drugs. These articles, the exportation of which is continually retarded by exorbitant imposts, and does not exceed at present 50 625 l. were at that time more in repute than they have been since; but must have been always of little consequence. Soon after a great change ensued from the introduction of coffee. Though this article is generally used in the Arabian entertainments, none but the rich citizens have the pleasure of tasting the berry itself. The generality are obliged to content themselves with the rind and the husk of this valuable production. These remains, so much despised,

despised, make a liquor of a pretty clear colour, which has a taste of coffee, without its bitterness and strength. These articles may be had at a low price at Betelagu, which is the general market for them. Here is likewise sold all the coffee which comes out of the country by land. The rest is carried to Mocha, which is 35 leagues distant, or to the nearer ports of Loheia or Holeida: from whence it is transported in small vessels to Jodda. The Egyptians fetch it from the last mentioned place, and all other nations from the former. The quantity of coffee exported may be estimated at 12,500,000 lb. weight. The European companies take off a million and a half; the Persians three millions and a half; the fleet from Suex six millions and a half; Hindoostan, the Maldives, and the Arabian colonies on the coast of Africa, 50,000; and the caravans a million. As the coffee which is bought up by the caravans and the Europeans is the best that can be procured, it costs about 8½d. a pound. The Persians, who content themselves with that of an inferior quality, pay about 6½d. a pound. The Egyptians purchase it at the rate of about 8d.; their cargoes being composed partly of good, and partly of bad coffee. If we estimate coffee at about 7½d. a pound, the profits accruing to Arabia from its annual exportation will amount to 384,943 l. 15 s. This money does not go into their coffers; but it enables them to purchase the commodities brought from the foreign markets to their ports of Jodda and Mocha. Mocha receives from Abyssinia sheep, elephants teeth, musk, and slaves. It is supplied from the eastern coast of Africa with gold, slaves, amber, and ivory; from the Persian Gulph, with dates, tobacco, and corn; from Surat, with a vast quantity of coarse, and a few fine linens; from Bombay and Pondicherry, with iron, lead, and copper, which are carried thither from Europe; from Malabar, with rice, singa, pepper, Indian saffron, coire, cardamom, and planks; from the Maldives, with gum, benzoin, aloes-wood, and pepper, which these islands take in exchange from Coromandel, with 400 or 500 bales of cotton, chiefly blue. The greatest part of these commodities, which may fetch 262,500, are consumed in the interior part of the country. The rest, particularly the cottons, are disposed of in Abyssinia, Socotora, and the eastern coast of Africa.

Arabia is bounded on the W. by Palestine, part of Syria, the isthmus of Suex, and the Red Sea, called by the Arabs, the sea *Al Kolsom*; on the E. by the Euphrates, the Persian Gulf, and the bay of Ormus; on the N. by part of Syria, Diyar-beer, Irac, and Khuzestan; and on the S. by the straits of Bab-el-Mandel and the Indian ocean. It grows narrower as we approach the frontiers of Syria and Diyar-beer, and, by reason of the proximity of the Euphrates to the Mediterranean may be looked upon as a peninsula, and that one of the largest in the whole world. It lies between 12° and 35° of N. Lat. and 36° and 61° of E. Lon. Its greatest length from N. to S. is about 1480 miles; and its breadth from E. to W. is about 1200. Arabia Proper, however, is much narrower, including little more than what was comprehended by the ancient under the name of ARABIA FELIX; and here the Arabs have been settled almost since the flood. The most ancient division of the peninsula of Arabia was into *Avalah* and *Kedem*, as we learn from scripture: the first of which implies the West, and the other the East, denoting the situation of the two countries. Ptolemy was the first who divided this peninsula into three parts, viz. Arabia Petrea, Arabia Deserta, and Arabia Felix, which division has generally prevailed ever since, among European geographers.

Arabia Deserta was bounded on the N. by the Euphrates, which separated it from Mesopotamia; on the W. by Syria, Judea, and Arabia Petrea; on the E. by a ridge of mountains which separated it from Babylonia and Chaldea; on the S. by Arabia Felix, from which it was likewise separated by several ridges of hills. By far the greatest part of this kingdom, as well as the former, was a lonesome desert, diversified only with plains covered with sand, or mountains consisting of naked rocks and precipices; nor were they ever, except sometimes at the equinoxes, refreshed with rain. The few vegetables which they produced were stunted by a perpetual drought, and the nourishment afforded them by the nocturnal dews was greatly impaired by the heat of the sun in the day-time. Throughout the desert were found huge mountains of sand, formed by the violence of the winds that continually blew over them in the day-time, though they ceased in the night. Wells and fountains were for the most part exceedingly

ceedingly rare; however, notwithstanding the sterility of these countries, the vast plains of sand just now mentioned were interspersed with fruitful spots, which appeared here and there like so many islands in the midst of the ocean. These being rendered extremely delightful by their verdure, and the more so by the neighbourhood of those delightful deserts, the Arabs encamped upon them; and having consumed every thing they found upon one, removed to another, as is the custom of their descendants, the Bedouens, at this day. These fruitful spots were likewise frequent in Libya, and by the Egyptians called *oases*, or *abases*, as we learn from Strabo. The barren part of Arabia Felix, bordering upon the Red Sea, was in like manner interspersed with abases; which probably gave the name of *Abasem* to a nation's title there, and in the adjacent fertile region. A body of these, it is said, crossing the Straits of Babel-Mandel, passed into Ethiopia, which from them received the name of *Abassia*.

Arabia Felix, according to Mr Neibuh, contains the two provinces of **YEMEN** and **HADRAMAUT**, which see in their order. But, according to ancient geographers, it was bounded on the N. by the two kingdoms just described; on the S. by the Red Sea; on the E. and W. by part of that sea, together with the Arabian and Persian Gulfs. In Strabo's time, it was divided into 5 provinces, by the oriental historians called *Yamen*, *Hejaz*, *Tenama*, *Najd*, and *Tama-ma*. In this district stood several towns, particularly Nysa, famous for being the birth-place of Bacchus; and Musi or Muza, a celebrated emporium or harbour, where the Arabian merchants resorted with their frankincense, spices, and perfumes. These two were situated in the province of Yaman. In that of Hejaz stood the still more famous cities of Mecca and Medina; also Thaisa or Taisa, Gjudda or Jodda, Yanbo or Al Yanbo, and Meham, the Mediano of Ptolemy, and the Midian or Madian of Scripture.

Arabia Petraea, on the east was bounded by Syria and Arabia Deserta; on the west by Egypt, or rather the isthmus of Suez, which separates Asia from Africa, and the Hætopolitan Gulf, or western arm of the Red Sea; on the N. by Palestine, the lake Asphaltites, and Cœlosyria; and on the S. by Arabia Felix. This tract did not admit of much culti-

vation, the greatest part being covered with dry sands, or rising into rocks, interspersed here and there with some fruitful spots. Its metropolis was Petra, which by the Syrians was styled Rakum, and in scripture Joktheel.

ARABO, or **RAAD**, one of the principal rivers in Hungary, which rises in the Marquisate of Senta, and discharges its waters into the Danube.

ARACAN, or **RECCAN**, a province of Achin, in Asia, bounded on the NW. by Chitigong, NE. and E. by Binnah, and SW. by the gulf of Bengal. The climate presents only two seasons; the rainy season, between April and October; and the fair season, which includes the rest of the year, and is called summer. The inhabitants are Pagans; a dastardly race of people, extremely loose in their manners. The women are in general fat, but uncouth and unmodest. Long ears are esteemed the most beautiful, and nature is often artfully strained to attain this variable quality. The country produces great quantities of rice, and all the fruits common to the Indies. Their pastures are luxuriant, and water is ever-green. According to Captain Hamilton, there are but few places inhabited, on account of the great number of wild elephants and buffaloes, which would destroy the fruits of the ground; and that the tigers would destroy the tame animals. There are some islands near the sea, inhabited by a few miserable fishermen. The rich burn their dead bodies; but the poor, who are not able to buy wood, throw them into the river.

ARACAN, the capital of the above province, NE. of the Bay of Bengal. The river Aracan intersects the city, and branches into the different parts by arms or canals. The harbour is accounted large enough to hold all the ships in Europe. But although the produce of the country is abundant, there is little trade. The subjects of the Great Mogul are the principal merchants for any commodities that are sold here, as tin, lead, stick-lac, timber, and elephants teeth. The buildings are slight, being composed of palm-trees, and bamboo canes, and covered with leaves. Few of them are above six feet high: they have all a number of windows, or rather air-holes. There are no kitchens, chimneys, or cellars, which oblige the women to dress the victuals out of doors. The number of inhabitants is computed at 100,000.

It lies 260 miles SSE. of Hamabad, and 230 WSW. of Ava. Lon. 93. 10. E. Lat. 28. 38. N.

ARACH, the chief city of Arabia Petraea. Lon. 49. 0. E. Lat. 30. 20. N.

ARAD, a district and town of Hungary.

ARADUS, a town of Phœnicia, on the coast of the Mediterranean, near Torcoffa.

ARÆ, two rocks in the bay of Carthage. See ÆGIMURUS.

ARAFAT, or GIBEL EL ORPHAT, the *Mountain of Knowledge*, a mountain in Arabia, near Mecca. The Mahometans say that here Adam first met and knew Eve, after they had been expelled from Paradise, and separated 120 years! It is usually visited by devotees who come annually in pilgrimage to Mecca.

ARAGNISS, a small town in Northumberland, near Morpeth.

ARAGONA, a principality of Italy, in the Val di Mazara, belonging to Sicily.

ARAGUASA, a branch of the Parana, in Brazil.

ARAKEI-VANE, a celebrated village at the foot of Mount *Ararat*, in Armenia, where the natives believe Noah retired after the deluge, to offer sacrifice.

ARAL, a great lake in the kingdom of Khowarazm, lying a little to the eastward of the Caspian Sea. Its length from N. to S. is said to be near 150 miles, and its breadth from E. to W. about 70, while others make it 300 miles long, and in some places 150 broad, 200 miles E. of the Caspian sea, between 58° and 62° E. Lon. and 42° and 47° N. Lat. The shore on the west side is high and rocky, and destitute of good water: yet there are abundance of wild horses, asses, antelopes, and wolves, and a fierce creature called *jobbart*, which the Tartars say is of such a prodigious strength, as to carry off a horse. It is but a few years since the lake was known to geographers; and several great rivers, which were supposed to run into the Caspian sea, are now known to fall into this lake, particularly the Sihun or Sirr, and the Gihun or Amo, so often mentioned by the oriental historians. This lake, like the Caspian sea, has no visible outlet. Its water is also very salt. The same kinds of fish are found in Aral, that are found in the Caspian Sea. It is also called the LAKE OF EAGLES.

ARAMONT, a town of France, in

the department of Garde, seated on the Rhone, 5 miles W. of Assignon, and 20 SE. of Uzès. Lon. 5. 0. E. Lat. 43. 54. N.

ARAN, a valley among the Pyrenean mountains, which is crossed by the river Garonne, before it enters the Comines.

ARAN, a town of the province of Zerkak Ageani, in Persia. Lon. 51. 20. E. Lat. 34. 0. N.

ARANDA-DI-DUERO, a town of Old Castile, seated on the Duero, 25 miles W. of Osma, and 42 E. of Valladolid, Lon. 3. 30. W. Lat. 41. 40. N.

ARANIAS, a river in Transylvania.

ARANJUEZ, a town of Spain in New Castile, where there is a royal palace and gardens, reckoned the most delightful in the world. It lies 20 miles S. of Madrid, by a pleasant road, planted on each side with trees, which cost 120,000l. Sterling. The palace is delightfully situated at the conflux of the rivers Tagus and Jarama; which run through the gardens, adding new beauty to the charms of a spot where art and nature seem to go hand in hand with the most pleasing and rural simplicity. The main body of the palace is an old building, to which have been lately added two new wings. The first part of the building was erected by Philip II. who purchased the estate, planted many of the avenues, and, in order to extend his chace, had all the vines that grew on the hills rooted up. By that means he drove away the inhabitants, and rendered the environs of his villa a perfect desert. The gardens consist of three grand divisions, distinguished by the names of La Huerta Valenciana, Los Delcites, and El Cortijo. The village of Aranjuez formerly consisted of the palace, its offices, and a few miserable huts, where the ambassadors, and the attendants of the court, were very uncomfortably lodged; many of the habitations were vaults half under ground. Above a million Sterling has however been laid out at Aranjuez since 1763; and it must be acknowledged, that wonders have been performed: several fine streets drawn in straight lines, with broad pavements, a double row of trees before the houses, and a very grand row in the middle; commodious hotels for the ministers and ambassadors; great squares, markets, churches, and a theatre, have been erected; besides the accession of two new wings to the palace, and an amphitheatre for that relic of

Gothic barbarity, *bull-baiting*. Neatness and convenience have been more studied than show in the architecture, but altogether, the place has something truly magnificent in the coup d'œil.

ARANYAS-SZEK, } four small
ARANYOS-MAROTH, } towns or
ARANYOS-MEDGYES, and } villiges
ARANY-VAR, } in the
kingdom of Hungary.

ARAR, or ARARIS. See SAONF.

ARARAT, the mountain on which Noah's ark rest'd, after the abatement of the waters of the universal deluge. Concerning this mountain there are various conjectures; though it is almost universally allowed to be in Armenia Major. Some are of opinion that it is one of the mountains which divide Armenia on the south from Mesopotamia and that part of Assyria inhabited by the *Cards*; from whom these mountains took the name of *Cardu* or *Cardu*, by the Greeks, turned into *Gordyae*, &c. Others, that it lies towards the middle of Armenia, near the river Araxes, about 280 miles distant from the above-mentioned mountains, making it belong to mount Taurus; but the Armenians are positive that Noah's Ararat is no other than a mountain to which they now give the name of *Massis*, which lies about 12 leagues to the east of Erivan, and 4 leagues from the Aras. It is encompassed by several petty hills; on the tops of them are found many ruins, thought to have been the buildings of the first men before they descended into the plains. It stands by itself, in form of a sugar-loaf, in the midst of a very large plain, detached, as it were, from the other mountains of America, which make a long chain. It consists, properly speaking, of two hills; the lesser of which is the more sharp and pointed; the higher, on which it is said the ark rested, lies NW. of it, and rises far above the neighbouring mountains. This mountain hath never yet been ascended; which the Armenians pretend was owing to the interposition of angels; but the excess of cold may very reasonably be supposed sufficient to frustrate all such attempts, without any supernatural interposition.

ARARAT, the ancient name of Armenia. See ARMENIA.

ARARAT MOUNT, or the STONE HEAD, a short range of mountains on the northern frontier of N. Carolina, extending in a NE. direction from the river Ararat.

ARARAT, a river of N. Carolina, a

branch of the Taddin.

ARARI, a river in Brasil.

ARASSI, a maritime, populous, and trading town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa; 5 miles SW. of Albanguay, and 37 E. of Ventimiglia. Lon. 7. 20. E. Lat. 44. 3. N.

ARAS'LI, a maritime town of Fez, seated on the Lucar, where it falls into the Atlantic.

ARATHAPESCOU, an Indian tribe, inhabiting the shores of the lake and river of that name, in the NW. part of North America, between 57° and 59° Lat. N.

ARAVA, the name of 1. a district; 2. a fortress; and 3. a river in Upper Hungary. The fort is seated 72 miles NW. of Cassovia. Lon. 20. 0. E. Lat. 40. 20. N.

ARAUACO, the name of 1. a fortress; 2. a river; 3. a valley; and 4. a town, in Chili. The brave natives carried on a defensive war against the Spaniards for about a century, and at last drove them entirely out of it, though destitute of fire arms. They concluded a peace with them in 1650, and still maintain their independence. Lon. 73. 20. W. Lat. 37. 30. S. according to Walker; but others place it in 51. 20. W. Lon. and 42. 30. S. Lat. and others in 78. 6. W. Lon. and 37. 5. S. Lat.

ARAUSIO. See ORANGE.

ARAY, or AORLIDH, a river in Argylshire. It rises among the mountains in the vicinity of Inverary, and after a course of about 9 miles falls into the ocean at the head of Lochfyne. Here the lawn, the forests, the surrounding mountains, the rapid stream, and the princely edifice of the castle of Inverary, form a grand and delightful scene.

ARAW. See AARAW.

ARAXES, or ARRAS, a river of Armenia Major, which takes its rise in a mountain called Albos or Alba, where the Euphrates also has its origin. From this mountain it runs SE. across Armenia and part of Persia, in a serpentine course of above 500 miles; and being joined by the Cyrus, the united streams fall into the Caspian Sea between Spiran and Adibatzan. It is a very rapid river, and is supposed to be the Gihon mentioned by Moses.

ARAYA, a cape of South America, which forms the north point of the Oronoko. It contains salt pits, from which the Dutch used to supply themselves freely till 1605, when their ships were destroyed.

destroyed by the Spaniards, who, in 1622 built a fort upon it.

ARAZIBO, a principal town of Porto Rico.

ARBE, an ancient city, the capital of the island of Arbe, situated on a rising ground between two harbours, which form a peninsula, containing about 1000 inhabitants.

ARBE, or **ARBA**, an island of Illyria, in the gulf of Quarnero, 139 miles in circumference. The climate of Arbe, (says the Abbe Fortis) is none of the happiest; the winter season is horrid, especially when agitated by the violent northerly winds, which sometimes transform the intermediate seasons into winter, and cause the summer itself to disappear. Some years ago, about 12,000 sheep perished in one night, by cold, in the common pastures of the mountain. The appearance of the island is however exceedingly pleasant. In the time of the Romans, it is probable that there were no other cities in Arbe but that which bears the name of the island; in the neighbourhood of which ancient monuments are frequently dug up. At present it has three towns and 12 villages. There are also 3 small islands which belong to it. The archives of the community of Arbe contain some ancient papers that are truly valuable, and they are kept with great jealousy. Arbe was subject to the kings of Hungary; afterwards it became dependent on Venetian feudatories; and at last was taken under the immediate dominion of that republic, by which a governor was appointed who had the title of count and captain. At the treaty of Campo Formio, it was ceded to Austria. The number of people on the island does not much exceed 4000; yet they have to maintain no less than 3 convents of friars, and as many of nuns, besides near 60 priests. Arbe produces fire-wood, of which many cargoes are annually sent to Venice; corn, oil, excellent wine, brandy, and silk, since very ancient times; it also exports hides, wool, sheep, hogs, and horses of a good breed. There is also abundance of good salt made on the island; and the fishing of tunny and mackerel, makes no inconsiderable article of trade.

ARBELA, a city of Assyria, famous for the third and decisive battle fought near it between Alexander the Great and Darius Codomannus. It is seated on the Lycus, on a fine plain, 60 miles

SE. of Mousul, the ancient Nineveh, and is now called Irbil. Lon. 44. 12. E. Lat. 35. 15. N.

ARBELLA, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry and province of Munster, near the ruins of Ballycarthy Castle. 138 miles from Dublin.

ARBERG, or **AARBERG**, a fortified town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, with a handsome castle, where the bailiff resides. It is seated on the river Aar, in a kind of island, 10 miles NW. of Berne, and 12 SW. of Soleure. Lon. 7. 5. E. Lat. 47. 0. N.

ARBES, a city of Tunis, situated in a beautiful plain, with many fine springs, two days journey S. of Bena. It contains many riches of Roman inscriptions.

ARBIRLOT, a parish of Scotland on the sea-coast, in the county of Fife; 4 miles long and 3 broad. From the coast, the soil, which is there sandy, changes northwards to a rich loam; and from the improvements in agriculture, it is in general fertile. The population, in 1801, was 1050 souls. There are several mineral springs in the parish.

ARBIRLOT, a village in the above parish, seated on the Elliot; whence the original name of both, **ARBIRLIOT**.

ARBISTOCK, a parish of N. Wales, in Denbighshire.

ARBOGA, an ancient and neat town of Sweden in Westmania, seated on the Storae, a little above its fall into the Marler Lake, 66 miles W. of Stockholm.

ARBOIS, a small populous town of France, in the department of Jura, famous for its wines. It lies 18 miles SE. of Dole, and 22 SW. of Besancon. Lon. 5. 40. E. Lat. 46. 55. N.

ARBON, an ancient town of Switzerland, on the S. banks of the Lake of Constance, in Thurgaw. It has a castle built by the Romans, and is under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Constance. The Popish and Protestant religions are equally tolerated. It is situated 8 miles N. of St Gal, and 12 SE. of Constance. Lon. 9. 30. E. Lat. 4. 38. N.

ARBROATH. See **ABERBROTHWICK**.

ARBURG, or **AARBURG**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the Aar. It is small, but very strong, being seated on a rock, and defended by a good fortress cut out of the rock. Lon. 17. 55. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.

ARBURY, the name of three English villages; viz. 1. near Cambridge; 2. in Hertfordshire, near Ashwell; and, 3. in

Warwickshire, near Nuneaton.

ARBUTHNOT, a parish of Scotland, in Mearnshire, about 6 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The soil is various, and of late years, agriculture is much improved. The population in 1801, was 542. The celebrated Dr Arbuthnot, the intimate of Pope and Swift, was a native of this parish.

ARC, or **ARCK**, a river of France, in the department of Mount Blanc, which rises in the Maurienne, and falls into the Isere. It has a very rapid course, and is full of cascades.

ARCADIA, a sea-port of Triacoma, near the gulf of that name, in the province of Belvidere, and almost opposite to the Isle of Zant, 61 miles SW. of Corinth, and 22 N. of Navarin. Lon. 21. 42. E. Lat. 37. 24. N.

ARCAHAYE, a town of the Island of St Domingo. Lon. 71. 42. W. Lat. 19. 2. N.

ARCANGELO, SAN, a small town of Italy, seated on the river Iuso, in the late republican department of the Rubicon.

ARCAS, an island in the Gulph of Mexico, in the Bay of Campeachy. Lon. 92. 50. W. Lat. 20. 0. N.

ARCE, a village in the Terra di Lavoro, on the river Melpis, between Arpinum and Aquinum.

ARCEN-BARROIS, a town of France, in the department of Cote-d'Or, seated on the Anjou, 35 miles N. of Dijon, and 18 NW. of Langres. Lon. 5. 7. E. Lat. 47. 55. N.

ARCES, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charante.

ARCUEIL, a village three miles S. of Paris, remarkable for an aqueduct, built in 1624, by May de Medicis, which supplies Paris with water.

ARCHAIG, a lake in Inverness-shire, Scotland, 16 miles long and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

ARCHANGEL, a city of Russia, in the province of Dwina, situated on the E. side of the river Dwina, about 6 miles from the White Sea, 300 N. of Moscow, and 400 NE. from Peterburgh. The city extends about three miles in length, and one in breadth. The houses are generally of wood, but well contrived; and every chamber is provided with a stove as a fence against the cold, which is here excessive in winter. It is rich, populous, built in the modern taste, and is a metro-politan see. For many years it was the only sea-port of Russia, but since the building of Petersburgh,

its trade has rapidly diminished. Lon. 39. 0. E. Lat. 64. 34. N.

ARCHANGEL-GOROD, a government, or province of Russia, in Europe, comprehending part of Lapland, and the ancient kingdom of Holmogard.

ARCHANGELS SEVEN, a populous town of Guayra in Paraguya, so named by its founder, a jesuit.

ARCHENFIELD, a village near Hereford.

ARCHIESTER, a village of Northumberland, 2 miles from Wellingborough.

ARCHII, a city of Ephiram, near Bethel.

ARCHIDONA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. Lon. 3. 35. W. Lat. 37. 2. N.

ARCHINTO, a village of Italy, in the late Milanese, and department of the Lazio in the Italian republic.

ARCHIPELAGO, is that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Europe and Asia; having the Morca, Livadia and Macedonia on the W. Romania on the N. Natolia on the E., and the Isle of Candia on the S. It contains a great number of islands; such as Andros, Antiparos, Argenticia, Cerigo, Delos, Lemnos, Milo, Metelin, Naxia, Negropont, Paros, Patmos, Rhodes, Samos, Santorin, Scio, Scyros, Tenedos, Tinah, &c. All these islands lie between the 35th and 40th degrees of N. lat. Some of them are called **CYCLADES**, because they form as it were a crown and circle round Delos; others are called **SPORADES**, as being dispersed without any order between Asia and the isle of Candia.

ARCHIPELAGO, NORTHERN, extends between the E. coast of Kamtschatka, and the W. coast of America, and comprehends four clusters of islands: viz. 1. Sazium, containing five islands: 2. Khao, including 8 islands: both these groups together are called the Aleuthian islands: 3. the Andromoski Ostrova, comprises 10 islands; and, 4. the Lysa or Fox islands, include also 16 islands. Modern geographers mention other Archipelagos; such as,

ARCHIPELAGO OF LAZARUS, near the coasts of Malabar and Malacca.

ARCHIPELAGO OF MEXICO.

ARCHIPELAGO OF THE PHILIPPINES, called by some the **GREAT ARCHIPELAGO**, containing the Philippines, Moluccas, Celebes, &c.

ARCIGOVINA, a duchy of Dalmatia, **ARCIS-SUR-AUBE**, a small town of France, seated on the river, and in the depart;

department of Aube. Lon. 4. 12. E. Lat. 48. 32. N.

ARCLID, a village in Cheshire, near Norwich.

ARCO, a strong town and castle in the Trentin, belonging to the house of Austria. It was taken by the French in 1703, and soon after abandoned. It stands on the river Sarca, near the northern extremity of the Lake Garda, 16 miles SW. of Trent. Lon. 11. 12. E. Lat. 46. 0. N.

ARCOLE, a village of Pullid, in Shropshire, 3 miles SW. of Ilmstock.

ARCOLL, or ARKHUL, a village 4 miles from Shrewsbury, called also HIGH ERCAL.

ARCONA, a strong town situated on the island of Rugen, in the Baltic. It was taken and ruined, in 1168, by Valdemar king of Denmark.

ARCOP, a village in Herefordshire.

ARCOS, a strong city of Andalusia, in Spain, seated on a high craggy rock, at the bottom of which runs the Gaudeloto; 28 miles NE. of Cadiz. Its strength lies not only in its situation, but in the works erected for its defence. Lon. 5. 46. W. Lat. 36. 52. N.

ARCOY, a large city of Indoostan, 73 miles from Madras, and 217 from Serangapatam. It is the capital of the Carnatic, and is governed by a Nabob. Lon. 79. 0. E. Lat. 12. 30. N.

ARCOY, a town of France, in the department of Yonne.

ARD, a lake in the parish of Aberfoyle, Perthshire, 3 miles long and 1 broad.

ARDACH, two small towns of Ireland, viz. 1. in the county of Limerick, near Rathkeale; 2. in the county of Longford.

ARDARACH, a village of Ireland, in the county of Donegal.

ARDARGIE, a village of Perthshire, in the parish of Forgandemy, seated on the Ochil Hills; near which there is a place called the *Roman Camp*, about 90 yards every way, defended, on one side, by a deep hollow, through which runs a rivulet; and on the other by 3 trenches, of 10 yards wide at the top, and 14 feet deep.

ARDBRACCAN, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, 3 miles W. of Navan, and 25 NW. of Dublin. Lon. 7. 0. W. Lat. 53. 40. N.

ARDBURY, or ERDLURY, a village in Warwickshire, near Coventry.

ARDCHATIAN, a parish of Scot-

land, in the county of Argyle, united to that of Muckann. These united parishes extend 24 Scots miles, (or 36 English,) in length, and about 20 m breadth; and contained in 1801 about 2371 inhabitants. The surface is mountainous, and chiefly appropriated to rearing sheep. In this district stood the celebrated city of BEREGONIUM. Here also St Bede resided, the walls of whose church still remain. In the monastery of Ardchatan, the ruins of which are considerable, a parliament was held by King Robert Bruce, after his defeat at Methven and Dalric; and it is said that the debates were carried on in the Celtic language, which is still the common language of the people.

ARDCLAGH, a parish of Scotland, in the SE. extremity of Nairnshire, and lying on each side of the Findhorn; about 11 miles long, and nearly 8 broad; containing about 2000 acres of arable land, and 4000 of moss and moor. The climate is good, but the soil poor. It produces, however, as much oats, bear, rye, and potatoes, as serves the inhabitants; the number of whom, in 1801, was 1256. Their principal manufactures are plaidens, coarse tartans, broad cloths and duffles. The hills and woods abound with hares, foxes, deer, moor-fowl, partridges, otters, &c.

ARDEA, an ancient town of Latium, the royal residence of Turrus king of the Rutuli. Vigil says it was built by Danae, the mother of Perseus; it lay in a marshy, sickly situation, about 5 miles distant from the sea, and 20 from Rome; and was a Roman colony. It is now a village in the Campagna di Roma. Lon. 17. 49. E. Lat. 41. 30. N.

ARDEATH, a village of Ireland, in the county of Meath.

ARDEBIL, or ARDEVIL, a town of Persia, in the province of Aderbajan. It was taken and burnt by Jenghiz Khan, in 1222, when most of the inhabitants were destroyed, but it was afterwards rebuilt; and is still ranked for dignity among the best cities of the kingdom, having been the residence and burying place of some of the Persian kings; particularly of Sheik Sefi, to whose sepulchre the people resort in pilgrimage. He founded a place, which they call his *kitchen*, with a revenue sufficient to maintain 1000 poor people, and to feed them three times a-day. The principal streets have shops, and are planted on each side with elm and linden trees. The soil

near

near the city, though good for corn and pasture, produces no fruit but apples, pears, and peaches. The sheep are so numerous, that 100,000 have passed over the city bridge in a day. There are here several sorts of mineral waters, one of which is a sulphurous spring, whose exhalations render the circumambient air extremely disagreeable. There are 3 springs which produce as hot water as if it was boiling, from which waters are conveyed to the public baths in the city. About half a league from the city, there is a pool of standing water, which is covered all over with salt like ice. Ardebil is situated about 25 or 30 miles E. of Taurus. Lon. 43. 20. E. Lat. 38. 15 N. according to Walker; but others place it in Lon. 46. 6. E. and Lat. 36. 5. N.

ARDECHE, a department of France; bounded on the E. by that of Drome; on the S. by Gard; on the W. by Lozere, and on the N. by Upper Loire; and so named from

ARDECHE, a river of France, which falls into the Rhone.

ARDEL, or **ATPIDDIE**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Louth. It has a mount called *Cash-Cash* of nearly 90 feet high. The mountain is between 30 and 40 feet deep; the circumference at the top is about 100, and round the foundation it is upwards of 600. It lies 31 miles N.W. of Dublin. Lon. 5. 40. W. Lat. 51. 51. N.

ARDEN, a village in Yorkshire, near Thirsk.

ARDENBURG, a town of France, in the department of the Lano, late of Dutch Flanders. It lies 10 miles N.E. of Bruges. Lon. 3. 50. E. Lat. 51. 16. N.

ARDENNES, a department of France, bounded by those of Aisne on the W. Marne on the S. and Meuse on the E. and so named from **ARDENNES**, a forest in France, formerly of vast extent; but the trees are in many places now grubbed up, and where they stood are built cities, towns, and abbeys. It extends from Thionville, near the country of Leige, to Donchery and Sedan, on the confines of Champagne.

ARDENORA, a village in Cornwall, between Grampound, and Lestwithnel.

ARDENSIDE, a village in Yorkshire, near Arden.

ARDERSIER, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, 2½ miles long and as much broad; containing, in 1801, 1041 inhabitants. The climate is rather

sharp, but the soil is very fertile. The parish is bounded on the N. by the Moray Frith. There are 3 boats and 66 fishermen employed in the herring and white fisheries.

ARDES, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, a great mart for inland trade. Lon. 3. 10. E. Lat. 45. 22. N.

ARDESLEY, the name of 3 villages in Yorkshire; viz. 1. EAST; and, 2. WEST, near Otley; and 3. near Settle.

ARDEVIL, or **ARDEVILLA**, a town of Persia, in the province of Servau, about 20 leagues from Bacu, and near as many from the Caspian Sea.

ARDFERT, a town of Ireland, the ancient capital of Kerry, when its university was highly esteemed. It is the see of a bishop, anciently called the Bishop of Kerry.

ARDFINNAN, a village of Ireland, in the county of Cork.

ARDGLASS, an ancient but decayed sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Down, of which it was formerly the principal city. It has a long range of buildings in the stile of a castle, called by the inhabitants the *New works*, yet there is no tradition when or for what purpose they were built. This range of fortification extends 250 feet in length, and 24 in breadth. The walls are 3 feet thick, and have 3 towers in front, one at each end, and one in the centre, which makes them appear uniform and elegant. The buildings have been divided into 30 apartments, 18 above and 18 below; with a stair-case in the centre. Each apartment on the ground floor, has a small Gothic door, and a large square window. Within 10 feet of the S. tower, stands a square fort, called *Horn-castle*, from the great quantity of oxen and deers horns found about it. It measures 40 feet by 30, consists of two stories, and, from the fire places, appears to have been the kitchen and dining hall belonging to the inhabitants. There are also relics of several other castles, towers, and gates, within the N.E. point of Ardglass harbour. On the shore there is a curious natural cave. The duties of this port were farmed so lately as the reign of Charles I. It lies 7 miles N.E. of Downpatrick.

ARDGROOM, a harbour of the county of Kerry, Ireland.

ARDINGLEIGH, a village in Sussex, near Lewes. It has a fair on the 30th of May.

ARD-

ARDLINGTON, a small town in Berkshire, N. of Wantage, near the vale of White-horse.

ARDINGWORTH, a village in Northamptonshire, near Bothwell.

ARDLE, a river in Perthshire, formed by the junction of the rivulets, Arnot and Briarachan, which, after watering a valley called Strathardle, unites with the Shee in forming the Ercht.

ARDLEY, 1. a small town of Essex, near Tending: 2. a village in Oxfordshire, near Bicester.

ARDMENNACH, a district of Ross-shire and Cromarty, comprehending 8 parishes, which form a bleak uninhabited peninsula on the sea coast. The Mulbrey hills intersect nearly the whole length of the district.

ARDMILLAN SPA, a chalybeate water in the barony of Castlereagh in the county of Down, Ireland.

ARDMORE, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Waterford.

ARDMORE-HEAD, a noted promontory of Waterford, on the S. coast of Ireland. It forms the E. side of Youghall harbour.

ARDNAMURCHAN, a district of Scotland, comprehending 5 parishes in Argyle and Inverness-shires, within the superficies of a square of 20 miles, or 273,280 acres. The general aspect is mountainous, marshy, and bleak. Part of the district is a long peninsula, the extremity of which is the most westerly point of the mainland of Great Britain, and the most remarkable head-land from Cape Wrath to the Mull of Kintyre.

ARDNAREE, a village of Ireland, in the county of Mayo.

ARDOGH, or **ARDOCH**, a small village in the parish of Muthil, Perthshire, Scotland, near which is the completest Roman camp remaining in the country.

ARDOIS, a mountain of Nova Scotia between Windsor and Halifax, accounted the highest land in the province. It affords a beautiful and very extensive prospect.

ARDRA, or } a small kingdom of A-
ARDRAH, } frica, in Guinea, properly so called. It lies at the bottom of the Gulf of St. Thomas. The inhabitants are very licentious, and have neither temple nor any place for religious worship. They are however, courageous; and their king was absolute till lately that the king of Dahomy subdued them, and burnt the towns, particularly Ardres. 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.

ARDRAH, or **ARDRES**, the capital of the above kingdom. Lon. 3. 5. E. Lat. 6. 0. N.

ARDRAHIN, a small town of Ireland in the county of Galway, and province of Connaught.

ARDRES, a small but strong town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. An interview was held near it between Francis I. and Henry VIII. king of England, in 1520. The place where the monarchs met, was long afterwards named the *Field of Gold Cloth*, on account of the finery and wealth displayed on that occasion. Ardres is seated in the midst of a morass. Lon. 2. 0. E. Lat. 50. 50 N.

ARDROSSAN, a parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 6 miles long from N. to S., and between 3 and 5 from E. to W. Though the soil is capable of great improvement, the agriculture of the parish is still in a low state. The surface is a mixture of hilly and flat country, the greater part under pasture; and in few places enclosed. The population in 1801 was 1816, having increased 328 since 1793. The parish receives its name from

ANDROSSAN, a small promontory which terminates in a ridge of romantic rocks, running into the sea about a mile and a half from Saltcoats, 6 from Irvine, and 18 from Ayr. From this coast a canal is projected to the Clyde at Glasgow.

ARDS, a barony in the county of Down, in Ireland. It is a narrow slip of land, in some places three, and in none above six miles broad; situated between the lake of Strangford and the sea, the point of the peninsula jutting into the Irish Channel, and the base being washed by the Bay of Carrickfergus. It connects with the main-land by that narrow neck of land on the confines of the baronies of Ards and Castlereagh, which prevents the union of Strangford Lough and the sea at the Bay of Carrickfergus. The barony of Ards was anciently a county of itself.

ARDSMULLAGH, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon.

ARDSALLAS, a village in the county of Clare.

ARDSTINCHEAR, a river of Scotland in Ayrshire, which runs for about 26 miles through the country, and falls into the sea at the village of Ballantrae.

At

- At the mouth of this river there is a considerable salmon fishery.
- ARBUHULLY**, a village of Ireland, in the parish of Kilgarwan, near Callan, in the county of Kerry.
- ARWORTH**, a village in Lancashire, near Manchester.
- ARZE**, a river in France.
- ARZE**, a river in the W. Riding of Yorkshire.
- ARZELER**, a river in Westphalia.
- ARIBATULLO**, or **ARIBATULLO**, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, that falls into the Douro.
- ARIBON**, or **ARIBON**, 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, and the Dutch have still. Lon. 5. 5. E. Lat. 6. 0. N.
- ARECA**, an island in the Gulf of Persia, 2 miles SW. of Ormus. The Dutch attempted to establish a factory here, and built a fort, but were expelled by the Persians.
- ARLDEM**, a town on the Malabar coast.
- AREGA**, a town in Portuguese Estramadura.
- AREGNO**, a district of Corsica.
- ARFKEA**, a port town of the Red Sea, 55 miles from Suaken. It is large and well fortified, and has an island in the entrance of the port, about 200 paces in diameter.
- ARELATH**, a town in Lancashire, near the Duddon, opposite to Millum Castle.
- ARELFY**, or **ARLFY**, 3 English villages; viz. 1. in Cheshire, near Norwich; 2. in Staffordshire, near Seisdon; 3. in Shropshire, extending a mile on the Severn.
- ARLFY KING'S**, } Two villages in
ARELFY NETHER, } Worcestershire,
6 and 7 miles S. of Bewdly.
- AREMBERG**, a ci-devant county of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which was erected into a principality by Maximilian II. in favour of John de Ligne, Lord of Babazon; annexed to France by the treaty of Lunneville, and included in the dep. of the Eiffel.
- AREMBERG**, or **AREMBURG**, the capital of the above county, seated on the Aere, about 24 miles S. of Cologne, and defended by a castle. Lon. 7. 5. E. Lat. 50. 57. N.
- AREN**, a small town of Dorsetshire, on the coast: 4 miles E. of Warcham, and one from Pool Bay.
- ARENA**, a town of Calabria, in Naples.
- ARENACUM**, or **ARINACUS**. See **ARHEIM**.
- ARENDONK**, a town near Antwerp.
- ARENS**, or **ARINSHARDT**, a district of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, through which runs the famous wall, called *Dunneust*, which Gottric king of Denmark, built in the 9th century, 16 miles across the country from Hellingsted to the Sley, as a defence against the incursions of the Saxons and Slavs. The natives of Arens were the first in the country who professed Christianity; and their church, built in 826, was often demolished by the idolaters.
- ARENSBERG**, a county of Germany, in Westphalia.
- ARENSBERG**, a small town of Germany, seated on a hill in the circle of Westphalia, upon the river Roer. Lon. 8. 20. E. Lat. 58. 15. N.
- ARENSBOURG**, or **ARENSBURG**, an episcopal town of Sweden, in Livonia, seated in the 1st. Oscl, in the Baltic Sea. Lon. 22. 0. E. Lat. 58. 15. N.
- ARENSWALDE**, a town of Germany, in the New Marche of Brandeburg, seated on the Lake Stamm, on the frontiers of Pomerania. Lon. 18. 52. E. Lat. 53. 15. N.
- ARENTIM**, a town of Portugal in the province of Entre-Duero-e-Minho.
- AREQUIBO**, or **AREQUIPO**, a city of S. America, one of the most beautiful cities in all Peru, situated in the valley of Quica, and 20 from the sea, with which it communicates by a fine river. The entrance into the harbour is rather shallow for ships of great burden, but when in they ride securely in 18 fathoms water. This city was founded in 1539 by order of Don Francisco Pizarro, in a place known likewise by the name of *Arequiba*; but was afterwards removed to its present situation as more advantageous. The houses are built of stone and vaulted; and, contrary to what is usual in warm countries, they are lofty, neatly furnished within, and finely decorated on the outside. The inhabitants also are exempt from many diseases common in other parts of Peru, which perhaps is owing to their keeping the streets clean by means of canals which extend to the river. The temperature of the air is extremely good; the cold is never excessive, nor the heat troublesome, so that the surrounding fields are

clothed with perpetual verdure. But amidst all these advantages, it is very subject to earthquakes, by which it has already been five times laid in ruins; notwithstanding which it is populous. It is situated 220 miles SE. of Lima. Lon. 75. 5. W. Lat. 17. 5. S.

ARETHUSA, a celebrated fountain near the city of Syracuse in Sicily, famous for the quantity of its waters, and the number of the fishes it contained. At some distance from Arethusa is a fountain of fresh water, which boils up very strongly in the sea, inasmuch that, after piercing the salt water, it may be sometimes taken up little affected by it.

AREY-BEC, a village in Westmoreland, near Gowburnrow park, on the borders of Cumberland.

AREZZO, anciently ARETIUM, a city of Italy, in Tuscany, seated in the territory of Florence, on the declivity of a mountain in the middle of a fruitful plain, 14 miles from Città di Castello. It is a bishop's see; and was famous for a kind of earthen ware much esteemed by the Romans. It had greatly fallen to decay when Cosmo de Medici took it under his protection; since which, it has been recovering gradually. It was the birth-place of Meccenas, of Guy Aron, the inventor of the musical notes, Léris, &c. and of the celebrated poet Petrarck. Lon. 12. 2. E. Lat. 43. 7. N.

ARGA, a river of Spain, which waters Nivare, and falls into the Ebro.

ARGAN, a town of New Castile.

ARGANIL, a town of Portugal, in Beira.

ARGENCES, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, 10 miles E. of Caen, seated on the Meance. Lon. 0. 10. W. Lat. 49. 15. N.

ARGENTA, a river of Albania.

ARGENTA, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po.

ARGENTAC, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, seated on the Dordogne, 15 miles SE. of Tulle, and 15 NW. of Amillac. Lon. 2. 3. E. Lat. 45. 5. N.

ARGENTAN, a town of France, in the department of Orne, seated on an eminence, in the middle of a fertile plain, on the banks of the Orne. It carries on a considerable trade in corn, fine linen, haws, gauzes, hats, leather, &c. It is situated 12 miles NW. of Sees, and 110 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 5. E. Lat. 48. 54 N.

ARGENTARO, MONTE, a cape and

promontory of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, 12 miles S. of Orbitello. It juts out into the sea like a peninsula, and is an useful land-mark.

ARGENTEUIL, a town of the Isle of France, seated on the Seine, five miles NW. of Paris. It is a beautiful place, with fine vineyards. In the environs are quarries of stucco. In the olden-t Bea-dictine priory, they pretend to have the seamless coat of Christ. Lon. 2. 28. E. Lat. 49. 52 N.

ARGENTIERA, or ARGENTIERI, a small island in the Archipelago, near Milo, so named from its silver mines. It is about 18 miles in circumference, full of barren mountains, producing nothing but barley, cotton, and a few grapes, fit only for eating. The inhabitants are Greeks, and are very heathen. Justice is administered by an itinerant cadi, who is however the only Mussulman in the whole island. It produces the *Terra Gummi*, so highly esteemed by the ancients. Lon. 23. 10. E. Lat. 39. 50. N.

ARGENTIERI, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche, 5 miles SW. of Aubenas, and 17 W. of Viviers. Lon. 1. 22. E. Lat. 44. 30 N.

ARGENTINI, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc.

ARGENTON, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. It is divided into two by the river Creuse. It had formerly a castle; but it was demolished by Lewis XIV. Lon. 1. 38. E. Lat. 46. 30. N.

ARGHOLME, a village in Lancashire, near Catmel.

ARGONNE, a ci-devant province, or territory of France, comprehending all that part of that country that lies between the rivers Meuse, Marne, and Aine. St Menchold was the capital.

ARGOS, a seaport of European Turkey, in the Morea, 25 miles S. of Corinth. Lon. 23. 1. E. Lat. 37. 30. N.

ARGOSTOLI, or ARGOSTOLI, a seaport of Cephalonia, opposite to Albionica. It is the best harbour in the island; and lies 5 miles distant from the fortress, where the proveditor resides.

ARGOW, or ARGOW, a county of Switzerland, seated on the Aar, whence its name.

ARGUEIL, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, 18 miles NE. of Rouen.

ARGUIM, or ARGUIN, an island on the coast of Africa, about 16, or as others

thers say 50 miles from Cape Blanco. It is scarce 2 miles in length, yet was a bone of contention for 57 years between the Portuguese, Dutch, English, and French; and, after a variety of fortune, has at last been totally abandoned. Lon. 17. 20. W. Lat. 20. 30. N. according to Walker: but others place it in Lon. 3. 20. E.

ARGUN, a river in the above isle.

ARGUN, a city of Asiatic Tartary, seated on the Argur. There are mines of silver and lead near it. Lon. 103. 56. E. Lat. 42. 30. N. or, as others have it, Lon. 104. 5. E. Lat. 51. 36. N.

ARGUN, a river of Asiatic Russia, which separates the empires of Russia and China, and falls into the Amur. It affords a productive herring fishery.

ARGUNSKOI, a town of Siberia on the river Onoge. Lon. 119. 10. E. Lat. 50 40 N

ARGYLL, or **ARGYLL**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the S. by the Irish Sea and the Firth of Clyde; on the E. by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton; on the NE. by Lechaber; and on the NW. by several islands. It extends in length, from S. to N. between the Mull of Kintyre and the point of Ardnamurchan, where it joins Inverness-shire, about 114 miles; and in breadth, in some places, including the isles, to 70. It was anciently called **ARGALLIA**, and together with Perthshire and the Western Islands, constituted the ancient kingdom of the Scots, while the rest of Caledonia was subject to the Picts and Romans. It comprehends Kintyre, Knapdale, Argyle Proper, Cowal, and Lorn. This country, like most other parts of the Highlands, affords a very wild prospect of hills, rocks, huge mountains, and tremendous precipices, piled upon each other in a stupendous manner; bare, bleak and barren to the view; or at best covered with shagged heath, which appears black and dismal, except in summer, when it is variegated with an agreeable bloom of a purple colour. The coast of Argyle is rocky; yet indented with bays and inlets, that afford good harbours for shipping. The country is well watered by rivers, brooks, and lakes, abounding with fish; the vales and flat parts of it are cultivated for corn; the mountains feed an innumerable quantity of black cattle, which run wild among the hills in winter, as well as summer; the heath and woods, of

which there is a considerable number, afford shelter to deer, roebucks, and all sorts of game, in great plenty: the circumambient sea, with its lochs, bays and harbours, pours forth myriads of fish: but the innate wealth of the country is dug from the bowels of the mountains in iron, copper, lead, and other metals and minerals. The real rent of the county is 112,752 l. Sterling, and the valued rent 149,545 l. 10s. Scots. The population in 1801 was 75,790. Argyle is the seat of a provincial synod, consisting of five presbyteries and 49 parishes. Argyleshire is in general peopled by the clan of Campbell, and affords a great number of castles and seats belonging to gentlemen who hold of the Duke, and boast themselves descended from his family. It sends one member to parliament.

ARGYLL PROPER, is that district of Argyleshire which is bounded by Knapdale and Cowal on the S.; Lochaber on the N.; Lennox and the Grampian hills on the E.; and Lorne on the W. It lies between Lochlyn and Lochow, which abound with fish.

ARGYLL, a township of New York, in Washington county, on the E. bank of the Hudson, containing 404 electors, 2327 citizens and 14 slaves, as in 1796.

ARGYLL, a township of Nova Scotia, in Shelburne county, settled by Scots and Acadians.

ARGYRUNTUM. See **NOVIGRAD**.

ARHEIM, formerly **ARFACUM**, or **ARINACUS**, a town in the island of Bali. Lon. 5. 20. E. Lat. 52. 2. N.

ARHUSON. See **AARBUS**.

ARIANNA, a small village, six miles NE. from Tunis. It has a beautiful range of the ancient Carthaginian aqueduct, 74 feet high, supported by columns 16 feet square, and which still increased in grandeur as it approached Carthage. The stones are all diamond cut. Near this spot, several ancient mattamones, or subterraneous magazines for corn, capable of containing 100 bushels, strongly arched with large square stones, have been discovered within these few years; but the Moors will soon demolish them, as they do every monument of art.

ARIANO, a town of Italy, seated on a branch of the Po, in the circuitous territories of the Pope, 22 miles NE. of Ferrara. Lon. 12. 8 E. Lat. 45. 0. N.

ARIANO, a town of Italy, in the ulterior principality of Naples, under the

archbishop of Benevento, 15 miles NE. of that town, and 10 NW. of Trevico. It contains about 14,000 inhabitants, and no less than 20 parishes and convents, besides an ill-reputed cathedral. The soil lies upon a soft argillaceous stone. At a small distance to the E. is a bank, consisting of layers of volcanic earths, interspersed with thick strata of oyster-shells. Below the town is a convent of Dominicans, whose house, within these last 100 years, has been thrice overthrown by earthquakes. The last and most destructive happened in 1732, and was fatal to all the country along the eastern verge of the Appennines. Lon. 15. 19. E. Lat. 41. 8. N.

ARICA, a barren territory of Peru, extending along the coast of the South Sea. It produces little else than Guinea pepper, which however yields annually no less than 80,000 dollars.

ARICA, a sea-port of S. America, in the province of Los Charcas, in Peru. Although it has suffered a great deal from earthquakes, it is still a place of considerable trade, and very populous. No rain falls here, and the houses are without roofs. It lies 550 miles SE. of Lima. Lon. 70. 15. W. Lat. 18. 26. S.

ARIEGL, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenean mountains, and running by Foix and Pamiers, falls into the Garonne. Gold dust is found amongst its sands.

ARIENZO, a town of Naples in the Terra di Lavoro, 14 miles NE. of Naples.

ARIES KILL, a small river of New York, which runs N. into the Mohawk.

ARIMA, a town and port of Asia, in Jipai, in the county of Zimo or Saincock.

ARIMATHEA. See RAMLA.

ARIMINUM. See RIMINI.

ARIMINUS, a river that runs into the Gulph of Venice.

ARIMOA, an island of Asia, in New Guinea, discovered by the Dutch in 1616.

ARINTHOT, a town of France, in the dep. of Jura, 8 miles S. of Orgelet.

ARINXA, a town of the province of Yeraq Agem in Persia. Lon. 52. 35. E. Lat. 32. 20. N.

ARIPO, a strong town on the western coast of the island of Ceylon, at the mouth of the Sarunda, to the E. of which is a pearl fishery. Lon. 80. 25. E. Lat. 8. 42. N.

ARISBA, 1. an ancient town in the

island of Lesbos; 2. another in Troas, in the territory, and to the SE. of Abydos; the rendezvous of Alexander's army after their passage of the Hellespont; 3. a colony of the Mitylenians, subdued and plundered by Achilles. It was the residence of Axyllus, celebrated by Homer for his hospitality.

ARISCH, LL, a town and fort of Egypt, on a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name. The French became masters of it in 1799; but it was soon after retaken by the Turks and English. In January 1800, the Turks and French signed a convention here, by which the French troops were to evacuate Egypt; but the English admiral refused to ratify the capitulation. El Arisch stands on the confines of Arabia and Palestine, 36 miles SW. of Gaza, and 120 NE. of Suez.

ARK, a river in Yorkshire, which falls into the Swale near Grinton.

ARKANSAS, a river in the United States, a NW. branch of the Mississippi, which falls in by two mouths, and forms an island whose NW. point lies in Lon. 91. W. and Lat. 23. 35. N. Its length is 25 miles, its breadth 10. The branch on the NE. side of the island, receives White river, 24 miles above its mouth.

ARKENDALE, two villages in Yorkshire, viz. 1. near Applegarth Forest: 2. in the parish of Knaresborough.

ARKESDEN, a village near Newport, Essex.

ARKLEFY, a small town in Yorkshire, between Richmond and Westmoreland.

ARKLOW, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles S. of Wicklow, and 66 from Dublin. The tide flows very little on its coast. Lon. 6. 5. W. Lat. 52. 42. N.

ARKSEY, a village in Yorkshire, five miles N. of Doncaster.

ARKSTON, a small town in Herefordshire, between Duxton and Kingston.

ARLADON, a village in Cumberland, near Whitehaven.

ARLE, a small town in Gloucestershire, a mile from Cheltenham.

ARLES, a large and ancient city of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone, seated on a hill on the east side of that river. It was called *Arelus* by the Romans. Constantine made it the seat of the Roman empire in Gaul: and Boson made it the capital

of his kingdom of Burgundy. It is celebrated for its antiquities, many of which are still to be seen; such as the amphitheatre, the theatre, the Elyseum fields, the sepulchre, columns with their capitals, busts, pedestals, aqueducts, with some remains of the capitol, and the Roman gods. Under the amphitheatre, in 1651, was found a statue of Venus, which was formerly worshipped in this city; and has been since carried to the castle of Versailles. The amphitheatre was built by the Romans; some say by Julius Cæsar. It is of an oval form, about 100 yards in circumference, and the front is 31 yards in height. The middle, called the *Aræna*, is 112 yards wide, and 100 broad. The porticoes, or piazzas, are 5 series, built with stones of a prodigious size. Part of them consists of coarce stone, which still remains; and the walls are of a surprising thickness, but so ruined, that the objects, which were found in a garden near the walls of the city, in 1774, is the only one of the kind to be seen in France. It consists of 100 tombs; and is 72 feet high, and 7 miles in extent at the base. It is now supported with four lions made of bronze; and on the top a lion ball is placed, and over it is a seat. The ancient Luyings, who called the Pyæan field, lies without the city, upon an agreeable hill, and is divided into two parts. The first called *Moulures*, has very few tombs, the other having been broken to build the walls of gardens. The second called *Elysæum*, contains a great number. Those of the Pagans have the letters D. M. L. C. *Des Moulures*. Those of the Christians have crosses. Coins of gold and silver, pieces of bronze, rings, lamps, cups, &c. are often found here. Arles has an academy of sciences, consisting of 30 members, who must be natives, and inhabitants. The city is surrounded with marshy lands, which renders the air full of vapours, and makes it very wholesome. The air of the country around, is however sublimic, and the grounds produce excellent wine, fruits, olives, manna, vermilion, &c. Arles is situated 10 miles SE. of Nîmes, 35 NW. of Marseilles, and 470 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 48. E. Lat. 43. 40. N.

ARLES, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees.

ARLESCOTE, a village in Warwickshire under Egle-hill.

ARLSEY, a village in Bedfordshire,

near Shefford.

ARLESSEM, or A neat town of ARLESHEIM, } Switzerland, in the Canton of Basle.

ARLESTON, a village in Derbyshire, between Borrow and Enderb.

ARLEUF, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre.

ARLUX, a town of France, in the department of the North. It is situated in the ancient province of Hainaut, 83 miles S. of Douay, and about 20 far from Cambrai. Lon. 3. 10. E. Lat. 51. 26. N.

ARLEY, a village in Warwickshire, W. of Nuneaton.

ARLINGHAM, 1. a village in Gloucestershire, near Berkeley, almost surrounded by the Severn; 2. Another near Gloucester.

ARLINGTON, 1. a village in Derbyshire, between Hatfield and Stone; 2. Another in Gloucestershire, near Bybury; and, 3. in Sussex, near Petersfield.

ARLINGTON, a town of Vermont, in Westminster county, 12 miles NW. of Ferrisburgh. Lon. 71. 48. W. Lat. 43. 5. N.

ARLSCOTT, a village in Shropshire, near Ludlow.

ARLTON, a town of Essex, in the department of Forth. It is 10 miles NW. of Lundenburg, according to Walker, but according to others 70 miles W. Lon. 5. 36. E. Lat. 51. 45. N.

ARLSLEY, a village in Yorkshire, N. of Doncaster.

ARMA, a river in Devonshire.

ARMA, a town on a river of the same name, in the province of Popayan, Spanish America. Lon. 74. 15. W. Lat. 5. 2. N.

ARMACANUS, ARMARU, or NARMALCHIA, a river of Babylon, called also *Fossa Regia*, or the *Royal Trench*, by Polybius, and the *Canal Rexar*, by Ptolemy. It was a cut made by Nebuchadnezzar, from the Euphrates, which naturally divides into two channels, one passing through Babylon, the other through Selucia, and then falls into the Tigris. This factitious channel between these two is the Royal River; which mixes with the Tigris below Selucia, at Apamea.

ARMADIA, a town of Cudistan, in Asian Turkey. Lon. 42. 0. E. Lat. 36. 15. N.

ARMAGH, a county of Ireland, bounded by Louth on the S.; Loch-Neagh

Neigh on the N.; Tyrone and Monaghan on the W.; and Down, in part, on the E.; from which it is separated by the river Newry. It is in length 92 miles, in breadth 17; and is divided into five baronies, containing about 170,600 acres. The climate and soil are good, especially the latter, which is said to be the richest in Ireland, except a tract called the *Fine*, that is, *hilly and barren*. It sends three members to the Imperial Parliament, viz. two for the county, and one for the city. Its trade in linen is estimated at 2,919,000*l.* St*erl.* annually.

ARMAH, a town of Ireland, which gives name to the county, seated on the river Callan, about 30 miles S. of Londonderry, and 65 N. of Dublin. It is the seat of the primate of all Ireland, and is said to have been founded by St Patrick in the 4th century. In 1172, it was constituted an archbishopric, together with Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam, by Cardinal Papino, with the consent of the king, duke, bishops, abbots, and states of Ireland. Armagh had originally a famous monastery built by St Columbanus, about the year 530. The cathedral was often burnt, but was often rebuilt and enlarged, and particularly by Patrick Scanlan, about 1292. His successor Nicholas, son of Molissa, besides books, rich ecclesiastical vestments, and other things, bestowed on it an annual pension of 20 marks; and he appropriated to his see the manor of Dromyskin. He died in 1303. This town was first subjected to the English by John de Courcy, but afterward entirely destroyed by Tir Oen, or O'Neal, in queen Elizabeth's time. It was recovered, rebuilt, and garrisoned by the English. The see of Armagh, by an extent returned in the 15th of James I., is valued at 400*l.* St*erlings, per annum*, and pays so much first-fruits to this day. It is reputed to be worth annually 3000*l.* The chapter of Armagh is composed of five dignitaries, and four prebendaries, who have voices in every capitular act. The dignitaries are thus ranked, viz. a dean, chanter, chancellor, treasurer, and arch-deacon. There are also eight vicars choral, and an organist, attendant on the service of the cathedral. The vicars choral were anciently fewer, and of the number only one was a priest. Primate Marsh added another priest; and in 1720, primate Lindsay obtained a new charter for enlarging the number

of the said vicars to eight, and had out upwards of 2000*l.* on a parcel of augmentation of the estate of the dean.

ARMAGHIBREGALL, a village of Ireland, in the county of Meath.

ARMAGNAC, a celebrated province of Guienne, in France, 55 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Auch was the capital town. It now forms part of the department of Gers. It is fertile in corn and vines, and carries on a considerable trade in brandy, wool, and hand-kerchief pieces, which are excellent.

ARMAMAR, a town of Portugal, in Beira.

ARMANCON, a river of France in Champagne.

ARMANTHWAITTE, the name of three villages, viz. 1. in Cumberland, near the Eden, between Kirk-Oswald and Corby-Castle; 2. in the county of Gloucester, at the foot of passing-gate water; 3. in Yorkshire, near Darby.

ARMDALE, a village of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, on a bay of the same name.

ARMDALE BAY, a bay on the coast of the county of Sutherland, in Scotland.

ARMEBOOTH, a village of Cumberland, near the river Thunleyte and Lezbarth water.

ARMENE, or **ARMINA**, an ancient village of Paphlagonia. Being a cold place, the inhabitants encompassed it with a wall, thinking to render it warmer; which proving ineffectual, gave rise to the proverb *Armenen muro armere*, used to express some egregious folly.

ARMENIA, a country of Asia, anciently called Ararat, and divided into Armenia Major and Minor. On the destruction of the Persian empire by Alexander the Great, Armenia fell into the hands of the Macedonians. Upon the death of that prince, it fell to Seleucus, and continued subject to Syria, till the beginning of the reign of Antiochus the Great. This prince having appointed two prefects called *Zadriades* and *Artaxanus* to govern Armenia, they excited the people to revolt, and caused themselves to be proclaimed kings of the provinces over which they presided. Antiochus being then very young, they were attended with success beyond their expectation; and, invading the neighbouring countries, they took from the Medes the provinces of Caspian, Phautis, and Basoropida: from the Iberians,

ans, Chortzena and Gogorena on the other side of the Cyrus; from the Chalybes and Mossynæci, the provinces of Pareneta and Herexena, which bordered on Armenia Minor. On this occasion, the division of the kingdom into Armenia Major and Minor first took place: Artaxias became King of Armenia Major, and Zabriades of Armenia Minor; this distinction still subsists.

ARMENIA MAJOR, according to Strabo, was bounded on the S. by mount Taurus, which separated it from Mesopotamia; on the E. by the two Medias; on the N. by Iberia and Albania; or rather that part of mount Caucasus which surrounds them; and on the W. by Armenia Minor, the mountains Parjadies, some Pontic nations, and the Euphrates.

ARMENIA MINOR was bounded on the E. by the Euphrates; on the S. by mount Taurus, which separates it from Cilicia; on the W. and N. by a long chain of mountains called in different places *Mons Sinthisus*, *Amarus*, and *Antitaurus*, which separated it from Cappadocia.

ARMENTIERS, a small, but elegant town of France, in the department of the North. It is situated by Lewis XIV. in 1657. It is situated on the river Lis, 3 miles N.W. of Lisle. Lon. 3. 3. E. Lat. 50. 49. N.

ARMEGLIA, a river of Italy, in the territory of Vicenza.

ARMSLTON, a village in Northamptonshire, near Peckbrook.

ARMETHORP, a village in Yorkshire, near Doncaster.

ARMHERS, a town of France, in the department of the North, seated on the Sambre, 90 miles S. of Mons. Lon. 3. 45. E. Lat. 50. 7. N.

ARMIN, two villages in Yorkshire, near Barkston, on the river Air, distinguished by the names of Armin Magna, and Armin Parva.

ARMINGALE, a village in Norfolk, near Crington, 5 miles S. of Norwich.

ARMINGTON, a village in Devonshire, on the river Arm, near Plymington.

ARMIRO, a sea-port town of Macedonia, in European Turkey, seated on the Gulph de Velo, 80 miles N.W. of Negropont, and 30 SE. of Larissa. It is reckoned the Eretria of the ancients. Lon. 23. 40. E. Lat. 39. 42. N.

ARMITAGE, 1. a village in Staffordshire, on the river Sow; 2. another in Cheshire, near Northwich.

ARMLEY, a village in Yorkshire,

near Leeds, which has been much improved and enlarged of late years.

ARMOUCHOUOIS, a nation of N. American Indians in Canada.

ARMOY, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 109 miles from Dublin.

ARMOZA, or HARMOSIA, a town in Caramania, at the mouth of Anamis, which falls into the Persian Gulf; called Arnausa, by Ptolemy. From this the neighbouring island, and a small kingdom, take the modern name of Ormus. Lon. 56. 17. E. Lat. 27. 20. N.

ARMSIDE, a village in Westmoreland, near Little Langdale, on the borders of Cumbria.

ARMSWELL, a village in Dorsetshire, a mile from Plush.

ARMTREI, a small town in Lunenburg, near Horncastle.

ARMUYDEN, a sea-port town of Zealand, in the island of Valcherin, formerly very flourishing, but now inconsiderable, the sea having stopped up the harbour with sand. The salt works are its chief resource. It lies 4 miles E. of Middieburg, at the mouth of the Canal. Lon. 3. 42. E. Lat. 51. 31. N.

ARMY LANDS, sundry districts in the United States of America, lying on the N. of the Ohio, and to the westward of Pennsylvania, situated between Lon. 80. 21. W. Lat. 37. 41. N.

ARNA, or ARNI, a sea-port of Andros. See ANDROS.

ARNAS, a town of Swedish Nordland. Lon. 19. 3. E. Lat. 63. 22. N.

ARNY-LE-DUC, a town of France, in the dept. of Cote d'Or, which carries on a pretty good trade. It is seated in a valley near the river Arnoux, 25 miles N.W. of Boule. Lon. 4. 26. E. Lat. 47. 7. N.

ARNCLIFF, 2 villages of Yorkshire, viz. 1. in the N. Riding, near Wharton-Castle; 2. in the W. Riding, on a river E. of Pennyngt hill.

ARNCOT, a small town of Oxfordshire, near Amersden and Bicester.

ARNDAL, a small town, but a large landing-place of Christiansand, in Norway; seated on a rock in the middle of the river Nid, near which are several iron mines.

ARNEBERG, a town of Brandenburg seated on the Elbe, between Angermund and Werben, 3 miles distant from each. It was taken from the Swedes in 1631, and is now subject to Prussia.

ARNEDO, a town in South America,

in Peru, with a good harbour, 25 miles N. of Lima.

ARNEFONT, a village of Angus-shire, in the parish of Glammis, which has about 80 inhabitants.

ARNESBY, a village in Leicestershire, near Sleaford.

ARNESIDE, a village in Lancashire, on the borders of Cumberland.

ARNESIDE FEWIR, a village in Lancashire, on the borders of Westmoreland.

ARNGASK, a parish of Scotland, situated in, or rather comprehending, a part of three different counties, which meet in it; viz. Ffeshire on the E.; Perthshire on the W. and NW.; and Kinross-shire on the S. It contained, in 1801, 564 inhabitants. The soil is various, and the climate salubrious.

ARNGILL, a village in Westmoreland, on the Lune.

ARNHALE, a small town in Warwickshire.

ARNHEIM, or **ARNHEIM**, a town of Holland, capital of the dept. of the Rhine, seated on the Rhine, 8 miles N. of Nimeguen, and 32 E. by S. of Utrecht. It is adorned with several fine churches, particularly that of St Walburg and St Eusebius, which last has a very high tower. The town has 5 gates, and several fine ramparts, part of which are washed by the Rhine, and the other parts have wide and deep ditches before them. There is a canal from this place to Nimeguen, made at the expense of both towns; on which trading boats pass between them. The air is very healthful. Lon. 5 55. E. Lat. 52. 0. N.

ARNHUSEN, a small town of Pomerania, near the Riga, four leagues from Colberg and the Baltic.

ARNIFORD, **Loch**, a harbour of Scotland, in the parish of Durnish, in the Isle of Skye.

ARNIS, an island of Sleswick.

ARNO, a large and rapid river of Italy, in Tuscany, rising in the Appennines, to the E. of Florence, near a village called *S. Maria della Grazie*, on the borders of Romagna, 15 miles to the W. of the sources of the Tiber; and then turning southward towards Arretium, is increased by the lakes of the Clanis; whence it runs westward, dividing Florence into two parts, and washing Pisa, falls 8 miles below it into the Tuscan Sea.

ARNO, a delightful valley of Italy, through which the Arno runs, abounding in all kinds of fruits. Part of it is thought to have been a lake, till the Ar-

no made its passage through the rock of Rignano. The bones of elephants are found in digging through its strata, which are very regular.

ARNOLD, a village near Nottingham, on the E. side of Bushwood Park.

ARNOIDS, a village in Essex, near Chelmsford.

ARNON, or **ADRAMLECK**, a river that rises in the mountains of Gilead, and runs SW. between the borders of the Moabites and Ammonites on the other side Jordan.

ARNOY, a small river in Perthshire, which runs through Glenfernat, and waters the district of Strathardle, in the parish of Moulin.

ARNOUGH, a town of Armenia in Asian Turkey. Lon. 41. 0. E. Lat. 37. 45. N.

ARNOULD, **St**, a town of France, in the dept. of Eure and Loire, in the forest of Iveline, on the road from Chartres to Paris.

ARNSHEIM, a town of France, in the dept. of Rhine and Nahe, late of Germany, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, 8 miles from Crutzenach.

ARNSTADE, or **ARNSTADT**, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, on the river Gera, 10 miles SW. of Erfurt. Lon. 11. 5. E. Lat. 40. 51. N.

ARNSTEIN, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, with a castle, seated on the Weren, 9 miles SW. of Schweinfurt.

ARNWOOD, a village in Hampshire, near Christ Church.

AROBALATCHI, a river of North America, which rises in the country of the Chickasaw Indians, to the W. of Georgia, and after running S. and being joined by the Yazoo and other rivulets, falls into the Mississippi.

AROLSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 29 miles SSE. of Paderborn.

AROMIA, a province of New Andalusy, in S. America, on the Oroonogue.

ARONA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a strong castle; seated on the lake Maggiore. Upon an eminence near the lake, there is a statue in bronze of St Bortomæus, the patron of Milan, 35 ells high; upon a pedestal of 25 ells, making in all 60 ells in height. Long. 8. 25. E. Lat. 45. 40. N.

ARONCHES, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the confines of Spain. It is seated on the Caro, well fortified, and has about 500 inhabitants. Lon. 5. 16.

W. Lat. 11. 39. N.

ARONDEL, a town in Cornwall.

ARONOL, a town of Russia, in the Ukrania, seated on the river Occa; 200 miles S. of Moscow. Lon. 36. 40. E. Lat. 51. 58. N.

AROSBAY, a town of the East Indies, on the coast of the island of Madura, near Java. Lon. 111. 30. E. Lat. 6. 30. S.

AROUCA, a town of Peñia, in Portugal.

ARPINAS, or ARFINO, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, 8 miles N. of Acquina, and 50 E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 46. E. Lat. 41. 1. N.

ARQUA, or ARQUARO, a town of Italy, in the late Venetian territory of Paduano. It is defended by two forts, and is remarkable for the tomb of Petriarch. It is 10 mile S. of Padua. Lon. 11. 43. E. Lat. 45. 13. N.

ARQUA, a populous village of Italy, in the district of Rovigo, 7 miles from the town of Rovigo.

ARQUATA, a town of Italy, in the state of Genoa, 25 miles N. of Geneva.

ARQUES, a river of France.

ARQUES, a town of France, in the dept. of the Lower Seine, seated on the above river, four miles S. of Dieppe, and 4 miles N. of Longueville. It is famous for the victory gained by Henry IV. over the duke of Mayenne, general of the League, in 1589. Lon. 1. 13. E. Lat. 49. 57. N.

ARRAGIE, a strong sea-port of Pernambuco, in Brazil; much choked up with sand. Lon. 35. 10. W. Lat. 8. 20. S.

ARRAGON, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. by the Pyrenean mountains, which separate it from France; on the W. by Navarre and the two Castles; on the S. by Valencia; and on the E. by Catalonia. It is 180 miles long, and 140 broad; but the land is mountainous, dry, sandy, and stony. Its principal rivers are the Ebro, which crosses it in the middle, the Xalo, the Cineca, the Galego, and the Arragon. The air is pure and wholesome; and there are mines of iron, and some say of gold. The most fertile parts are about the rivers; where the land produces corn, wine, oil, flax, hemp, various fruits, and a small quantity of saffron; besides feeding large flocks of sheep; and plenty of game in the woods. Saragossa is the capital of this province; and the other chief towns are Barbastro, Jaca, Saragosa, Haesca,

Calatayud, Albarrazin, Tiviel, Daroca, and Boria.

ARRAGON, a river in Aragon.

ARRAN, a mountainous island of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, between Kintyre and Cunningham; nearly 24 miles in length, from N. to S. and about 14 in breadth. By the immense cairns, the vast monumental stones, and many relics of Druidism, this island must have been very considerable in ancient times.

The inhabitants have still traditions of the hero FINGAL, or FINGALON, who is supposed here to have enjoyed the pleasures of the chase; and many places retain his name. Robert Bruce and his faithful vassals retired here during his distress. About the year 1711, it formed part of the estate of Robert H. steward of Scotland. When Lord Boyd married the sister of James III. he got the island as her portion, and was created earl of Arran. After his disgrace it was bestowed upon Sir James Hamilton, and it still continues in the Hamilton family. It contains about 7000 inhabitants, who chiefly reside on the coasts, which are indented with several safe harbours. The mountainous parts of the island are either bare rocks, or covered with heath and fern; but the lower grounds are tolerably fertile and well cultivated. There are windmills on the hills, and about 1000 black cattle are annually exported. There are two parishes, KILBRIDE and KILMORY; with a sort of chapel of ease to each, founded in the last century. Arran forms part of the county of Bute, and is subject to the same government; but justice is besides administered at the baron baillie's court, who has power to fine as high as 20s.; can decide in matters of property not above 40s.; can imprison for a month; and put delinquents into the stocks for three hours, but that only during day-time.

ARRAN, a town of Switzerland, seated on the Aar, 27 miles SW. of Baden. The Diets of the Protestant Cantons are held in it.

ARRAN, a village in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, near Land.

ARRAN, NORTH, an island of Ireland, situated on the coast of Donegal, in Ulster. Lon. 8. 50. W. Lat. 55. 0. N.

ARRAN, SOUTH, ISLES OF, 3 islands on the W. coast of Ireland, in the mouth of Galway Bay. Lon. 10. 0. W. Lat. 55. 0. N.

ARRAS, a city of France, in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, formerly the capital of the ci-devant county of Artois.

It is seated on a mountain, and the parts about it are full of quarries, where good stones are got for building. It is divided into two parts by a strong wall, a large fosse, and the rivulet Chrinechon, which 100 paces below falls into the Scarp. They are both well fortified, enclosed by high ramparts and deep fosses, which in several places are cut out of the rock. Arras has 4 gates, and a strong citadel with 5 bastions. The chapel of the Holy Candle has a steeple, adorned with several statues. The cathedral church of Notre Dame is a very large Gothic building, extremely well adorned; the tower is very high, and has a fine clock, embellished with little figures in bronze, which represent our Saviour's passion, and pass before the bell to strike the hours. The abbey church of St Vedast is the greatest ornament of Arras, being adorned with a fine steeple, and seats of admirable workmanship; the pulpit is of brass, fashioned like a tree, supported by two bears of the same metal, sitting on their hind legs; there are little bears in different postures, seemingly ready to climb up the tree. The chimes are remarkable for the different tunes they play. There are 10 parish-churches. Arras is situated 12 miles SW. of Doway. Lon. 2. 50. E. Lat. 50. 20. N.

ARRAS, or **ARAXIS**, a river of Persia. See **ARAXIS**.

ARRAYAL, a town of Brazil, W. of the Para.

ARRAYNO, ST, a small island in the ci-devant Dogado of Venice.

ARRIEGE, a department of France, bounded on the W. and N. by that of Upper Garonne, on the E. by Aude, and on the S. by the Pyrenees. It is so named from the river *Arriege*.

ARRO, a river in Herefordshire, which runs into the Lug near Leominster.

ARROE, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, a little S. of the island of Funen, and N. of that of Dulcen. It is 3 miles in length, and about 2 in breadth; and produces corn, misced, black cattle, and horses. It has 3 parishes, the most considerable of which is Koping. It stands at the S. side of the island, at the bottom of a bay, and has a port with some trade. Lon. 10. 20. E. Lat. 55. 10. N.

ARROJO DE ST SERVAN, a town of Spain in Estremadura, 8 miles S. of Me-

rida, and 25 E. of Badajoz. Lon. 6. 20. W. Lat. 38. 36. N.

ARRON, a river of France, in the dept. of Nievre.

ARROQUIAR, a parish of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, 14 miles long, and about 3 broad. It contained, in 1661, 470 inhabitants, of whom the greater part are of the name of *Arroquians*. The *Arro*, formerly covered with heath and bent, now assumes a better appearance from the introduction of sheep. It lies on the E. side of Loch Lomond.

ARROU, a river of France, in the dept. of Nievre; perhaps the same as

ARROUX, in the contiguous dept. of Cote d'Or.

ARROW, a river in Worcestershire and Warwickshire.

ARROW, two villages in England; 1. in Cheshire, between the river Mer and Lancaster; and, 2. in Warwickshire, near Aulceter.

ARROWSIKE, an island of the United States, in the district of Maine, separated from Parker's Island by a narrow strait, and containing about 20,000 acres of ground.

ARSA, a river of Italy, in the province of Istria, from which there runs a canal to the gulf of Quarnero.

ARSAMAS, a town of Russia, in the territory of Morduates, seated on the river Mockchatreca, on the road to Astracan, 300 miles S. by E. from Moscow, and 500 N. by W. from Astracan.

ARSCHOT, a town of France, in the dept. of Dyle, seated on the Demer, 4 miles E. of Mechlin. Lon. 4. 45. E. Lat. 51. 5. N.

ARSHAM, a village in Yorkshire, near the Tees.

ARSOIFA, a town of Syria, in Asian Turkey. Lon. 38. 30. E. Lat. 34. 40. N.

ARTA, or **LARTA**, a town of European Turkey, in Lower Albania, seated on the Asdhas, 70 miles NNW. of Lepanto, and 20 NE. of Previsa. It is a pretty large town, and contains about 7000 or 8000 inhabitants, Greeks and Turks, but the former are the most numerous. It has a Greek archbishop's see. The cathedral has 365 windows and doors, and is supported by above 2000 marble pillars. It was built by Michael Ducas Comnenus, emperor of Constantinople. Artta carries on a considerable trade, particularly in tobacco and furs. Lon. 21. 20. E. Lat. 39. 28. N.

ARTA, a river of Istria, which runs below Albona.

ARTAKI,

ARTAKI, a town of Natolia, on the S. coast of the sea of Marmora, 76 miles SW. of Constantinople. Lon. 27. 40. E. Lat. 39. 30. N.

ARTAKUI, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 48 miles SW. of Gallipoli.

ARTAXATA, an ancient city, the royal residence and metropolis of Armenia Major, but according to a plan of Hannibal, for king Artaxias, after whom it was called.

ARTAXATA, or **ATROPATIA**, another city in the northern part of Media.

ARTEMISIUM, a promontory on the NE. of Eubœa, (called *Leon* and *Cale Arte* by Ptolemy), memorable for the first sea-engagements between the Greeks and Xerxes.

ARTEMISIUM. See **DENIA**.

ARTEMUS, a promontory of Valencia, called also *Cabe St Martin*, and *Punta del Emperador*.

ARTERN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 29 miles NNE. of Erfurt.

ARTH, a river in Cardiganshire.

ARTINGTON, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, between Otley and Gawthorpe.

ARTHURET, a village in Cumberland, S. of Longtown, near the river Kinkop.

ARTHUR'S CASTLE, a small town in Cornwall, on the coast, near Tintagel and Boscastle.

ARTHUR'S KULL, or **NIWARK BAY**, a bay on the coast of New Jersey, formed by the junction of the Passaic and Hackensack.

ARTHUR'S HILL, a village in Cornwall, near Pennpont, and Temple-Moors.

ARTHUR'S OVEN, an ancient ruin in Stirlingshire, near the Carron Works, called by Buchanan, *Templum Terminus*.

ARTHUR'S SEAT, a high hill in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, said to have been so denominated from a tradition that King Arthur surveyed the country from its summit, and had also defeated the Saxons in its neighbourhood. This hill rises by a steep and rugged ascent, till it terminates in a rocky point near 700 feet high from the base, being more than double the height of the cross on the top of St Paul's, London, which is 340 feet. On the S. it is in many parts a perpendicular rock, composed of basaltic pillars, regularly pentagonal or hexagonal, about three feet in diameter, and from 40 to 50 feet in height. Contiguous, upon the W.

and partly connected with it at the base, are Salisbury craggs, of inferior height, but exhibiting an appearance equally singular and grand. They present to the city an awful front of broken rocks and precipices, forming a sort of natural amphitheatre of solid rock; and backward from the craggy verge above, the hill forms an extensive irregular slope, the surface affording pasture to numerous flocks of sheep. The craggs, beside ores, spars, rock-plants, and here and there, it is said, some precious stones, afford an inexhaustible supply of granite for paving the streets, &c. From the pinnacle, called Arthur's Seat, the traveller may sit and survey at his ease the centre of the Kingdom, besides having a complete view of Edinburgh and its castle, on which he looks down as if seated among the clouds. In a word, the German Ocean, the whole course of the Forth, the distant Grampians, and a portion of the most populous and best cultivated part of Scotland, form a landscape sublime, various, and beautiful.

ARTIBONITE, a river of St Domingo, which rises on the S. side of the Cibao mountains, near St Thome.

ARTINGTON, a village in Surrey, near Godalming.

ARLEBOROUGH, a village in Northamptonsh. near Higham-Ferries.

ARTOGNE, a considerable town of the ci-devant Venetian territory of the Veronese, in the late republican department of the Benaco.

ARTOIS, a ci-devant province of France, extremely fertile, and formerly one of the 17 provinces of the Netherlands. The name was derived from the Atrebates, the ancient inhabitants. Its greatest length from N. to S. was about 24 leagues, and its breadth about 12, being bounded to the S. and W. by Picardy, to the E. by Hamault, and to the N. by Flanders. It is now included in the department of the Straits of Calais.

ARTOLICA. See **TUILLE**.

ARTONNE, an ancient small town of France, in the department of Cantal, seated on the Morges.

ARTRO, a river in Merionethshire.

ARU, a kingdom in the isle of Sumatra. Its capital is of the same name and situated on the Strait of Malacca.

ARUA, in ancient geography, a town of Bætica, the resort of the Conventus Hispalensis, now *Alcala*, a citadel of Andalusia, on the Bætis or Guadalquivir, 7 leagues above Seville.

ARVANS,

ARVANS, Sr, a village of Monmouthshire, a little N. of Chepstow, seated on the river Chepstow.

ARUBA, a small island on the coast of Terra Firma, subject to the Dutch. Lon. 69. 39. W. Lat. 12. 30. N.

ARUCI NOVUM. See **MOURA**.

ARUCIA. See **BIGNA**.

ARUE, a river of France, in the department of Mont Blanc.

ARVE, a rapid river of Savoy, which rises in Faucigny, and watering Salenche, Cluse, and Bonneville, joins the Rhone below Geneva. It has many cataracts, one of which near Salenche, is said to be above 1100 feet high.

ARVERT, an island of France, with a town of the same name, in the dept. of Lower Charente, situated S of the mouth of the Soder, and E. of that of Marene.

ARUM, a town of Lancashire, near Hornby.

ARUN, a river of England that falls into the English Channel, below Arundel. It is famous for mullets.

ARUNDA, a town of Hispania Batica, on the Annas or Guadiana, now said to be *Ronda*, in Granada, on the confines of Andalusia.

ARUNDEL, a borough and market-town in Sussex, seated on the NW. side of the Arun, over which there is a bridge. It had a harbour wherein a ship of 100 tons burden might ride; but the sea had ruined it so far, that in 1733, an act passed for repairing it, and for erecting new piers, locks, &c. and the town has since been considerably improved and enlarged by new buildings. The principal streets are well paved. It sends two members to parliament; and is 75 miles SW. by S. of London, and 10 miles E. of Chichester. Arundel is the premier earldom of England, belonging to the illustrious family of Norfolk; and is the only title in England that goes along with the lands. The duke of Norfolk has lately fitted up part of the venerable castle with the utmost magnificence, though many of the buildings, which are said to have been a mile in compass, have mouldered into ruin. Lon. 0. 25. W. Lat. 50. 45. N.

ARUNDEL, a township in York county, district of Maine, containing 1453 inhabitants. It lies between Cape Porpoise and Biddeford on Sacco river, 96 miles NE. of Boston.

ARWANACK, a village in Cornwall near Pendennis and Falmouth.

ARWANGON, a castle and village of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, on the river Aar, 5 miles below Wangen.

ARWERTON, a small town in Suffolk, NW. of Harwich, near the junction of the Orwell and the Stour.

ARWOTHAL, a village in Cornwall, 4 miles SW. of Truro.

ARZEO, or **AARSEO**, a town of Algiers, near the mouth of the Mina. Lon. 2. 10. E. Lat. 36. 50. N.

ARZERE, a village of Italy in the Paduano.

ARZEW, a sea-port of Algiers.

ARZIGNANO, a district of the late Maritime Austria, in the territory of Vicentino, comprehending 8 communes.

ARZIGNANO, a populoustown of Italy, in the above district at the foot of a mountain, pleasantly situated between the Chiampo, and the Agno.

ARZILLA, a very ancient maritime town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, about 15 miles, (Walker makes it 50.) SEW. of Tangiers, built at the mouth of a river, and inhabited by Moors and Jews. Lon. 5. 40. W. Lat. 35. 40. N.

ARZINA, a river of Russian Lapland. In 1758. two English ships which had penetrated towards Spitzbergen, as far as 72. N. Lat. were forced by stress of weather into a bay of this river, and their crews frozen to death.

ASAD-ABAD, or **ASFD-ABAD**, a town of Persia, 68 miles NE. of Amadan. Lon. 48. 25. E. Lat. 26. 20. N.

ASALT, a village in Cornwall.

ASANGORA, a district of Peru, 50 leagues from that city. There are some silver mines in the NE. part of it.

ASPH, Sr, a small city of Flintshire, in N. Wales, situated in a pleasant valley, at the confluence of the Elway Cloyd; 24 miles W. of Chester, and 20th NW. of London. Lon. 3. 26. W. Lat. 53. 12. N. As a bishopric it is of great antiquity, and was founded about A. D. 560, by Kentigern, a Scotchman, bishop of Glasgow. He began the church on the banks of the river Elway, whence it is called by the Welsh *Lland Elwy*, and in Latin *Blawensis*. Kentigern returning into Scotland, left St Asaph, a holy man his successor; after whose death no further account of it is on record. The present building is said to have been erected in 1284, and after the roof had been burned down by Owen Glendowr, it was repaired by Bp. Richard Redeman, about 1490. This see was formerly very lucrative, but its revenues were

were greatly lessened by the profusion of Bithop Parfew, who alienated much of the lands belonging to it. This diocese does not contain any one whole county; but consists of part of Denbigh, Flint, (where its church is), Montgomery, and Merioneth-shires, and a small part of Shropshire; wherein are 121 parishes and 131 churches and chapels, most of which are in the immediate patronage of the bishop. This see has but one archdeaconry, viz. that of St Asaph, which is united to the bishopric for the better maintenance thereof. It is valued in the king's books at 1871 11s. 6d. but computed to be worth annually 1500l. The tenth of the clergy to 1861. 9s. 6½d. To this cathedral belong a bishop, a dean, archdeacon, chancellor, &c.

ASBURG, a village in the ci-devant duchy of Cleves, near Meurs, on the banks of the Rhine, now in the French department of the Roer. It is mentioned by Tacitus under the name of *Aschiburgum* as an ancient Roman citadel.

ASBY COUSFORD,	} Five small villages, in the county of Westmoreland.
ASBY MAGNA,	
ASBY OVERGRANGT,	
ASBY LAFVA, and ASBY WYNDENWARTH.	

ASCALON, an ancient city, one of the five cities or principalities of the Philistines; situated on the Mediterranean, 4 miles SW. of Jerusalem between Azotus on the N. and Gaza, on the S. It was the birth-place of Herod the Great, thence surnamed *Ascalon*, and famous for its scalions, which take their name from it. It is now called *Scalona*. Lon. 34. 30. E. Lat. 31. 30. N.

ASCENSION, an uninhabited barren island on the coast of Africa, about 600 miles NW. of St Helena. It has a safe harbour, and turtle are plentiful, which induces East India ships often to touch here. Lon. 17. 20. W. Lat. 7. 5. S.

ASCENSION BAY, a bay in the Gulph of Mexico, between the mouth of the Mississippi, and the bay of Fresh Water. Lon. 92. 0. W. Lat. 20. 0. N.

ASCENSION BAY, a bay on the E. side of Yucatan in the bay of Honduras.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a town of Germany, seated on the Main, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, belonging to the Archdeacon of the German Empire, formerly styled Elector of *Meutz*, now of *Aschaffenburg*. King George II. took up his quarters here, the night before the battle of Dettingen. Lon. 9. 35. E. Lat. 50. 14. N.

ASCHEH, a juridical place of the district of Aggersheren in Norway.

ASCHEFLEBEN, a town of Anhalt, seated on the river Eine, and built out of the ruins of the ancient *Ascama*.

ASCOLI, anciently called *ASCULUM PICENUM*, a pretty large and populous town of Italy, in the late marquise of Ancona. It is a bishop's see, seated on a mountain, between the rivers Tronto and Castellano, 40 miles S. of Ancona. Lon. 15. 5. E. Lat. 42. 47. N.

ASCOLI DI SARIANO, formerly called *ASCULUM APULUM*, a city of Naples, in the Capitanata, with a bishop's see under the Abp. of Benevento, 70 m. E. of Naples, and 30 W. of Manfredonia. Lon. 16. 30. E. Lat. 41. 15. N.

ASCOME, a village of Westmoreland.

ASCOT, the name of 6 English villages, viz. 1. in Bucks near Wmslow; 2. in Middlesex, between Ryeslip and Pinner Green; 3. and 4. in Oxfordshire, near Shrotonhampton Thame; 5. in Warwickshire, S. of Ladbroke; and, 6. in the same, near Whichford.

ASCOT-BATH, a small town, 4 miles from Windsor.

ASCRA, a village of ancient Greece, near mount Helicon, the birth-place of the poet Hesiod.

ASCRIVIUM. See CATTARO.

ASDIHAS, a river of Turkey in Europe.

ASEEN, or ASFIRGUR, a strong fort of the Subah of Candlish, in Deccan, 20 miles NE. of Burhampour. Lon. 76. 0. E. Lat. 21. 35. N.

ASERBY, a village in Leicestershire.

ASERLEY, a village in Yorkshire.

ASCARBY, a small town in Lincolnshire, 3 miles from Sleaford.

ASGARTH FORCE, a cataract on the Tees, which divides Durham from Yorkshire, a few miles W. of Bernard's Castle, where the river falls down a precipice 23 yards perpendicular.

ASHAMSTEAD, a village in Berkshire, near Reading.

ASHBASTON, a village in Shropsh.

ASHBORN, or } a neat well built

ASHBOURNLE, } town of Derbyshire, situated in a pleasant valley on the E. side of the river Dove, and on the border of Staffordshire. Its church, which is built in the form of a cross, with a square tower in the centre, terminated by a lofty octagonal spire, was dedicated to St Oswald in 1241, as appears from a memorial in brass. Near the church is a free grammar school founded

in the reign of Elizabeth; and there are 2 other free schools in the town; besides a neat chapel and a row of alms-houses for six poor men or women, erected and endowed in the year 1800 by a native of Ashborn named Cooper. The number of houses in 1806 was 400, and of inhabitants 2006; but Compton, which is only divided from Ashborn by a small rivulet called Compton, contains about 800 houses. The principal trade of Ashborn is in cheese; and it has a manufactory of lace. In the vicinity there are several cotton mills. This town has eight fairs: first Tuesday in Jan. (holden first in 1806) 13th Feb. 3d April, 21st May, 5th July, 15th Aug. 20th Oct. and 20th Nov. and a market on Saturday. It lies 13 miles from Derby and Uttoxeter, and 139 from London. Lon. 1. 44. W. Lat. 53. 3. N.

ASHBRIDGE, a village in Buckinghamshire, 4 miles from Ivingo.

ASHBRIGHT, a village near Bampton, Devonshire.

ASHBRITTLE, a small town in Somersetshire.

ASHBURN, a river in Sussex, which falls into the sea at Pevensey.

ASHBURNHAM, a post town of the United States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts, on the W. side of the river Sownegan, 60 miles NW. of Boston, and 402 from Philadelphia. Lon. 3. 8. E. Lat. 42. 37. N.

ASHBURNHAM, a town in Sussex, 9 m. from Hastings, and 51 from London.

ASHBURNHAM, a township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 30 miles NW. of Worcester, and 55 from Boston, containing 951 inhabitants. It stands upon a high land E. of the Connecticut, and W. of the Merrimack.

ASHBURTON, a town in Devonshire, seated on the river Dart, 10 miles from Totness, 19 SW. of Exeter, and 192 W. by S. of London. It carries on a considerable trade, in wool, yarn, and serges; has markets on Tuesday and Saturday; and fairs on 1st Thursday of March and June, and on 10th August and 11th November. It sends two members to parliament, and is one of the four stannery towns. It is seated among the hills, which abound in tin and copper; and has a very handsome church, with a chapel, which is turned into a school. Lon. 3. 50. W. Lat. 50. 30. N.

ASHBURY, 1. a village in Berkshire; 2. another in Devonshire, near Oakhampton.

ASHBY, the name of 8 English villages, of which there are 5 in Lincolnshire; viz. 1. near Candleshow; 2. near Great Grimby; 3. between Grimsby and Bisbrooke; 4. near Horn-Castle; and 5. near Wellingborough. 6. in Norfolk, near Thurston; 7. between Yarmouth and Kicking; and 8. in Suffolk, between Yarmouth and Leostoff

ASHBY, a township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 50 miles NW. of Boston, containing 751 inhabitants.

ASHBY-CANONS, a pleasant village in Northamptonshire.

ASHBY-CASTLE, a small town in Northamptonshire, 6 miles from Northampton and Wellingborough.

ASHBY-CHILDS, a village in Lincolnshire.

ASHBY-COLD, a small town in Northamptonshire, 2 miles NW. of Naseby.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, a town in Leicestershire, so called from the Zouches, its ancient lords, 13 miles S. of Derby, 15 from Leicester, and 115 from London. The town consists of several streets, all leading into a very spacious one called High-street. It has a handsome church dedicated to St Helen; a neat stone cross which had stood for several centuries; and the ruins of a castle in which James I. once quartered with his whole court, at the expense of the earl of Huntingdon. This town has 7 fairs, viz. on Easter-Tuesday, Whitsun-Tuesday, 24th Aug. 2d Sept. St Simon's and St Jude's days, and 28th Oct. noted for excellent horses. Lon. 0. 52. W. Lat. 52. 16. N.

ASHBY-FOLVILLE, a village in Leicestershire, between Billesden and Melfort Mowbray.

ASHBY-FRIERS, a small town near Dorchester.

ASHBY-LEDGERS, a village near Daventry.

ASHBY, MAGNA and PARVA, two villages in Leicestershire, about 5 miles N. and NE. of Lutterwoith.

ASHBY-MEERS, a village in Northamptonshire.

ASH-CHAPELRY, a village 4 miles N. W. of Durham.

ASH-CHURCH, a village 2 miles from Tewkesbury.

ASH-COMB, a village in Devonshire.

ASHCROFT, a village near Hartland, Devonshire.

ASHCUTNEY, or ASACUTNEY, a mountain in Vermont, in the townships of Windsor and Weathersfield, 2031 feet above



above the sea, and 1732 above high water in the Connecticut.

ASHDON, a village in Essex, on the borders of Suffolk.

ASHDON, or **ASHDOWN**, a village in Essex, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, 3 miles NE. of Saffron-Walden, anciently called *Asiandrum*, or the Hill of Asses, famous for the defeat of Edmund Ironside, by Canute the Dane.

ASHDOWN, a small town in Berkshire, near Isley.

ASHE, a village in Suffolk.

ASHE-BIGON, or **ASHE BOCKING**, a small town in Suffolk, near Bradley and Needham.

ASHELDON, a village in Essex.

ASHELE, a small town in Norfolk, between Watton and Swaffham.

ASHELWORTH, two villages in Gloucestershire, viz. 1. near Berkeley; and 2. near L. usington.

ASHENBOCKE, a village near Litchfield, in Staffordshire.

ASHENDEEN, a village in Bucks, 8 mile NW. of Aylesbury.

ASHENDEN, a village near Dorchester.

ASHEPURST, a small town in Northamptonshire, E. of Leck.

ASHEPOO, a river in S. Carolina which rises in Charleston district, and running S. E. enters St Helena Sound by two channels, on the W. side of Fenwick's Island. It is navigable by boats for 10 or 12 miles.

ASHER, a village in Sussex.

ASHERST, a village in Kent.

ASHERTON, a village in Wiltshire.

ASHFIELD, three villages; viz. 1. in Cornwall, 4 miles from Lestwithel; 2. three miles NE. of Debenham; and 3. near Ixworth, both in Suffolk.

ASHFIELD, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 15 miles NW. of Northampton, and 117 W. of Boston, containing 1459 inhabitants.

ASHFORD, a well built town of Kent, 12 miles SW. of Canterbury, 24 SE. of Maidstone, and 57 SE. by E. from London. It has a large Gothic church, formerly collegiate, and a handsome market-house, lately erected. Here is also a monument for a countess of Athol near 400 years old. It has fairs on 17th May, 9th Sept. and 24th Oct. for Welsh cattle, horses, and pedlary. Lon. 0. 52. E. Lat. 51. 4. N.

ASHFORD, four villages, viz. 1. six miles N. of Barnstaple; 2. a little W. of Uffcolumb; both in Devonshire; 3. in

the High Peak of Derby, and, 4. in Middlesex, near Staines.

ASHFORD, a township in Windham county, Connecticut, 76 miles SW. of Boston.

ASHFORD BROWLEY, a village S. of Ludlow, Shropshire.

ASHFORD-CARBONET, a village E. of Ludlow, Shropshire.

ASHFORD, NEW, a township in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 155 miles W. of Boston, containing 460 inhabitants.

ASHGATE, a village near Oakham, Rutlandshire.

ASHILL, a village in Somersetshire, 2 miles from Innisfree, and 5 from Taunton. Its fairs are, on Easter Wednesday, and 1st Wed. after 8th Sept.

ASHINGDON, a village in Essex.

ASHINGTON, a village in Sussex, 10 miles from Hoxham, which has a fair on 2d July.

ASHKIRK, a parish of Scotland, situated in the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk, but chiefly in the former; 7 miles in length and 5 in breadth. It is hilly, but the hills are green to their tops, and the soil is light and partly spongy. It is watered by the river Ayl, and by 12 lakes, 4 of which are entirely within its bounds. The population in 1801, was 511.

ASH-LENCH, a village in Worcestershire.

ASHLEY, the name of 11 English villages, viz. 1. a little E. of Cambridge; 2. in Cheshire on the Ringway, between Knutsford and Stockport; 3. in Dorsetshire, 2 miles S. of Latton; 4. in Hampshire, W. of St Cross; 5. and 6. NORTH and SOUTH, near Christ Church; 7. in Lancashire, between Layland and the Yanow; 8. near Preston; and 9. on the Welland, both in Northamptonshire; 10. in Staffordshire, NW. of Eccleshall; and, 11 in Wiltshire, near Malmesbury.

ASHLEY-BARN, a village in Gloucestershire, near Bristol.

ASHLEY-GREEN, a village near Chessham, Bucks.

ASHLING, EAST and WEST, two villages in Sussex, near Chichester. They have a fair 21st July.

ASHLINGTON, a small town in Wiltshire.

ASHLY, a river of S. Carolina, which rises in Charleston district, and, after running SSW. for 20 miles, turns gradually SSE., passes by Dorchester, and falls into Charlestown harbour, E. of the town. It is navigable by boats for several

ral miles.

ASHMANHALL, a village in Norfolk.

ASHMANSWORTH, a small town in Hampshire, W. of Sidmanton.

ASHMORE, a village in Dorsetshire.

ASHMORE-BROOK, a small town in Staffordshire, near Litchfield.

ASHOLT, a village in Somersetshire.

ASHORNE, a village in Warwickshire.

ASHOVER, a village in Derbyshire, near Miltown and the Amber, which has fairs, 25th April, and 15th October.

ASHOW, a village in Warwickshire.

ASHPOL, a village near Manchester.

ASHPRINGTON, a small town in Devonshire, N. of the Hareborn, where it joins the Dart.

ASH-PRIORS, a village near Wivelcomb.

ASH-RIGGIS, or **KING'S ASH**, a village in Devonshire, near Taunton.

ASHRIDGE, a small town of Hertfordshire, 3 miles from Berkhamstead. Here was a monastery where Edward I. held a parliament in 1291.

ASHTED, a village in Surry, near Epsom, where Charles II. was entertained. The church contains some valuable monuments.

ASHTON, the name of 16 English villages, viz. 1, 2, and 3, in Cheshire, near Frodsham, Kelsal, and Nantwich: 4. in Devonshire, near Chumleagh: 5. six miles from Exeter: 6. in Herefordshire, near Orilton: 7. at the confluence of the Conder and Lune: 8. in Makersfield, near W. Darbey; and, 9. near Warrington, all three in Lancashire: 10. in Northamptonshire, near Grafton: 11. in Oxford: 12. near Peterborough: 13. in Shropshire, near Wem: 14. in Somersetshire, two miles from Glastonbury: 15. East, and 16. West, in Wiltshire.

ASHTON also makes part of the name of other 12 villages, viz. 1. Ashton Cantlow, E. of Aulcester: 2. and 3. Ashton-Chapel, 1. in Cheshire, N. of the Weaver, opposite to Frodsham: 2. in Leign, Lancashire: 4. Ashton-Gifford, in Wiltshire, near Hytesbury: 5. Ashton Grange, in Cheshire, W. of Ashton-Chapel: 6, and 7. Ashton-Hall, 1. in Cheshire, near Ashton-Grange; and 2. near Lancaster: 8. Ashton-in-the-Wall, in Northamptonshire, near Chipping-Warden: 9. Ashton Keyns, 3 m. W. of Cricklade: 10. Ashton-under-Hill, in Gloucestershire: 11. Ashton-under-Lime, 6 m. from Manchester, seated on the Taume, between Claton-Hall, and Shawley-Hall. It has

fairs, Aug. 5, and Dec. 3: 12. Ashton upon Curran, near Evesham.

ASHUELOT, a river of the United States, in New Hampshire, formed by a great number of streams, which flow from ponds in Cheshire county, and unite in Swansy; when running SW. it falls into Connecticut river, 4 miles N. of Massachusetts.

ASHURST, the name of 3 villages, viz. 1. between Ormskirk and Wigan, Lancashire. 2. in Sussex, near Bramber; and, 3. near Pevensay.

ASHWATER, in Devonshire.

ASHWELL, the name of 3 villages, viz. 1. in Herefordshire, near Caldicot on the Rhee: 2. in Northamptonshire, two miles from Brackley; and, 3. in Rutlandshire.

ASHWELL-THORP, a village in Norfolk, near Wymondham.

ASHWICK, a small town in Somersetshire, near Kilmorsden.

ASHWOOD, a village in Staffordshire.

ASHWORTH CHAPPEL, a small town near Lancashire, W. of Rochdale.

ASIA, one of the four quarters of the earth. It is separated from Europe by the Mediterranean Sea, the Archipelago, the Black Sea, the Palus Mæotis, the Don, and the Dwina, which fall into the White sea; and from Africa by the Arabian Gulph, or Red Sea, and the isthmus of Suez. All the other parts are surrounded by the ocean. The late discoveries show that it does not join to America, though it extends very near it. It is situated between Lon. 41. and 196 E. Lat. 1. 74. N. From the Dardanelles to the most eastern shore of Tartary, it is 6050 miles in length; and from the most southern point of Malacca, to the most northern point of Nova Zembla, it is 5160 miles in breadth. Asia may be divided into the following parts: Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Persia, the Mogul's empire, with the two Peninsulas of the Indies; Tibet, China, and Korea, Great and Little Buckaria, with Corasia, Tartary, Siberia, and the Islands. The principal languages spoken in Asia are, the modern Greek, the Turkish, the Russian, the Tartarian, the Persian, the Arabic, the Malayan, the Chinese, and the Japanese. The European languages are also spoken upon the coasts of India and China. Asia is looked upon as that part of the world which, of all others, has been most peculiarly distinguished by Heaven. There it was the first man was created; there

there the patriarchs lived; the law was given to Moses; and the greatest and most celebrated monarchies were formed; from thence the first founders of cities and nations in other quarters of the world brought their colonies; lastly, in Asia, JESUS CHRIST appeared: there it was that he wrought the salvation of mankind; that he died and rose again; and from thence it is that the light of the gospel was diffused over all the world. Laws, arts, sciences, and religion, almost all had their original in Asia. This vast extent of territory was successively governed in past times by the Assyrians, the Medes, the Persians, and the Greeks; but the immense regions of India and China were little known to Alexander, or the conquerors of the ancient world. Upon the decline of those empires, great part of Asia submitted to the Roman arms; and afterwards, in the middle ages, the successors of Mahomet, or, as they are usually called, Saracens, founded in Asia, in Africa, and in Europe, a more extensive empire than that of Cyrus, Alexander, or even the Roman when in its height of power. The Saracen greatness ended with the death of Tamerlane; and the Turks, conquerors on every side, took possession of the middle regions of Asia, which they still enjoy. Besides the countries possessed by the Turks and Russians, Asia contains at present three large empires, the Chinese, the Mogul, and the Persian; upon which the lesser kingdoms and sovereignties of Asia generally depend. The prevailing form of government in this division of the globe, is absolute monarchy. Turkey, Arabia, Persia, part of Tartary, and part of India, profess Mahometanism. The Persian and Indian Mahometans are of the sect of Hali, and the others of that of Omar; but both own Mahomet for their law giver, and the Koran for their rule of faith and life. In the other parts of Tartary, India, China, Japan, and the Asiatic Islands, they are generally heathens and idolaters. Jews are to be found every where in Asia. Christianity, though planted here with wonderful rapidity by the apostles and primitive fathers, suffered an almost total eclipse by the conquests of the Saracens, and afterwards of the Turks. The Asiatic islands are very numerous, in so much that some reckon 150,000; but of this there is no certainty. However, they may be divided into those of the E., W., S., and SE. Those that lie on the

E of Asia are, the islands of Jesso or Yedso, and Japan, with several small ones on the coast of Korea, the island Formosa, and the Philippines. Those on the W. are, the island of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean; Scanderoon, off Natolia, and the isle of Rhodes, off Phischno, on the same coast. Those on the S. are, the isles of the Maldives, in the Indian Sea; the isle of Ceylon, off Cape Komoron; with a great many small ones in the Gulph of Bengal. Those on the SE. are the isles of Sandi, as Sumatra, the isles of Java, Borneo, &c. the Moluccas, the isles of Kambiva, Timor, &c. The chief rivers of Asia are, the Euphrates and Tigris, in Turkey; the Indus and Ganges in India; the Kiang and Hoang-ho, in China; the Sir Amu and Woiga in Western Tartary; the Saghalia, Ula, or Amur, in Eastern Tartary; the Itish, Oby, Jenisea, and Lena in Siberia. The lakes are, that prodigious one called the *Caspian Sea*; and near that another very large one, but lately known to us, called *Aral*, or the lake of Eagles. The Baycal is in Siberia, the Kokoner near Tibet, and Tong Pung in China. The chief mountains are, the Taurus, in Turkey and Persia; the Imaus, between India and Tibet; and the Altay, in Tartary. As Asia exceeds the other two parts of our continent, Europe and Africa, so it is superior to them in the serenity of its air, the fertility of its soil, the deliciousness of its fruits, the fragrancy and balsamic qualities of its plants, spices, and gums; the salubrity of its drugs; the quantity, variety, beauty, and value of its gems; the richness of its metals; and the fineness of its silks and cottons. A great change indeed hath happened in that part of it called Turkey; which hath lost much of its ancient splendour; and, from the most populous and best cultivated spot in Asia, is become a wild and uncultivated desert. The other parts of Asia continue much in their former condition; the soil being as remarkable for its fertility, as most of the inhabitants for their indolence, effeminacy, and luxury. The Tartars, who live near the same latitudes with us, are as brave, hardy, strong, and vigorous, as any European nation.

ASIA MINOR, or LESSER ASIA; the same with Natolia. See NATOLIA.

ASIAGO, once the Setti Communi, or Seven Communes of the late Venetian province of Vicentio. It is situated on one of the highest hills in the district,

the

the top of which is flat, 15 miles in circumference, shaded by bushes and surrounded with pleasant descents. It contains 11,000 inhabitants.

ASIAGO, a strong town in the above commune, the seat of the council and courts of justice of all the seven. The members of council are assembled in it by circular letters of the chancellor. A rivulet rises in the middle of the town, and turns several corn-mills, &c.

ASITO, a town of Italy, situated in the province of Perugia of the Papal dominions, and the department of Tressamino of the late Roman Republic. Lon. 23. 40. E. Lat. 13. 0. N.

ASINARA, an island on the NW. coast of Sardinia, 28 miles in circumference. Lon. 8. 30. E. Lat. 41. 0. N.

ASINDUM, a town of Andalusia.

ASISIA, or **ASSISIA**, a town of Labrumia, now in ruins, but exhibiting many monuments of antiquity. It is the Assena or Assesia of Pomy, and is now called Poderaj.

ASISIO, or } a city of Italy, in the
ASITIO, } papal province of Perugia and late republican department of Tremano, situated about 16 miles E. of Perugia, and 80 N. of Rome. It is seated on a mountain, and is said to have been the birth-place of St Francis. Lon. 13. 35. E. Lat. 43. 10. N.

ASK, a village in Yorkshire.

ASKELTON, a town of Ireland, in Limerick county, on the river Shannon, 20 miles WSW. of Limerick.

ASKERON, a village five miles from Doncaster, noted for a strong sulphureous spring. It is recommended internally and externally in strumous and other ulcers, scabs, leprosy, and similar complaints; and is much used by farmers and furriers in the neighbourhood for curing the diseases of horses and cattle.

ASKERSWELL, a village E. of Bridport, Dorsetshire.

ASKERSUND, a sea-port of Sweden.

ASKERTON CASTLE, a small town in Cumberland, near the Picts Wall.

ASKE T, a village in Middlesex.

ASKEW, a village in Yorkshire.

ASKEYTON. See **ASKEATON**.

ASKHAM, two villages; 1. in Nottinghamshire; 2. in Westmoreland.

ASKHAM BRYAN, and } two villages

ASKHAM RICHARDS, } in the W. Riding of Yorkshire.

ASKRIG, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles S. by E. of York, and 213 N. of London, much decayed

of late. Lon. 1. 0. W. Lat. 53. 55. N.

ASLABY, two villages in Yorkshire, N. Riding; viz. 1. near the Isl. S. of Mulgrave Castle; and, 2. near Peckering.

ASLACKBY, or **ASLEBY**, a small town in Lincolnshire, two miles S. of Folkingham.

ASLACKTON, a village in Norfolkshire, near Ashwell-Thorp.

ASMER, a province of India, on this side the Ganges, between the Indus and Delhi.

ASMILD, or **ASMIND**, a village of N. Jutland, famed for its ancient convent.

ASNA, or **ESSA**, a town in Upper Egypt, seated upon the Nile; believed by some authors to be the ancient Syena, though others say the ruins of it are still to be seen near Assuan. It is so near the cataracts of the Nile, that they may be heard from thence. It contains several monuments of antiquity; and among the rest, an ancient Egyptian temple, in considerable preservation. It is painted throughout; the columns are full of hieroglyphic figures, and the structure is, upon the whole, superb. It is now used as a stable for oxen, camels, and goats.

ASNA is the principal town in these parts, and the inhabitants are rich in corn and cattle. They drive a considerable trade into Lower Egypt and Nubia, by means of the Nile, and also by the caravans that pass over the Desert. The inhabitants are all Arabs, except about 200 Copts, the ancient inhabitants, who are Christians. They are governed by the Turks, who have a cad, and the Arabs have two sheriffs of their own nation. Lon. 31. 40. E. Lat. 38. 15. or as others have it, 21. 45. N.

ASNIERAS, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, 10 miles NW. of Belac.

ASOLA, the name of a territory in the late Italian Republic, in the department of Benaco, and ancient province of the Veronese, adjoining the Chiése and Naviglio, comprehending 6 parishes, and 8000 inhabitants.

ASOLA, a frontier town in the above territory, containing 4000 citizens. It has an academy called *De Rinovati*; 20 m. SE. of Biessa, and 95 NW. of Mantua. Lon. 14. 18. E. Lat. 45. 15. N.

ASOLO, a pretorship of the late Maritime Austria, in the Venetian territory of the Trevisano, 43 miles long from E. to W., and 12 broad; containing 21,000 inhabitants, who cultivate corn, and other vegetables,

vegetables, manufacture wool and silk, and rear great numbers of cattle in luxuriant pastures.

ASOLO, the ancient *Acelum*, a beautiful town of the above pretorship, built on pleasant hills near the *Masone*, with a spacious caudel. It affords a fine prospect, and has several relics of Roman antiquities, having been a municipal town in that empire. It is mentioned by *Proteny* and *Pliaz*. It fell afterwards under the German emperors, but was so much oppressed by their vicars, that the people threw off the yoke, and subjected themselves in 1357, to the independent republic of Venice, from which they received several high privileges.

ASOPH, a district of the Russian empire, bordering on the sea of *Acoph*. It was ceded to *Catharine II.* by the *Ottoman* Signor, in 1774; since that time several towns have been built in it, one of which called *Catharinenstau*, i. e. *Catharine's Glory*, is now the capital.

ASOPH, a town of *Cochin* Tartary, in the above district, seated on the river *Don*, near its mouth, a trade to the *E.* of the *Palus Meotis*, a sea of *Asoph*. It has often been taken and re-taken. In 1739, and 1774, it was ceded to *Russia* by the *Turks*. It however no longer retains that importance that it had in the reign of *Peter the Great*, as the river is now so choked up with sand, as necessarily to admit the smallest vessel. Lon. 44. 10 E. Lat. 47. 18. N.

ASOPH, or **ZABACK**, anciently called *Pala-Meotis*, a sea between *Europe* and *Asia*, about 600 miles in circumference. It lies N. of the *Black Sea*, with which it communicates by the *Strait of Cabul*, the ancient *Commanum Bosphorus*.

Asoph, the name of a village of the *United States*, which was burnt during the *American war*, and the initials put to the word. *General Washington* retorted upon the first fort he afterwards took, by cutting off an equal number of British troops.

ASOW, a celebrated fortress of *Russia*, once a place of considerable trade, but now demolished.

ASPALP, a village in *Salwalk*.

ASPALRIA, or **SPALIA**, a village in *Cumberland*, between *Maryport* and *Wigton*.

ASPLEDEN, a village in *Hertfordshire*, near *Huntingford*.

ASPERLEN, a town of *Belgium*, famous for a long siege which it held out against the *Catharins* in 1517. It is seat-

ed on the *Linghe*, 13 m. S. of *Utrecht*.

ASPERLEY, a village in *Lincolnshire*, near *Stenton*.

ASPROSA, a town of *Turkey*, in *Europe*; it is a bishop's see, situated on the coast of the *Archipelago*. Lon. 25. 30. E. Lat. 40. 58. N.

ASPERSHELLES, a village of *Northumberland*, on the borders of *Scotland*.

ASPERTON, a village in *Hertfordshire*, near *Stow-Chapel* and *Sornton*.

ASPEYTTA, a town of *Spain*, in *Biscay*, seated on the *Viola*, in a fine valley, near the districts of *Loyola* and *Oas*. Lon. 2. 22. W. Lat. 42. 20. N.

ASPLEY, three English villages, viz. 1. and 2. in *Shropshire*, near *Penkridge*, and 2 m. SW. of *Standon*; and 3. in *Worwickshire*, near *Tamworth*.

ASPLEY-GURST, a village near *Woodburn*, in *Bedfordshire*.

ASPIY-WICKIORD, a village near *Tamford*, in *Staffordshire*.

ASPRO POTAMA. See **ACHILOUS**.

ASPROTAGOEN, a mountain of *N. America*, on the promontory between *Mahone* and *Mazatec* Bay, on the coast of *Nova Scotia*. It is seen at a great distance, being 500 feet above the sea level.

ASPY, a village in *Lancashire*.

ASSABET, a rivulet which rises in *Worcester county*, *Massachusetts*, and runs N.E. into the *Merrimack*.

ASSAM, a country of *Asia*, founded on the W. by *Japan* and *Lochin*; on the N. by the mountains of *Thalet*; and on the SE. and S. by *Mecklen*. The *Bay*, into which it runs through its whole length. Great part of it is covered with barren mountains and forests, inhabited by elephants. The open parts are cultivated and fertile. Among the mountains dwell a tribe called *Negars*. They are bold and wicked in their dispositions, go without any covering, and eat dogs, cats, mice, locusts; and all kinds of flesh, except human. The rest of the inhabitants are much of the same description, hovelers and religious, warlike and enterprising, but savage and vindictive. They have no horses or camels, and a very few asses. They are singularly afraid of horses, and it is said one trooper would put a hundred of them to flight. The invention of gunpowder, which has been ascribed to so many nations, has also been said to belong to the *Assamese*. *Gerghon* is the capital. Assam lies between Long. 91. and 96. and

and between Lat. 26. and 30. N.

ASSANCALA, or **ASSANCALÉ**, } a town in
Assam, near }
the river Assam, in the road between Erzerum and Erzeron, noted for its hot baths. It stands on a high hill, 22 miles E. of Erzerum; the walls are built in a circular line around the rock, and strengthened with square towers. The ditches are about two fathoms over, cut out of solid rock. Lon. 41. 10. E. Lat. 39. 15. N.

ASSANCHIP, a town of Asia, in Diarbekir, seated on the Tigris, 40 mile S.E. of Diarbekir. Lon. 42. 50. E. Lat. 37. 20. N.

ASSELBY, a village in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, NW. of Howden.

ASSENA, a village of Arabia, near Bokhara, remarkable for being the birthplace of the celebrated physician Zavena.

ASSENBY, a village in Yorkshire.

ASSENPOWELS, a lake of New S. Wales, W. of Chingabell Bay.

ASSENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the empire of Upper Rhine, at the conflux of the Wetter with the Nahe, 11 miles N. of Frankfort, and 23 N.E. of Mainz.

ASSENHILL, the name of one of the ten New States, into which the North Western territory of N. America is divided by Congress to be ceded.

ASSENS, a district of Denmark, in the province of Funen, which carries on a considerable trade in corn and other productions of the country. It is also called *Assis*, which signifies the holy promontory. A battle was fought here in 1175, wherein Christian III. obtained a decisive victory over Christian II.

ASSUSS, a sea-port town of Denmark, situated upon the Little Belt, a strait of the Baltic, which separates the isle of Funen from the continent. It is the common passage from the duchy of Sleswick to Copenhagen. Lon. 10. 30. E. Lat. 55. 15. N.

ASSENTON, **NETHER** and **UPPER**, two villages in Oxfordshire.

ASSERIA. See **ASSISA**.

ASSHILL, a rivulet of Ayrshire, in the parish of Colmonel, which runs into the Stinchard.

ASSI, the modern name of the Ontonagos.

ASSILY, a river in E. Florida.

ASSINGTON, two villages, viz. 1. in Suffolk, 3 miles NW. of Nayland; 2. in Sussex, 3 miles NW. of Steyning.

ASSINBOELS, or **ASSINIBOILS**, a

river on the NW. part of N. America. It rises on the mountain of Bright Stone, and runs N.E. into Lake Orumiquic, in Lon. 106. W. and Lat. 51. 30. N.

ASSINOES, a nation of N. American Indians, inhabiting the forests of Cananala.

ASSINT, a parish on the coast of Sutherlandshire Scotland, 25 miles long, and about 15 broad, composed of lofty mountains, huge barren rocks, extensive heaths, lakes, mosses, and rivers. There is scarce one acre in a hundred being under crop. Considerable flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle, find a tolerable pasturage on the hills. Iron has been wrought, but stopped for want of coals; marble and limestone are abundant. Population in 1830, was 2007.

ASSIAGO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the diocese of Spoleto, and a public department of Civitanova, which has a very magnificent cathedral of St. Francis composed of 7 churches one above another.

ASSONCORA, a town of the district of La Plata, in S. America, adjoining the Lake Titicaca.

ASSONS, a sea-port of Natcha, subject to the Turks, on a bay of the Egean Sea, 12 miles S.E. of Troas. Lon. 26. 36. E. Lat. 39. 52. N.

ASSUMPTION, a river of S. America, in the province of Paraguay.

ASSUMPTION, a river of the United States, in New York, which, after a NW. and W. course of 28 miles, falls into Lake Ontario from the E. 5 mile S.E. of Granville.

ASSUMPTION, an island of N. America, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the river. It is covered with trees. Lon. 69. 40. W. Lat. 49. 30. N.

ASSUMPTION, a large and populous town of S. America, in Paraguay, 50 leagues above the confluence of the Paraguay and Panama, where their united streams form the Plata. It is a bishop's see, situated in a country fertile in corn and fruits, whose trees are always green. There is also good pasture, and the air is temperate and salutary. Near it is a lake, remarkable for having a very high rock in the middle of it resembling an obelisk. Lon. 57. 40. W. Lat. 34. 10. or according to Morse, 26. 0. S.

ASSYLUM, a town of the United States, in Lucerne county, Pennsylvania, lately laid out on the SW. side of the east branch of the Susquehanna, 54 miles above Wilksbarre. It contains about 35 houses

houses. All inhabited by French people.

ASSYRIA See SYRIA.

ASTA, an inland town of Liguria, now called ASTI, which see.

ASTABAT, a town of Armenia, in Asia, 3 miles from the river Aras, and 12 S. of Naksivan. The land about it is excellent, and produces good wine; and a root peculiar to the country, called *Romas*, which dyes a beautiful red. Lon. 46. 30. E. Lat. 38. 28. N.

ASTACHAR, or ASTACHARA, a city of Persia, upon the river Bendimur, near the ruins of Persepolis, once the capital of the kingdom of Persia, but now very much decayed.

ASTACTON, a village in Nottinghamshire, near Bingham.

ASTANTON, a village in Shropshire.

ASTARA, a town in the province of Mazanderan, Persia. Lon. 59. 30. E. Lat. 38. 45. N.

ASLBURY, a village two miles from Congleton.

ASTCHICOUNIPI, a vast lake in New Britain, abounding with whales, and supposed to communicate with the Northern Sea.

ASTERABAD, a province in the NE. of Persia, having Tabistan on the W. part of the Caspian sea and part of Jorjan on the N. Koras and Koras on the S. It is a mountainous country, except near the rivers that almost surround it, where it is pleasant and fruitful, producing grapes of a prodigious size. In other places the soil is sandy and barren.

ASTEREAD, or ASTIRABAD, the chief town of the above province, which gives name to the gulf in the Persian Sea, at the bottom of which it stands, 200 miles N. of Ispahan. Lon. 54. 35. E. Lat. 37. 36. N.

ASTERAC, or ESTERAC, a ci-devant district of A-maenac, now in the dep. of Gers. It is fertile and populous.

ASTERBY, a village in Lincolnshire.

ASTERBEY, a village in Shropshire.

ASTERY, a river in Sussex.

ASTHOPP, a village in Lincolnshire.

ASTI, a principal city of Monterrat in Italy. It has a bishop's see; is well fortified with strong walls and deep ditches; and is divided into the city, borough, citadel and castle. It has many churches, convents, and other fine buildings. It is seated on the Tanaro, 15 miles SW. of Casel. The adjacent country is very fertile, well watered, and abounds with groves, pleasant hills, and spacious fields. Lon. 8. 15. E. Lat. 44.

40. N.

ASTICO, a river of the late Maritime Austria, in the Vincentino.

ASTIER, St., a town of France, in the department of Dordogne.

ASTLEHAM, a village in Middlesex.

ASTLEY, the name of 5 villages, viz. of two in Lancashire, 1. near Liverpool; and, 2. between Manchester and Leigh; 3 and 4. in Shropshire, near Hadnall, and 3 miles from Bridgnorth; and, 5. in Warwickshire, near MIlvorton.

ASTOL, a village in Oxfordshire.

ASTOLLY, a village in Oxfordshire.

ASTON, the name of 22 English villages; viz. 1. in Bucking, near Moulshereford; 2. in Bucks, in Lyngs parish; 3. in Cheshire, near Budworth; 4. in Derbyshire, in the High Peak; 5. in ditto, near Middleton Park; and, 6. near the Trent; 7. in Herefordshire, near Wagnore; and, 8. between Leominster and Ludlow; 9. in Herefordshire, near the river Beane; 10. in Oxfordshire, near Blampton; 11. in Shropshire, E. of Blampton; 12. NW. of Bishop's Castle; 13. near Newport; 14. near Ovesty; and, 15. near St. Paul; 16. in Staffordshire, near Birmingham; 17. and 18. in Wiltshire, near Rewick; 19. near Lydney; 20. in Wiltshire, near High Wood; 21. in Worcestershire, near Coddens; and, 22. in Yorkshire, 4 miles S. of Rotherham.

ASTON also makes a part of the name of 31 other villages; viz. 1. Aston-bolts, in Bucks, in Aylesbury; 2. Aston-Blank, 6 miles from Steve; and 22 from Gloucester. 3. Aston-Botolph, in Shropshire, E. of Brownlee; 4. Aston-by, between Chisle and Tunton; 5. Aston-Cantley in Warwickshire, near Stafford; 6. Aston-Chapel, in Staffordshire, between Penkridge and Tonge-Castle; 7. Aston-Church, in Shropshire, near Newport; 8. Aston-Clifton, in Bucks, near Wendover; 9.—11. Aston-Cold; 1. in Bucks near Aylesbury; 2. in Derbyshire, near Scarsdale; and, 3. in Gloucestershire, 5 miles from Brub, and 34 from Gloucester; 12. Aston-Lyre, in Shropshire, NE. of Tenbury; 13. Aston-Flamville, in Leicestershire, near Sapcote; 14. Aston-Ingham, near Newent, Herefordshire; 15. Aston-Magna, 6 miles from Pershore, Worcestershire; 16. Aston-Middle, 3 miles S. of Charwell, Oxfordshire; 17. Aston, North, opposite to Somerton Oxfordshire; 18. 19. Aston-Parva; 1. near Stafford; and, 2. near Wallall; 20. Aston-Pigot; and, 21. Aston-

21. Aston-Rogers; both in Shropshire, near Chubury; 22. Aston-Rowen, near Crowl, Oxfordshire; 23. Aston-Somerville in Gloucestershire, near Campden, 4 miles from Evesham. This village, and the adjacent seat, belong to Lord Somerville; 24, 25. Aston-Steeple; 1. in Oxfordshire, near Heyford; and, 2. in Wiltshire, on the road from Salisbury to Bath; 26. Aston-Suhedge, in Evesham valley, Gloucestershire, two miles from Campden; 27. Aston-Tyrel, near Abingdon, Berkshire; 28. Aston-under-hill, in Gloucestershire, 5 miles from Evesham; 29. Aston-upon-Carran, near Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire; 30. Aston, West, near Whorwolsdown, Wilt; 31. Aston-Wheaton, in Staffordshire, between Laptre and Watton-Laton.

ASTORGA, a very ancient city of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's see, situated on the river Tuerta, and well fortified both by nature and art. It stands in a most agreeable plain, about 213 miles NW. of Madrid. Lon. 6. 20. W. Lat. 42. 30. N.

ASTRACAN, a province of Russia, and the most easterly country of Europe, bounded on the N. by Bulgaria and Baskkia; on the S. by the Caspian sea; on the W. by the Volga, which divides it from the Nagiyan Tartars and Don Cossacks; and on the E. by the great ridge of mountains which separate it from Great Tartary. The province extends from 46 to 52 N. Lat. The summer is long, and intensely hot; the winter continues about 3 months so severe, that the Volga is frozen hard enough to bear loaded sledges. The soil is rich and fertile; but the Tartars who inhabit it are strangers to agriculture. On the western and southern sides of the Volga are heaths of a prodigious extent, sandy, desert, and uncultivated; these, however produce vast quantities of fine transparent salt in pits, where the sun bakes and incrustates it to the thickness of an inch on the surface of the water.

ASTRACAN, the metropolis of the above province, is situated within the boundaries of Asia, on an island called *Dolga*, about 60 English miles above the mouth of the Volga. The city derives its name from Hadjee Tarken, a Tartar, by whom it was founded. It was conquered by Iwan Bassilowitz, recovered by the Tartars in 1668, and retaken by the Czar, who employed for this purpose a great number of flat-bottomed vessels, in which he transported his forces down

the Volga from Casan. It is about two miles and a half in circumference, surrounded by a brick wall in a ruinous condition; and including the suburbs, near 5 miles. The number of inhabitants amounts to 70,000, including Armenians, Tartars, and a few Persians and Indians. The garrison consists of six regiments of the best Russian troops. The houses of Astracan are built of wood, and generally mean and inconvenient. The higher parts of the city command a prospect of the Volga, which is here about three miles in breadth. The marshy lands on the banks of it render the place very sickly in summer. Astracan is a good sea-port for the Persian market. It lies 80 miles N. of the Caspian sea, and 800 SW. of Moscow. Lon. 47. 40. E. Lat. 46. 29. N. according to Walker. Others place it in Lon. 52. 5. E. and Lat. 47. 10. N.

ASTROP-WELLS, a village in Northamptonshire, near Babury, famous for its mineral water, which is recommended as excellent in female obstructions, the gravel, hypochondriac, and similar disorders. It is a brisk, spiritous, pleasant tasted chalybeate, and is also gently purgative. It should be drank from three to five quarts in the forenoon.

ASTURA, a town of Italy, in the late Campagna di Roma, and republican department of Creco, which has a good harbour and a fortified tower. Cicero lost his life in it, and Prince Conradin, last heir of the house of Hohenstaufen, was taken prisoner, in 1268.

ASTURIAS, anciently the kingdom of Asturia, now a principality of modern Spain. It is bounded by Biscay on the E., Galicia on the W. Old Castile and Leon on the S., and the sea on the N. Its greatest length is about 120 miles, and its breadth 54. On the S. it is separated from Old Castile and Leon by high mountains covered with woods. The province is tolerably fertile, and produces excellent wines and horses, but is thinly inhabited. It has mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermilion. The hereditary prince of Spain is styled *Prince of the Asturias*. The most remarkable places in this principality are Oviedo, Gyon, Santillana, and St Andro. It is divided into two unequal parts, called

ASTURIAS DE OVIEDO, which is largest, and lies to the west; and

ASTURIAS DE SANTILLANA, which lies eastward, and is mountainous and woody.

ASTWICK, the name of 4 villages; viz. 1. in Bedfordshire, near Biggles-wade; 2. in Bucks, near Newport; 3. in Hertfordshire, near Buntingford; and, 4. in Yorksh. 5 m. NW. of Settle.

ASWARDBY, 2 villages in Lincolnshire, viz. 1. among the fens; 2. five miles NW. of Spilsby.

ATABYRIS, a very high mountain in the island of Rhodes.

ATACAMA, a chain of mountains in S. America, which separate Peru from Quito, on which the cold is so violent that passengers are sometimes frozen to death.

ATACAMA, a great desert of Peru.

ATACAMA, a fertile province and jurisdiction of Peru, in S. America, remarkable for the fish called Tolo, with which it carries on a great trade with the cold provinces. This province divides the northern of Peru from that of Chili. Lon. 70. 20. W. Lat. 22. 0. S.

ATACAMA, a town and harbor in the above province, 560 miles from Lima. Lon. 70. 50. W. Lat. 0. 22. S.

ATACAPA, a town in Louisiana.

ATALASA, a town on the river Congo, in the province of Bona, Portugal. Lon. 9. 15. W. Lat. 49. 35. N.

ATAPU, a town of St. Domingo, West Indies. Lon. 71. 06. W. Lat. 19. 04. N.

ATAPUVA, a town of Portuguese Brazil, situated on an eminence, with a strong fort, 7 miles S. of Tomer, and 6 miles E. of the Tap. Lon. 7. 00. W. Lat. 50. 25. N.

ATAYADA, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, which falls into the Duero.

ATCHABELL, a town of Georgia, in Asian Turkey. Lon. 41. 30. E. Lat. 15. 20. N.

ATCHAM, a village 3 miles SE. of Shrewsbury.

ATCHISON'S HAVEN. See *Acheson's Haven*, and *Morris's Haven*.

ATELLA, an ancient town of Campania in Italy, between Capua and Neapolis. The ruins of this town are still to be seen about 11 miles from the modern Aversa, which was built out of its materials.

ATENA, a town of Italy, in Naples, near the Negro, 12 miles NW. of Marico, and 22 N. of Policastro. Lon. 15. 53. E. Lat. 40. 36. N.

ATERNI, a town of Lucania in Italy.

ATESTE. See *ESTE*.

ATFORD, a village in Wiltshire.

ATFORTON, a village near Wig-

more, in Herefordshire.

ATH. See *ZEIN*.

ATHBOY, a town of Meath, in Leinster, 3 miles SW. of Trim, and 28 NW. of Dublin. Lon. 7. 2. W. Lat. 53. 20. N.

ATHELLARTON, a village in Staffordshire, near Penkridge.

ATHELUAMSTON, a village in Dorsetshire, E. of Puddleston.

ATHELNEY, an island in Somersetshire, formed by the junction of the rivers Thone and Parret, a few miles below Taunton.

ATHELSTANFORD, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Haddington, separated from that of Haddington, on the S. and SW. by the Lugdon, and from that of Dirleton on the N. by the Peffer. It is 4 miles long, and from 2 to 3 broad, and contains about 3750 acres. The lands are flat, and highly cultivated; the soil excellent, and the climate healthy.

ATHELSTANFORD, a village in the above mentioned parish, so named from *Athelstone*, the King or viceroi of Northumberland, being killed near it. It stands on the side of the Galloway hills, and commands a most delightful prospect of the Firth of Forth and adjacent country. In 1793, it contained 987 inhabitants, an increase of 92, within 14 years.

ATHENRLE, or **ATHENRY**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, eight miles E. of Galway, and 91 W. of Dublin. It is governed by a portveiv, and has a barrack for three companies of foot. It was formerly a place of considerable strength; but, like the numerous churches and castles which surround it, has felt the resckless force of time. Some of the walls and towers, however, still remain. Lon. 8. 18. W. Lat. 53. 14. N.

ATHENS, a celebrated city of ancient Greece, the capital of the kingdom of Attica, situated 100 miles NE. of Laedemon, and 320 SW. by W. of Constantinople. It is the capital of Livadia, and is seated on the gulf of Engia. Athens is still a considerable city, both in extent and number of inhabitants. It enjoys a fine temperature, and a serene sky. The air is clear and wholesome, though not so delicately soft as in Ionia. It contains about 15,000 inhabitants, who speak a corrupted kind of Greek, and who are of the Greek church. The town stands beneath the acropolis, or citadel: not encompassing the rock as formerly,

formerly, but spreading into the plain, chiefly on the W. and NW. Being infested by Corsairs, the avenues were secured; and in 1676, the gates were regularly shut after sunset. It is now open again; but several of the gateways remain, and a guard of Turks patrol at midnight. Some masses of brick-work standing separate without the town, belonged perhaps to the ancient wall, of which other traces also appear. The houses are mostly mean and straggling; many with large areas or courts before them. In the lanes, the high walls on each side are commonly white-washed, and reflect very strongly the heat of the sun. The streets are very irregular, and were anciently neither uniform nor handsome. They have water conveyed in channels from mount Hymettus, and in the bazar, or market-place, is a large fountain. The Turks have several mosques and public baths. The Greeks have convents for men and women; with many churches, in which service is regularly performed. It is now called *SERRIS*, or according to Dr Chandler, *ATHINI*. It is the see of an archbishop, and has undergone various revolutions in modern times; having been taken by the Venetians in 1661, and 1678; but they were obliged at last to abandon it to the Turks, under whose dominion it still remains. Lon. 23. 57. E. Lat. 38. 5. N.

ATHERDEE. See *ARDRE*.

ATHERINGTON, a village in Derbyshire, near N. Tawton.

ATHERLBY, a village in Shropshire.

ATHERLY, or *ADDERLY*, a village of the county of Salop, which has a fair on the 29th of June.

ATHERSTON, or } a small market

ATHERSTONE, } town of Warwickshire, on the borders of Leicestershire, near the river Aiter. It consists chiefly of one street, with a square market-place, in the centre of which a good tank-house was lately erected. It is a considerable thoroughfare, the road from London to Derby passing through the town. The inhabitants, in number about 2500, are chiefly employed in the manufacture of hats, ribbons, and shal-lots. It has four annual fairs: April 7, July 18, Sept. 19, and Dec. 4; with a market on Thursday. The canal which quotes the Isis, the Merit, and the Trent, carrying boats between Bristol, Coventry, Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool, passes within 100 yards of

this town. On the night before the defeat of the tyrannical Richard III. on Bosworth field, the earl of Richmond and his partizans held a council at Atherstone. It lies 10 miles N. of Coventry, and 108 from London.

ATHERSTON, or } a town of War-
ATHERTON, } wicksbure, situa-
ted on the Stour, 3 miles from Stratford upon Avon, a little above the junction of the two rivers. It is a considerable town, and had formerly a monastery; but is now best known by its fair for cheese on the 19th of September, which is the greatest in England.

ATHERTON, a village in Lancashire, near Derby; and another in the Isle of Wight, in E. Medina.

ATHILL, or *ADLE*, a village in the W. Riding of Yorksh. near the river Air.

ATHLEAGUE, a small village of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon.

ATHLONE, a town of Ireland, pleasantly situated on both sides of the Shannon; the one half in the county of Westmeath, Leinster; and the other in that of Roscommon, Connaught; but united by a strong, high raised, and well built bridge, in the middle of which stands a monument with figures and inscriptions, celebrating the success of the arbitrary Elizabeth of England. Athlone, though so advantageously situated for trade, still remains a poor, ruinous, neglected, dirty place. The castle was founded by King John, on some land belonging to St Peter's Abbey, for which he granted a compensation. It is built on a high raised round hill, resembling one of the Danish forts. It had formerly two convents, and was strongly fortified. In 1691, part of the English army under Gen. Guecke, although the Irish were strongly entrenched on the opposite shore, forded the river, stormed and took possession of the town, not losing more than 50 men in the attack; which is esteemed as bold an enterprise as any recorded in history; and it obtained for the general the title of Earl of Athlone. Athlone sends one member to the imperial parliament. It lies 59 miles W. from Dublin. Lon. 7. 41. W. Lat. 52. 22. N.

ATHOL, or *ATHOLL*, the most northern district of Perthshire in Scotland, extending in length 43 miles, and in breadth 30. The name is derived by Mr McLaggan, minister of Blair in Athol, from the Gaelic words, *Ado*, pleasantness, and *oll*, great. It is bounded on
the

the N. by Badenoch; on the W. by Lochaber; on the E. and SE. by Mar and Gowrie; on the S. by Strathern and Perth Proper; and, on the SW. by Breadalbane. The country is very rough and mountainous, and contains part of the ancient Caledonian forest; but these mountains are interspersed with fruitful valleys. It has several villages, but no towns of any consideration. The most noted place is Blair Castle, which belongs to the Duke of Atholl, who derives his title from this district. In the neighbourhood is the pass of Killicranky, rendered memorable by the battle fought there, between the forces of King William and the adherents of James. See KILLICRANKY.

ATHOL, a township of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, containing 16,000 acres of land, very rocky and uneven, but well watered with streams, which turn 11 mills. It contains 815 inhabitants, and is 52 miles NW. of Boston.

ATHOS, a mountain of Chelchoda, in Macedonia, equally celebrated in ancient and modern times. The ancients entertained extravagant notions concerning its height. The modern Greeks, struck with its singular situation, and the venerable appearance of its towering ascent, erected so many churches, monasteries, hermitages, &c. upon it, that it became in a manner inhabited by devotees, and from thence received the name of *Monte Santa*, or the *Holy Mountain*; which name it still retains. According to the accounts of modern travellers, this mountain advances into the Archipelago, on the S. of the Gulf of Contessa, and is joined to the continent by an isthmus about half a league in breadth. It constitutes one entire chain, 7 miles in length and 3 in breadth, being about 90 miles in circumference, and 2 in perpendicular height. It may be travelled over in about 3 days, and may be seen 90 miles off. There is a fine prospect from the top; but, like all other high mountains, the cold on its summit is excessive. It abounds with many different kinds of plants and trees, particularly the pine and fir. In the valleys grows a plant called *elegra*, whose branches serve to make pens for writing. In short, this mountain is said to be adorned with such a variety of herbage and evergreens, a multitude of springs and streams, and woods growing near the shore, as to be one of the most agreeable places in the world. There are 21 large old monas-

teries upon it, with high walls, inhabited by Caloyers, a sort of Greek monks. Through this mountain, or rather through the isthmus behind it, Xerxes, king of Persia, is said to have cut a passage for his fleet when about to invade Greece. In this work, he spent three whole years, and employed in it all the forces on board the fleet. This venerable mountain is situated about 70 miles E. of Salonica, the ancient Thessalonica. Lon. 26. 20. E. Lat. 40. 30. N.

ATHY, a town in Ireland, in the county of Kildare, near the borders of Queen's county, situated on the river Barrow, 10 miles S. of Kildare, and 52 SW. of Dublin. A branch of the grand canal extends from Dublin to the Barrow, and affords great commercial advantages to this town. It is governed by a sheriff, two bailiffs, and a recorder; and is, alternately with Naas, the capital town. Lon. 6. 37. W. Lat. 52. 2. N.

ATHENS, or **ATHENY**, an ancient town of Greece, where several of the Emperors had their residence. It is seated on the river Ilissus. Lon. 4. 47. E. Lat. 49. 30. N.

ATKIN, a township of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, which in 1775 contained 575 inhabitants, but in 1790 only 479. It is 50 miles from Portsmouth, and has an academy, founded in 1780 by N. Peabody, who endowed it with 1000 acres of land.

ATLAND, a province of Transylvania, rich and fertile, watered by the rivers Saben, Aluta, and Harbach.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, that immense body of water which lies between the continents of Europe and Africa, and the continent of America. From Guinea, in Africa, to Brazil in S. America, which is about its least breadth, it is 2200 miles over. The equator divides it into the N. and S. Atlantic Oceans.

ATLAS, a chain of mountains in Africa, which separate Barbary from Biledgerid, and are supposed almost to divide the continent from E. to W. They are said to have derived their name from Atlas king of Mauritania. They are greatly celebrated by the ancients on account of their height; and, according to the reports of the Moors, they contain many quarries of marble, granite, and other valuable stones. The climate, though extremely cold in winter, is very healthy and pleasant; the valleys are well cultivated, abound in fruits, and

are diversified by forests and plentiful springs, the streams of which uniting at a little distance, form great rivers. These mountains give name to the **ATLANTIC OCEAN**, and are situated between 20° and 25° N. Lat.

ATLOW, a village in Derbyshire.

ATOCK. See **AROCK**.

ATOOL, one of the Sandwich Islands. Towards the NW. and NE. the face of the country is ragged and broken, but to the southward, it is more even. The hills rise from the sea side, with a gentle acclivity, and at a little distance become covered with wood. Its produce is the same with that of the other islands of this cluster; but its plantations are managed much better than those of all the neighbouring islands. In the low grounds, contiguous to the bay where our navigators anchored, they were regularly divided by deep ditches; the fences were formed with a series of approaching to elegance, and the roads through them were formed in such a manner, as would have reflected on the evenness of a highway in Europe. The anchoring place, which our vessels occupied, is on the SW. side of the island, about 2 leagues from the W. coast, before a village named **WATOO**. A fort was founded, the 16th of August 1707; except to the eastward of the village, where there were some huts, on which are some casual buildings. There is a somewhat exposed to the trade wind; but it is greatly superior to those which necessarily confront the ships to sea, in countries where the winds are more variable and boisterous, as at Madaga, Teneriffe, the Azores, &c. The landing, too, is not so difficult as at most of those places; and the water in the neighbourhood is excellent, with easy access to the boats. But no wood can be cut at any convenient distance. Atooi is about 300 miles in circumference. Lon. 160. 20. E. Lat. 21. 57. N.

A TOYAGUE, a deep and large river of Mexico. Over it is a famous natural bridge, called *Ponte de Dios*, 100 m. SE. of Mexico, along which carriages pass.

ATRYFO, a river which runs into the gulf of Mexico, near Cadixageni.

ATRIE, a river in Cornwall, which runs into the Tannar, near Brownwell-hill.

ATRI, or **ATRIA**, a town of Italy, in Abruzzo in Naples. It lies 96 miles W. of Aquila, and was the birth-place of the emperor Adrian. It is the see of

a bishop, and is seated on a craggy mountain, 4 miles from the Adriatic sea. Lon. 15. 20. E. Lat. 42. 40. N.

ATRYM, a village in Devonshire.

ATYLLAE, a mountain in Zambie near Seneg.

ATYLLI, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, in the empire of the Imam. Lon. 60. 46. E. Lat. 20. 0. N.

ATYNTON, a village in Nottinghamshire, 20 miles NW. of Burton.

ATYRMLIFFE, a village in Yorkshire, near Gledfield.

ATYRTON, a village in Leicestershire, between Wetherby and Upton.

ATYLLIA, an ancient state of Greece, situated along the N. coast of the Gulf of Saron, bounded on the W. by Megara, Mount Cithaeron, and part of Bceotia; on the N. by the Gulf of Egeus, (now called *Strait de Negro-Pont*), or the Strait of Negropont) and the rest of Bceotia; and on the E. by the Egeus. It extended in length from NW. to SE. about 100 miles, and in breadth from N. to S. was 56, decreasing as it approached the sea. The soil was naturally barren and sterile, but by the industry of its inhabitants, it produced all the necessaries of life.

ATYNGTON, a village near Worcester.

ATYLLIBOROUGH, a town in Norfolk, 100 miles S. of the county, on the road from Thetford to Norwich, about 12 miles from each, and 68 from London. It is 100 paces **ATYLIBURY**, Lon. 0. 40. E. Lat. 52. 30. N.

ATYLLICOTTA, a village in Warwickshire.

ATYLLIBOROUGH, a township of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, 32 miles S. of Boston, and 9 N. from Providence.

ATYLLIBRIDGE, a town in Norfolk, a little S. of Alderford.

ATYTOCK, a province in the Great Mogul's dominions.

ATYTOCK, the capital of the above province, seated on the E. bank of the Indus, 120 miles NW. of Laher. It stands on a high point of land, where two great rivers meet, and is one of the best fortified in the Moral East; but formerly, however, happened to enter it, without a passport from the Mogul himself. Lon. 72. 10. E. Lat. 32. 20. N.

ATYTOCK, a river of Asia, which rises in the Taurian mountains, N. of Hindostan, and passing by Cabul, falls into the Indus, above the city of Attock. By a treaty between Kouli Khan, and the

Great Mogul, it was made the boundary between Persia and India.

ATTON, a village in Shropshire.

ATTUDSJE, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, between Kusma and Sai-id. Lon. 43. 25. E. Lat. 14. 40. N.

ATTULI, a fort of Arabia, in Tehama, seated on the coast of the Arabic Gulf. Lon. 41. 40. E. Lat. 17. 37. N.

ATWICK, a village in Yorkshire.

ATWOOD, a village near Worcester.

ATWOOD'S KEY, a small island surrounded by rocks, 50 miles E. of Yunnan. Lon. 73. 0. W.

AVA, a kingdom of Asia, in the peninsula beyond the Ganges. The king is very powerful, his dominions being bounded by Megulstan on the W. Siam on the S. Tonquin and Cochm-China on the E. and by Thibet and China on the N. Several large rivers run through this country, which annually overflow their banks like the Nile, and thus render it extremely fertile. It has mines of lead and copper together with some of gold and silver, besides large quantities of the finest oriental rubies, sapphires, emeralds, &c.

AVA, a large city of Asia, the ancient metropolis of the kingdom of Burmah, seated on the Ava. The houses are built with timber or bamboo canes, with thatched roofs, and floors made of teak plank or split bamboo. The streets are very straight, with rows of trees planted on each side. It is divided into an *upper* and *lower* city, both of which are fortified; the lower is the most extensive, about 4 miles in circumference, protected by a lofty wall, now mouldering to decay. The king's palace is built of stone, in an exact quadrangle, each side of which is 800 paces, and is surrounded with a brick wall. It has four gates: the golden gate, through which all ambassadors enter; the gate of justice, through which the people bring petitions, accusations, or complaints; the gate of grace, through which those pass who have received any favours, or have been acquitted of crimes led to their charge; and the gate of state, through which his majesty himself passes, when he shows himself to the people. Ava is situated 1150 miles NE. of Calcutta. Lon. 96. 30. E. Lat. 21. 0. N.

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

AVA, a long tract of coast on the E.

side of the gulf of Bengal, extending from the S. extremity of Ariacan to Negrais, and divided from Pegu on the E. by the Ava. It abounds with mines of silver, copper, and lead; as well as elephants, and horses.

AVA, a kingdom of Japan, in the island of Xicoco, between Nippon and Bongo. Lon. 133. 40. E. Lat. 33. 0. N.

AVA, the capital of Ava, in Xicoco.

AUAD, a mountainous district of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, near the city of Udden. Lon. 44. 10. E. Lat. 14. 5. N.

AVALON, an ancient but small city of France, in the dept. of Yonne, about 500 paces long and 300 broad. It carries on a considerable trade, and is surrounded by hills, covered with vineyards. It is defended by a strong castle, seated on the Cousin, 20 miles SE. of Auxerre, and 50 W. of Dijon. Lon. 3. 58. E. Lat. 47. 30. N.

AVALON, or AVOLON, a peninsula of Newfoundland.

AUAMABO, a town on the Gold Coast, Africa. Lon. 0. 50. E. Lat. 5. 0. N.

AUBAGNE, a town of Provence in France, situated on the Veauve, on the road from Marseilles to Toulon; 7 miles SE. of Marseilles. Lon. 5. 52. E. Lat. 43. 17. N.

AUBE, a department of France, so named from the river; bounded on the N. by that of Marne; on the E. by Upper Marne; on the S. by those of the Cote d'Or and Yonne; and on the W. by that of Seine and Marne. Its chief town is Troyes.

AUBE, a river of France, which rises in the dept. of Upper Marne, and running through that of Aube, passes by Bar sur Aube and Arcis, and falls into the Seine, near Nogent.

AUBERI, a district of Arabia, in the prov. of Yemen, situated between Lon. 42° and 43° E. Lat. 16° and 17° N.

AUBINAS, a town and district of France, in the dept. of Ardeche. The district produces oranges, figs, chives, walnuts, chestnuts, truffles, &c. which are sent to Paris. The mulberry thrives well in it; and the silk is wound by a machine, invented by Vaucanson; consisting of 3 wheels, turned by a canal brought from the Ardeche, which moves 56 looms, each consisting of 6 double rows of spindles, of the length of 15 feet. Besides the silk manufacture, the inhabitants of the town carry on a manufacture

manufacture of Spanish wool and red cotton, in imitation of Indian handkerchiefs. It is seated on the Ardèche, at the foot of the Cévennes, 2 miles from the mineral waters of Valz, and 15 NW. of Viviers. Lon. 4. 50. E. Lat. 44. 40. N.

AUBENTON, a town of France, in the dept. of Somme, situated on the Aube, 10 miles S. of Virvins. Lon. 4. 5. E. Lat. 49. 41. N.

AUBETERRE, a town of France, in the dept. of Dordogne, seated on the Drome, 22 miles S. of Angoulême. Lon. 0. 12. E. Lat. 45. 17. N.

AUBIERES, a town of France, in the dept. of Puy de Dôme, 3 miles SE. of Clermont.

AUBIGNE, or **AUBIGNY**, a small town of France, in the dept. of Cher, seated in a fine plain, 24 miles N. of Bruges, surrounded with strong walls, wide ditches, and high counterescarpments. The castle is within the town, and is very handsome. Lon. 2. 20. E. Lat. 47. 31. N.

AUBIN, **AUBUN**, or **AUBIN DU CORMIER**, a town of France, in the dept. of Ille and Vilaine; 10 miles E. of Rennes. Lon. 1. 25. W. Lat. 48. 15. N.

AUBIN, **St**, a bay of the Isle of Jersey.

AUBIN, **St**, a sea-port of Jersey, seated on the above bay, 3 miles from St Hilary. It has a good trade, and a market on Monday.

AUBONNE, a district or bailiage of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, and territory of Vaux, which contains several villages, mostly at the foot of mount Jura. In this mount there is a very deep cave, which is a natural and perpetual ice-house. At the bottom is heard a great noise, like that of a subterraneous river, which is supposed to be that of the Aubonne.

AUBONNE, a rapid river of Switzerland, which first appears with several sources, about 100 paces from the foot of mount Jura, and after running through the above district, falls into the lake of Geneva.

AUBONNE, a town of Switzerland, in the district of the same name, 7 miles N. of the lake of Geneva, upon the summit of a gentle declivity; at the foot of which runs the river Aubonne with an impetuous torrent. The town is built in the form of an amphitheatre; on the upper part of which stands a very handsome castle, with a fine court, and portico supported by pillars of a single stone

each; above there is a covered gallery which runs round the court; and, as the castle stands high, it affords a most delightful prospect. At Thonon, in Mont Blanc, on the other side of the lake of Geneva, is a tower covered with tin, which makes a glittering appearance when the sun is in a certain position; and the castle of Aubonne has likewise a tower of the same kind; which, at certain hours, makes a similar appearance to the citizens of Thonon. Aubonne is situated 10 miles W. of Lausanne. Lon. 6. 15. E. Lat. 46. 30. N.

AUBRY, **St**, or **St AMBROSE**, a village in Nottinghamshire.

AUBURN, a town in Wiltshire, near Ramsbury, seated on a branch of the Kennet, 8 miles NE. of Marlborough, and 81 W. of London. It had 72 houses, worth 20,000*l.* destroyed by fire, in 1769. Lon. 1. 32. W. Lat. 45. 58. N.

AUBERS, a village in Lincolnshire.

AUBUSSON, a small town of France, in the dept. of Creuse, 37 NE. of Limoges. Its situation is very irregular, on the river Creuse, in a bottom surrounded with rocks and mountains. A manufacture of tapestry is carried on, by which the town is rendered very populous. Lon. 2. 15. E. Lat. 45. 58. N.

AUCAUGREL, the capital of the kingdom of Adal in Africa, seated on a mountain. Lon. 41 25. E. Lat. 9 10. N.

AUCH, **ACHI**, **AUCHE**, or **AUX**, a city of France, in the dept. of Gers, of which it is the chief town, seated on the summit and declivity of a very steep hill, surrounded by other hills that rise at a small distance. The inhabitants are about 6000; the buildings are modern and elegant; the streets, though in general narrow, are clean and well paved. In the centre of the city stands the cathedral, one of the most magnificent in France, both in construction and internal decorations. The painted windows are only inferior to those of Gouda in Holland. The chapels are of equal beauty, and ornamented at a vast expense. The revenues of the Abp. before the revolution, were 300,000 livres a year; and his palace was furnished in the most sumptuous manner. Auch carries on manufactures of velvets, serges, hats, crapes, and leather. It lies 37 miles W. of Toulouse, and 320 SW. of Paris.

AUCHABER, or **ACHABAR**, a hill in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Forgue; on the SE. declivity of which are the remains of a circular Roman redoubt.

AUCHIANSKAICHI,

AUCHANMACH, a district of Bann in Aberdeenshire, near Caplestown, where a market is held on the 3d Monday of Oct. O. S. for sheep, and on Tuesday for all kinds of wares.

AUCHENAIRN, a village in Lunan-shire, in the parish of Cadder.

AUCHENCRAW, a village of Berwickshire, in the parish of Coldingham.

AUCHENDELOON, 1. a house near Fife-shire; 2. a small village about a mile from it.

AUCHENDEON, a village of Lunan-shire, in the parish of Cadder.

AUCHENDEWEE, a village in the parish of Fife, in the Galloway; now called Auchen Dewee, from its situation.

AUCHENGRAY, a village in Ayrshire.

AUCHENGRUEN, a village in Dumfriesshire.

AUCHENHAY, a village of Kincardineshire, in the parish of Southton, containing about 150 small tenements. It has a weekly fair, chiefly for cattle, from Michaelmas to Christmas.

AUCHENHINNY, a small village in the county of Mid Lothian, 7 mil N. from Edinburgh, which has an extensive paper manufacture, and an eminent stone quarry, of uncommon excellence.

AUCHINDOON, a parish in Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, extending about 7 miles from N. to S. and about 5 from E. to W. and containing an area of 117 square miles; of which there are only 2400 acres arable. Being mountainous, it is only partly of moor-tow, and tolerable pasture for sheep and cattle. It also produces lime-stone, freestone, and the wonderful mineral, the ABERROS. The climate is healthy, and the soil in general thin and dry. The population in 1801 was 537, which is 27 less than it was in 1755; owing to the removal of cottagers, and emigrations to Aberdeenshire.

AUCHINDOON, a parish in the parish of Orange, in Binn-shire, near the banks of the Isla; memorable for a battle fought between the Scots and the Danes, in the reign of Donald VI. in the end of the 9th century. Paces of armour were dug up in it several years ago.

AUCHINLECK, a parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 18 miles N. W. and 2 m. N. W. from Glasgow. The soil, except upon the rocks and banks of the rivers, is poor; but it is compensated by its abounding in excellent coals, freestone, a black stone, which is fire-proof, used for building castles, and other minerals. It has

also a lead mine, which has never been wrought, but is said to be rich in silver; and two mineral wells. The population in 1801 was 1214. Near the ruins of an ancient castle, on the banks of the Lugar, is an elegant mansion-house, built by the late Lord Auchinleck, father to James Boswell, Esq. the intimate of Dr Johnson, and the friend of Gen. Paoli.

AUCHINLECK, a hill of Dumfriesshire, in the parish of Clovenstone.

AUCHINLECK, a village of Ayrshire, in the above parish. It has a well frequented fair, chiefly for lambs, on the last Tuesday of August.

AUCHINLETH, a village of Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Auchincloich.

AUCHINLETH SPRING, a fountain in Strathgairn, over a rich the Common; issues a stream from Canon Bog to the Canon's mill-race.

AUCHINLETHRY, Loch or, a lake in the parish of Fife, in the county of Aberdeenshire, near the banks of the Tay, and above half a mile broad of the Sea-side.

AUCHINLETHRY, a hill of Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Fife.

AUCHINLETHRY, a name of hollow district or Aberdeenshire, in the west side of the parish of Auchincloich, which produces some iron pipes. It has an excellent freestone quarry, belonging to the Earl of Argyll; in a very high rock, which hangs over the sea, whence the mill-stones are conveyed to the mouth of the Tay.

AUCHINLETHRY, a fishing village on the coast of Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Strathgairn, about 3 miles east of the town, and nearly as an island, in a bay; situated on a rocky bank about 120 feet above the level of the sea. The houses, some of which are good, are built upon rocks from the coast of Northesk. It contains nearly 800 inhabitants, all factors, who occupy 8 or 9 large boats.

AUCHINLETHRY, a village of Argyllshire, in the island of Mull, where there is a post-office and a regular ferry to Oban on the main land.

AUCHINLETHRY, a village in the parish of Lumphann, in Aberdeenshire.

AUCHINLETHRY, the ancient name of Fife Deer parish, See **CLER, NEW**.

AUCHINLETHRY, a hill in the parish of Lunan, in Aberdeenshire, on the top of which is an ancient cairn.

AUCHINLETHRY, a small river in the parish of Montquherry, Aberdeenshire, which

runs by the village of *Caminestown*, and falls into the *Ythan*.

AUCHTER, a rivulet of *Perthshire*, which runs through the parish of *Cambasnewburgh* into the *Clide*.

AUCHTERARDER, a parish in Scotland, in *Perthshire*, of an irregular form, extending about 5 miles every way; and bounded by those of *Blackford* on the W., *Timothy Gask*, on the N., *Dunning* on the E., and *Glendovan* and *Fossoway* on the S. It lies south of the *Burn*, and is mostly level and a alk; except where it meets a part of the *Ocauldale*, which is a rocky and barren good pasture for sheep. It produces a good quantity of corn; and has a mill for iron. *Blackford* is a village in the town, which is one of the largest in the county, containing three churches, and two schools; one paper, and one printing office. The population, in 1791, was 2012, being an increase of 802 since 1755.

AUCHTERBERRY, a village in the above parish, which was formerly a royal burgh, and sent a member to the *Scots* parliament. It consists of one street, nearly a mile long, and contains above 100 houses, many of them lately rebuilt. *Auchterberry* is noted for a peculiar fabric of linen manufacture; but of late years the weaving of cottons may be said to be the chief employment. It has four fairs, one of them held on the 7th of March, O. S. and an annual tryst in the beginning of Oct. for black cattle. On the N. of the town, are the remains of an ancient castle, said to have been a hunting seat of *K. Malcolm Canmore*.

AUCHTERBERRAN, a parish of Scotland, in *Fife*, about 4 miles long and 3 broad, bounded by those of *Auchtertool* on the S., *Abbotshill* on the SE., *Dysart* on the E. and N., *Kinglassie* on the N. and *Balinyon* on the W. The soil is barren, as it lies almost wholly upon coal; and the surface unequal and rocky. Agriculture, however, has been much improved. The population was 1045 in 1801.

AUCHTERGAVIN, **AUCHTERGAVIN**, a parish of Scotland, in *Perthshire*, situated between *Perth* and *Dunkeld*; nine miles long from E. to W. and about five broad from N. to S. It contains about 12,000 *Scots* acres, great part of which are still uncultivated; although very rapid improvements have been made within these ten years, in its agriculture, roads, buildings, and manufactures. The population in 1801, was 2042.

AUCHTERHOUSE, a parish of Scotland, in *Forfarshire*, S. of the *Sullawhills*, and seven miles NW. from *Dunkeld*. It is of a triangular form, and contains about 4160 acres; of which 3160 are arable, and 200 are planted. The air is sharp, but healthy; and the soil is a loam, but has been much improved by manuring with *marle*, which is used in several places. *Lochy* water runs through the parish. Population in 1801, 650.

AUCHTIFRILISS, a parish of Scotland, in *Forfarshire*, 7 miles long and 7 broad. The soil is a loam, but the greater part light and gravelly, and produces good crops. The population in 1791, was 1124. Agriculture has been greatly improved of late, in consequence of a seed long kept hid, and services attended. It has a fair on the second Tuesday of *April* and *July*.

AUCHTERMUCHTY, a parish of Scotland, in *Fife*, two miles long, and one and a half broad; containing about 3000 acres, partly flat, and partly hilly; of which about 650 are planted with flax. The climate is healthy. The soil is light, loose, black, and somewhat gravelly. Towards the S. and SE. it is exceedingly fertile. Agriculture is highly improved. The only minerals are *free-stones* and *marle*. Population in 1801, including the town, was 2060.

AUCHTERMUCHTY, a town in the above parish, which was constituted a royal burgh by *James IV.*; confirmed by *James VI.*; and still enjoys all the privileges, except that of electing a representative in parliament. It has three banks, 14 counsellors, a treasurer and clerk; and its annual income is 106 l. 14 s. 6 d. It has four fairs; on 21st August, 1st Tuesday of November and April, and 15th July; which last is one of the most considerable in *Fife*, for horses, cattle, &c. By the charter it was appointed to last eight days, and a weekly market to be held on Tuesday; but this is given up. The chief manufacture is white and brown linens, the annual amount of which is nearly 20,000 l.

AUCHTERTOUL, a parish of Scotland, in *Fife*, two miles long, and one broad; situated nearly 3 miles from *Auchterderran*; five from the sea coast on the E. and four on the S. It contains about 1750 acres, of which 1135 are in pasture. The surface is partly hilly, which occasions considerable variety in the soil. Agriculture has been much improved

improved of late, by the introduction of sown grass, turnips, &c. The population in 1801 was 396.

AUCHTERTOUL, a village in the above parish, containing 231 inhabitants.

AUCHUURN, a late populous town, in the parish of Kintail, in Ross-shire; which, in 1745, was rendered uninhabitable, by one of those mountain torrents called a *Scriddan*. It has been since converted into a grazing farm.

AUCKLAND BISHOPS. See **AUKLAND**.

AUCOTE, a village in Warwickshire.

AUDE, a department of France, bounded by that of Ariege on the W.; Upper Garonne on the NW.; Tarn on the N.; Herault on the NE.; the Mediterranean on the E.; and the Eastern Pyrenees on the S. It is named from the river.

AUDE, a river of France, which rises in Cerdagne among the Pyrenees, and running N. by Alet, visits Carcassone, and directing its course by Quillan and Lunouse, falls into the Mediterranean, a little to the NE. of Narbonne. The Romans dug up gold from its banks and channel.

AUDIERNE, a town of France, in the dept. of Finistere, seated on the Bay of Biscay, 18 miles W. of Quimper.

AUDLEM, a village near Hampton, Cheshire.

AUDLEY, the name of four villages, viz. 1. in Devonshire, near Littleham; 2. in Oxfordshire, near Tune; 3. in Shropshire, near Bridgenorth; and, 4. in Staffordshire, four miles from Newcastle-under-Lime.

AUDLEY-CASTLE, a fort of Iceland, built on a high promontory of the shore of Strangford Lough.

AUDLEY-END, a sumptuous palace in Essex, one mile S. of Saffron Walden, and 42 from London. It was built out of the ruins of Walden-abbey, by Thomas Audley, Lord Chancellor, and intended as a place for King James I.

AUDLEY-ROAD, a part on the W. side of Strangford Bay, in the county of Down, Ulster, where ships may lie in safety.

AUDRE, a village of Cambridgeshire, in the isle of Ely, on the N. side of the Ouse.

AUDREY, a village in Somersetshire, near Westonmoor.

AVEIRO, a considerable city of Portugal, in Beira, seated near the head of a

small gulf, at the mouth of the Vouga, which forms a haven with a bar, over which vessels may pass that do not draw above 8 or 9 feet of water. The city stands in a long plain, well watered, and very fertile. This plain is nine miles broad, from Porto to Coimbra; and is bounded on the E. by a chain of mountains called *Sara d' Alcobá*, which reach from the one town to the other. Near this city, salt is made in sufficient quantities to serve two or three provinces. It has a remarkable nunnery, where none are admitted but the daughters of the ancient nobility. The inhabitants of Aveiro have the singular privilege, that no stranger whatever can pass a night there without the leave of the magistrate. It lies 30 miles S. of Oporto. Lon. S. 20. W. Lat. 40. 40. N.

AVEIRON, a dep. of France, bounded by that of Cantal on the N.; by those of Lozere and Gard on the E.; Herault and Tarn on the S.; and Lot on the W.

AVEIRON, a river of France, which rises near Saverac, and flowing by Rhodes and Villefranche, falls into the Garonne below Montauban.

AVELEY, the name of three villages, viz. 1. in Essex, 20 miles from London; 2. in Shropshire, near Bridgenorth; and, 3. Upper Aveley, in ditto, E. of the Severn, opposite to Higley.

AVELLA, a town of the Compagna de Roma.

AVELLA, a town of Naples, in Terra de Lavoro, 4 miles NE. of Nola.

AVELLINO, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1671. It is, however, at present, a pretty considerable place, extending a mile in length, down the declivity of a hill, with ugly streets, but tolerable houses. The churches have nothing to recommend them, being crowded with monstrous ornament in a barbarous style, which the Neapolitans seem to have borrowed from the Spaniards. The cathedral is a poor building, in a wretched situation, with little to attract the eye. Their only edifice of note is a public granary, of the Composite order, adorned with antique statues, and one of Charles II. of Spain, while a boy, cast in very elegant bronze, by Cavalier Cosimo. The number of inhabitants amounts to 8000, some say 10,000. The bishop's revenue is about 6000 ducats (11251) a-year. Avellino has a considerable manufacture

manufacture of cloth of various qualities and colours but chiefly blue. The second article of trade is maccaroni and paste of many kinds; which being of an excellent quality, are in high repute all over the country. Wooden chairs are also made and sold in great quantities. Avellino abounds with provisions of every sort; each street is supplied with wholesome water; the wine is indifferent. The soil of this district, which consists chiefly of volcanic substances, produces little corn, but fruit in abundance; of which the apple is deservedly held in great esteem. The most profitable, however, of all its fruit trees is the hazel. Nut bushes cover the face of the valley, and in good years bring in a profit of 60,000 ducats, (11: 50l.) The proprietors plant them in rows, and by dressing, form them into large bushes of many stems. Avellino is 25 miles N.E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 20. E. Lat. 41. 11. N.

AVEN, or **LOCH-AVIN**, a lake of Scotland, situated at the foot of Cairngorm, among the hills, between Braemar and Strathspey.

AVIN, a river, which has its source from Loch-Aven; and after running about 21 miles, falls into the Spey, near Ballendalloch, about a mile above the church of Inveraven, to which parish it gives name. A few small salmon, and many large trouts, are caught in it.

AVEN, **AVON**, or **EVEN**, a river of Scotland, which rises in the confines of the parishes of Sorn and Gilston, and being augmented in the latter by a cat from Loch-Gait, runs from SW. to NE. the whole length of the parish of Aven-dale, to which it gives name, dividing it nearly into two equal parts; receives the waters of the Givel, Calder, Lochhart, Kype, Pomilion, and other smaller streams, and at last falls into the Clyde below Hamilton. Trouts, parrs, &c. abound in it. There are several bridges over it, three of them in Aven-dale.

AVEN or **AVON**, also a river in Stirling-shire, which takes its rise in the parish of Cumbernauld, from Loch Fanny side, and receiving considerable additions to its streams in passing through Slammanan and Linlithgow parishes, falls into the Forth, near Borrowstowness.

AVEN, one of the Orkney islands, better known by the name of **SANDA**.

AVENAY, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 15 miles WNW.

of Chalones sur Maine.

AVENBURY, a village in Herefordshire, on the river Frome.

AVENCHE, an ancient city of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, formerly the capital of all Switzerland, but now greatly decayed. It lies 4 miles SW. of Morat, and 15 W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 52. E. Lat. 46. 50. N.

AVENDALE, or **STRATHAVEN**, a parish and baony in Lanarkshire. See **STRATHAVEN**.

AUENHIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, near Ossenbourg.

AVENING, a village in Gloucestershire, near Tedburgh and Manchinghampton.

AVENIO, an ancient town of Cavare, and one of the most opulent in Gallia Narbonensis; now called Avignon. See **AVIGNON**.

AVENMORE, a river in Ireland.

AVENTINE, or **AVENTINUS**, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built. To the E. it had the city-walls; to the S. the Campus Figulinus; to the W. the Tiber; and to the N. Mons Palatinus; in circuit 2 miles and a quarter.

AULKBACH, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, 14 miles S. of Zwickau, and 60 WSW. of Dresden.

AVIRHAM, a village in Nottinghamshire, between Southwell and Newark.

AVERIE, a township of Vermont, in Essex county.

AVERLEY, a village near Pewsey, Wiltshire.

AVERNO, the ancient **AVERNUS**, a lake of Livorno, in Naples, lying in a narrow valley, two miles long, and one broad. It is 180 feet deep in some places; and the old walls standing upon its banks are supposed to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo.

AVERNUS, a lake of Campania in Italy, near Baia, famous among the ancients for its poisonous qualities.

AVERSA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see; situated in a fine plain, near the site of the ancient Atela. Lon. 14. 20. E. Lat. 41. 0. N.

AUERSTADT, a small village in Saxony, between Namur and Erturt, which, in 1806, was the scene of a battle between the French and Prussians, decisively fatal to the latter.

AVERSTON, a village in E. Medina, Isle of Wight.

AVERYSBURG, a small post-town of N. Carolina, seated on Cape Fear river,

ver, 25 m. N. of Fayetteville, 30 SW. of Raleigh, and 475 from Philadelphia.

AVES, or the **ISLE OF BIRDS**; 1. one of the Carribbee islands, 451 miles S. of Porto Rico, with a good harbour for careening ships. It is so called from the great number of birds that frequent it; 2. another lying northward of this. Lat. 15. 0. N. and a 2d near the eastern coast of Newfoundland.

AVÈSE, or **AVASE,** a river of the United States of America, in the North-Western Territory, which runs into the Mississippi, in a SW. direction, about 60 miles above the Ohio. It is navigable by boats for upwards of 60 miles.

AVÈSNES, a ci-devant District of France, now comprehended in the department of the North.

AVESNES, a fortified town of France, in the department of the North, seated on the Thespes or Herpes, 15 miles E. of Cambrai, and 100 N.E. of Paris. It contains about 2500 inhabitants; but the houses are ill built, and the streets irregular. It was fortified by M. Vauban in a strong regular manner. Avesnes is famed for a lime stone used by sculptors for statues, &c. Lon. 3 58. E. Lat. 50. 8. N.

AVEZZANO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo, one mile from the hill of Capua, to which an avenue of poplars leads from the burial of cattle. Avezzo was founded in 1150, and contains 2700 inhabitants, and twelve good communities within its walls, which are much known to us. The houses are magnificent.

AUFER, a town of Austria, in Upper Austria, in Tyrol, betwixt the rivers Werra and Sava. Lon. 31 0. E. Lat. 47. 12. N.

AUTNAY, a pleasant little island in the lake of Zurich, betwixt Pampers-Joyl. It belongs to the convent of our Lady of the hermits.

AUGE, a ci-devant territory of Normandy in France, which extended from Edine and Argenton as far as the sea, between the rivers Dives, Vie, and Touques. It is comprehended in the departments of Calvados and Orne. The arable land is stiff, and produces little good corn; but sainfoin succeeds so well, that it gives 5 good crops successively. It also produces flax and hemp; and a vast quantity of apples, which are made into cyder. Horses are bred here in great numbers; and oxen from Poitou fattened.

AUGHIER, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 12 miles SW. of Dunganon, and 75 N. by W. of Dublin. Lon. 7 20 W. Lat. 54. 21. N.

AUGHINACLOY, a town of Ireland, in Tyrone.

AUGHTERARD, a village of Ireland, in the county of Galway.

AUGITON, the name of 4 villages; viz. 1. NW. of Hornby; 2. S. of Ormskirk; both in Lancashire; 3. S. of Allerton, near the Darwen; and 4. three miles S. of Rodenham; both in Yorksh.

AUGSBURG, a city of Germany, the metropolis of the circle of Suabia, seated near the confluence of the Ardech and the Lech, in a very beautiful plain. It is one of the largest and finest cities of the empire, being 9 miles and a half in circumference; but fortified after the old manner. The streets are broad and straight; and some of the houses are of free-stone, but the greater part are of timber, plastered and tiled without, or adorned with paintings. That part of the city erected by the noble family of the Fuggers, who are lords of the adjacent country, consists of several streets, built cross-wise, containing 106 houses; the poor that inhabit them are maintained by an annual pension. The town-house is very magnificent, little inferior to that of Amsterdam; being a vast square stone building, with a marble portico. The Lutherans have a college here, which is a vast square building, with a fine clock on the top of the front. The cathedral is a large, gloomy Gothic building, with two spire steeples; it is adorned with paintings upon whimsical subjects, and has a great gate all of brass, on which are several scripture scenes well represented in basso relievo. The Jesuits had a splendid college here, with a church full of gilding, painting, and carving, and a fine library. The Benedictine abbey is a vast Gothic building, the ceiling of which is said to be the highest in Germany. Augsburg is a free and independent imperial city, governed by a town council, and the representatives of the burghers. The police is very good; and though the town has no territory, it has no debt. Many important diets of the empire have been held here. In 952, a council confirmed the order for the celibacy of priests. In 1520, the *confession of faith* of the Protestants was laid before the Emperor and the Estates of Germany; and, in 1555, the famous treaty of peace was signed,

by

by which religious liberty was secured to Germany. This city contains about 36,000 inhabitants. It is 50 miles NW. of Munich, and 52 S. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11. 4. E. Lat. 43. 72. N.

AUGUST, or AUGST, a small village of Sw. Zealand, at the turn of the Rhine northwards, 6 miles E. from Basil.

AUGUSTA, a considerable and flourishing town of Georgia, and some time the seat of government, which Louisville now is. It is pleasantly situated in Richmond county, on the SW. side of Savannah river, upon a beautiful plain, 6 miles in length, and one and an half in breadth. It is regularly laid out, the streets intersecting each other at right angles. This town was nearly built between 1785 and 1790; at the latter period it was incorporated by an act of the legislature; and it is governed by a mayor and Aldermen. The public buildings are a church, an academy, a government-house; a market-house, a new stone mill; and three warehouses, large enough to contain 10,000 hogheads of tobacco. The academy is a daily contains between 50 and 60 students, who are under the direction of two tutors and a professor of oratory. It is governed by a board of trustees, who are a body corporate in law. The funds belonging to this institution are considerable, consisting of lands, houses, and money, to the amount of several thousand pounds sterling. Opposite the centre of the town a large wooden bridge has been erected across the Savannah, which opens a commodious and easy communication with S. Carolina; it is 19 feet wide, and between 700 and 800 in length. In 1791, upwards of 2000 hogheads of tobacco were inspected here. It drives on a brisk trade between the back country and the town of Savannah. It is about 250 miles from the mouth of Savannah river, including its meanders; 120 NNW. of Savannah; and 746 SW. by S. of Philadelphia. Lon. 5. 42. W. Lat. 33. 59. N.

AUGUSTA, a county in Virginia, part of which lies E. and part W. of the North Mount, a ridge of the Alleghany. It is fertile and populous. It has a remarkable cascade, called *Falling Spring*.

AUGUSTA, a town in Upper Canada.

AUGUSTINE, a cape of S. America, in Brazil, on the Atlantic, 300 miles SW. of All Saints Bay. Lon. 55. 4. W. Lat. 8. 30. S.

AUGUSTINE, St, a fort of N. America.

ria, on the E. coast of Florida, built by the Spaniards. It was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Paris in 1763; but was returned to Spain by the treaty of peace in 1763. Lon. 81. 10. W. Lat. 30. 3. N.

AUGUSTINE'S CHAIN, a chain of small islands, 2 miles SW. of St Augustine.

AUGUSTINE'S, St, a port and river on the coast of Labrador, opposite St John's Bay, Newfoundland. Lon. 57. 50. W. Lat. 51. 10. N.

AUGUSTINE'S SQUARE, St, a cluster of small islands on the coast of Labrador, in the Gulf of St Lawrence.

AUGUSTOW, a small but strong town of Poland, in the Duchy and palatinate of Polskia, seated on the river Narien, 30 miles W. of Grodno. Lon. 24. 2. E. Lat. 55. 25. N.

AUGUSTUS, FORT, a small fortress of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, seated on a plain, at the head of Lochness, between the rivers Traff and Oich. The fort consists of 4 batteries; within is the governor's house and barracks for 100 men. It was taken by the rebels in 1745, who have lately deserted it, after demolishing what they could. It lies on the road to the Isle of Sky, distant about 52 miles.

AUGUSTUSBURG. See SCHELLENBURG.

AVIANO, a town of the territory of Venice, in Friuli, 28 miles W. of Udina.

AVICH, LOCH, anciently called LOCH LUINA, a lake of Scotland, in the parish of Dalavich, in Argyllshire. It is, says Mr Campbell the minister, "a beautiful sheet of water, of a regular triangular form, about 8 miles in circumference, full of trouts; having one castle and several islands, the resort of gulls, cranes, water eagles, and wild ducks. Near this lake lay the scene of an ancient Celtic poem, called *Cathhuina*, or the conflict of Luina; and in the lake is an island, the scene of another poem, called *Laoi Fraoch*, or the death of Fraoch. Many places," he adds, "in this neighbourhood are still denominated from Osian's heroes."

AVICH, a river which rises from the above-mentioned lake, runs through a wood, and part of the parish of Dalavich, to which it gives name; and, after several fine falls, runs into Lochow. It has the peculiar property of never freezing; even in 1740 not a particle of ice was observed on it, although Loch Avich was quite frozen over.

AVIEMORE, a village in Morayshire.
AUJEST, a town in Bohemia. Lon. 33. 43 E. Lat. 50. N.

AVIEST, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. Lon. 33. 7. E. Lat. 50. 4. N.

AVIGLIANO, a small town of Piedmont, in Italy, 7 miles W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 10. E. Lat. 44. 40. N.

AVIGNON, a city of France, in the dept. of Venaissin, seated on the banks of the Rhone. Before the revolution it was subject to the papal see; and the residence of several of the popes had rendered it considerable. This occasioned many of the natives to be enemies to the new government; especially after the Convention had abolished the establishment of the Roman Catholic religion in France; and was the cause of much bloodshed, at the beginning of the revolution, in Avignon. The city is about 3 miles and 2 furlongs in circumference, and, in general, ill built, irregular, and void of beauty. But it is surrounded by handsome battlements and turrets, not unlike those of Rome; and its public edifices are as large, solid, and grand, as the taste of the 4th century could make them. The church of the Cordeliers contains in an obscure corner, the almost defaced tomb of Petrarch's Laura and her husband Hugh de Sade; and nearly opposite is the tomb of the brave Gullon, so well known for his invincible courage, and inviolable attachment to Henry IV. Many productions of Rene, of Anjou, are to be seen in this city. Its inhabitants amount to 30,000, of whom some hundreds are Jews. The palace, formerly possessed by the pope's legate, is composed of several large square towers; and the great hall is full of fine paintings, as well as the chapel and apartments. The arsenal is near the palace. The church of Notre Dame is ancient, but not large, and is one of the best adorned in the city. The paintings are equal to the finest in Italy. The great altar is very magnificent, and is adorned with a shrine that contains the relics of many saints. The palace where the ci-devant Abp. resided is formed of 3 bodies of lodgings, with courts and small pavilions. It overlooks the Rhone, the city, and the fields. These buildings and the mint adorn a large square, which is the common walk of the inhabitants. In Avignon the inhabitants say there have been 7 gates, 7 palaces, 7 colleges, 7 hospitals, and 7 popes, with-

in 70 years; and, before the revolution it had 7 monasteries, and 7 nunneries. The steeples are numerous; and one of them had a bell of silver which was rung only on the death of a pope. The church of the Celestines is very magnificent, and full of fine monuments, and the rest are not without their curiosities. The university has four colleges. Avignon is 20 miles S. of Orange, and 20 E. of Nismes. Lon. 4. 53. E. Lat. 43. 57. N.

AVIGNON, a territory of France, of which the above city was the capital. It was long subject to the popes, but is now annexed to the French empire. According to the ancient division of France, it was mostly surrounded by Provence. It is extremely fertile, being watered by the Sorgues, which takes its rise from the fountain of Vaucluse, whither the celebrated Petrarch often retired, to indulge his love-sick melancholy.

AVILA, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on an eminence on the banks of the river Adaja, and in sight of the mountains of Pico. It is fortified both by nature and art, having a wall 9075 feet in circumference, adorned with 26 lofty towers, and 10 handsome gates. There are 17 principal streets, the houses of which are generally good and stately. It has 2000 houses, 9 squares, 9 parishes, 9 hospitals, 9 monasteries, 18 chapels, 7 nunneries, 2 colleges; and an allowance of 10,000 ducats yearly for the maintenance of orphans and other poor people. It has an university, and a considerable bishopric; besides a noble cathedral, which has 8 dignitaries, 20 canons, and the same number of minor canons. It stands in the middle of a fine large plain, surrounded with mountains, and covered with fruit trees and vineyards. The inhabitants have a manufacture of cloth. Lon. 4. 35. W. Lat. 40. 40. N.

AVILA, or **AVILES**, a town of Spain, in Asturias, on the Bay of Biscay, 8 miles S. of Cape de Pinas, and 25 N. of Oviedo. Lon. 6. 5. W. Lat. 43. 27. N.

AVINGTON, 2 villages, 1. in Berkshire, on the road from Spinham Land, to Hungerford: 2. in Hampshire, near Winchester.

AVINO LA PANEA, a town in the W. of Leon, in N. America, between two head branches of the Nassas.

AVIO, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Trent, a little W. of the Adige. Lon. 28. 25. E. Lat. 45. 40. N.

AVIS, a river of Portugal, in Alentejo.

AVIS, or **AVIZ**, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on an eminence, with a castle near the river, 65 miles E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 40. W. Lat. 38. 46. N.

AVISO, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, 6 miles E. of Sorà.

AUKBOROUGH, a village of Lincolnshire, in the NW. angle of the county, near Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire. It was formerly a Roman town, with a castle.

AUKESWICK, a village of Yorkshire, near Barnesley.

AUKLAND, **BISHOP'S**, a town in the bishopric of Durham in England, situated near the confluence of the Were and the Wandless. It is a sanctuary for debtors. The bishop has a princely palace, and a park in it. The parish church is a noble gothic edifice, situated about a mile to the S. in a small village called *St Andrew Auckland*, and was formerly collegiate. A few years ago a manufactory was erected near the west end of the town, for printing muslins, cottons, and calicoes. Auckland lies 10 miles from Barnard's Castle; 12 from Durham, and 246 from London. It has 3 fairs, on Holy Tuesday, June 21st, and Thursday before Michaelmas; with a weekly market on Thursday. Lon. 0. 57. W. Lat. 54. 44. N.

AUKLEY, a village in Lincolnshire, on the borders of Yorkshire.

AULCASTON, a village in Shropshire, near Acton-Scott.

AULCESTER, a town of Warwickshire, 7 miles W. of Stratford-upon-Avon, 14 from Warwick, and 102 NW. of London. Lon. 1. 52. W. Lat. 52. 16. N.

AULDACHROKAN, a rivulet of Scotland, in the parish of Assint, in Sutherland, which rises in Glaiknacrevshellich, and, after several windings, runs N. and falls into Loch Meaddy.

AULDAN NAKALGACH, a rivulet of Sutherlandshire, which rises in the parish of Assint, and falls into Loch-Bolan.

AULDBY, or **AWLDBY**, a village 7 miles from York, seated on the Darwent.

AULDATHY, a district in the parish of Dalmeny, in the county of Linlithgow, formerly a separate parish, extending from E. to W. about 1½ miles in length, and from N. to S. one mile.

AULD DAVIE, a rivulet of Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Forgue, which falls into the Ythan. Near its

banks are some reliques of Roman antiquities; and the *Statio ad Itunam* is supposed to have been at the confluence of the two rivers.

AULD HILL, a hill of Ayrshire, in the parish of West Kilbride, on the top of which, from the circular ruins remaining, there seems to have been an ancient watch-tower.

AULDON, a village in Shropshire, between Chingonas and Bromfield.

AULDTON, a village in the parish of Loudoun, in Ayrshire, where are the ruins of a Danish fort.

AULENDORF, a town of Suabia, situated on the river Schus, 8 miles N. of Ravensburg.

AULEN HALL, a city of Germany, formerly in the circle of Suabia, but now an integral part of the duchy of Wirtemberg, agreeable to the plan of indemnification, for the losses sustained by the German princes, from the treaty of Luneville; 30 miles N. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 12. E. Lat. 48. 50. N.

AULER, or **ALER**, a village in Somersetshire, near Somerton.

AULERST, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Freyburg. Lon. 24. 40. E. Lat. 46. 35. N.

AULESCOMB, 1. a village in Devonshire, NW. of Honiton: 2. another in Gloucestershire, between Little Barrington and the river Leck.

AULFRICK, a village in Worcester-shire, on the borders of Herefordshire.

AULPS, a town of France, in the department of Var. Lon. 6. 25. E. Lat. 43. 40. N.

AULSTON, the name of 3 villages, viz. 1. in Staffordshire, north of Church Eaton: 2. in Warwickshire, near Lockley; and 3. in Worcester-shire, near Pershore.

AULTGRANDE, a river of Scotland, in the parish of Kiltearn, in Ross-shire, which takes its rise from Loch-Glass, and, after a course of 6 miles, falls into the Frith of Cromarty. For two of these miles it runs through a deep chasm, called *Craiggrande*, formed by two opposite precipices that rise perpendicularly to a great height. The wildness of the steep and rugged rocks, the gloomy horror of the cliffs and caverns "inaccessible by mortal's trod," the water-falls which pour down in rapid succession; the hoarse and hollow murmuring of the river, which runs in many places at the depth of near 130 feet below the surface of the earth; the fine

groves of pines, which majestically crown the brink of the chasm, with the other numerous varieties of sportive nature, never fail to excite in the mind of the contemplative beholder emotions of wonder and admiration.

AULTMOREL, a pretty large rivulet in the parish of Leath, in Banffshire.

AULINACAVORACH, a rivulet of Ross-shire, in the parish of Kiltearn, that falls into the Aultgrande. There is lead ore on its banks.

ALTINDR, a small rivulet in the county of Cautness, which rises from the moor as about a mile above the hill of the Ord.

AULTRAN, ALBANIC, or SCORSEBURN, a rivulet in the parish of Loggie Easter, near which a battle was fought between the Scot and the Dutch.

AUMER, a village in Norfolk, six miles E. of Castle Rising, on the Walsingham road.

AUMSLOWES, a small town of Bohemia. Lon. 37. 38. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

AUMONT, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 15 miles NW. of Mendee.

AUNE, a river of Devonshire, which runs into the sea, E. of Plymouth.

AUNIS, or *le sabbat* of the ci-devant

AUNIX, a vast province in France. It was bounded on the N. by Poitou; on the W. by the ocean; and, on the E. and S. by Santogue. It is now comprehended in the department of Lower Charente. It is watered by the Seine and the Charente. The coast has the advantage of several ports; the most remarkable of which are Rochefort, Rochelle, Brouage, St. Martin de Re, Tremblade, Tonnet, and Charente. The soil is dry; yet produces good corn, and plenty of wine. The marshes feed a great number of cattle; and the salt marshes yield the best salt in Europe.

AUNSBURY, a village in Gloucestershire, near the New Ferry, over the Severn.

AUNSBY, a village in Lincolnsh. 10 m. from Grantham, on the road to Boston.

AUNSLEY, a village in Nottinghamshire.

AUNSLOP, a village in Buckinghamshire, S. of Stock-Gelding.

AVOCH, AVCH, AVACH, or AVACH, a parish of Scotland, in Ross-shire, on the coast of the Moray Firth, consisting chiefly of two ridges of hills, moderately high, and extending about four miles from S. to N. and two and a half from

E. to W. The climate is dry and healthy, and the soil various. It is reckoned in general exceedingly fertile, though modern agriculture is little known. The seacoast which bounds the parish on the E. affords employment and provision to a great body of the inhabitants, who, on an average, cure about 6000 barrels of herring annually. The chief manufactures are coarse linens and Osnaburghs, which bring from 300 l. to 500 l. per annum. There are some excellent quarries of freestone; and marble is found in one lake. Population in 1801, 1476.

AVOCH, a pretty large rivulet which rises in the above parish, and, after tanning three corn-mills, falls into the sea near the church. Among others, it contains a particular species of red trout, from 15 to 18 inches long. The mouth of the Avoch affords a safe harbour for the fishing boats in stormy weather.

AVON, a river of Scotland, which rises in the parish of Shotts, in Lanarkshire, and, after running northward, falls into the Firth of Forth, near Portofortness.

AVON, a village in Hampshire, N. of Christ Church.

AVOS, or AVEN, two rivers of Scotland. See AVEN.

AVON, the name of four rivers in England, viz. 1. rising in Leicestershire, runs SW. by Warwick and Exeter, and falls into the Severn at Tewkesbury; 2. in Monmouthshire; 3. rising in Wiltshire, coats the edge of the New Forest, and enters the English Channel at Christ Church Bay, in Hampshire; and, 4. the Lower Avon, which rises near Tetbury, in Wiltshire, and running W. to Bath, becomes navigable; continues its course to Bristol, and falls into the Severn. N. W. of that city.

AVON, the name of two rivers in Wales, viz. 1. in Merionethshire; and, 2. in Glamorganshire.

AVON, a river of Nova Scotia, which falls into the Atlantic E. of Halifax, navigable as far as Point Edward, for vessels of 400 tons.

AVONDOW, the name of the united streams of two rivulets, the sources of the Forth, from a little above the bridge of Abergyle till it enters the parish of Port of Monteath, when it takes the name of FORTH.

AUPA, a river of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigsgratz.

AUBA, a river of Finland.

AURACH, a town of Germany, with

a good castle, in the S. part of Suabia, in the duchy of Wurtemberg. It is the usual residence of the youngest sons of the house of Wurtemberg, and is seated at the foot of a mountain on the rivulet Ernst, 15 miles E. of Tubingen. Lon. 9. 27. E. Lat. 48. 25. N.

AURAN, see URANO.

AVRANCHES, an ancient city of France, in the department of the Channel, seated on an elevation, about a mile and a half from the sea. The cathedral, a very ancient strong building, stands on a hill which tapers abruptly, the front of the church extending to the extreme verge of it, and overhanging the precipice. In this town, Henry II. of England received absolution for the murder of St Thomas a Becket, in 1171, on the stone on which he knelt during the performance of that ceremony, about 30 inches in length, and 12 in breadth, stands before the north porch, with an engraving in commemoration of the event. The ruins of the castle of Avranches are very extensive and beautiful; a rich estate of country, abounding in grain, and covered with orchards, from the fruit of which is made the best cyder in Normandy. It is 30 miles E. of St Malo. Lon. 1. 20. W. Lat. 48. 51. N.

AVRANCHIN, a coterminous territory of France, about 30 miles long, in Lower Normandy; now comprehended in the department of the Channel.

AURAS, a mountain in Africa.

AURAY, a small seaport town of France, seated on the Gulph, and in the department of Morbihan. It has a large quay, and a handsome street, being chiefly known for its trade. It lies eight miles W. of Vannes. Lon. 2. 53. W. Lat. 47. 40. N.

AURE, a river of France, which rises about 6 miles from the sea, and uniting with the Drome, gradually disappears; but is thought to appear again at Ponten Basin.

AURELIUS, a military township of New York, in Onondaga, a county on Cayuga lake, 9 miles E. of the ferry on Cayuga lake; 213 of the inhabitants are electors.

AURENGABAD, or AURUNGBAD, a city in the East Indies, capital of the province of Balagate, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. The mosques and caravanseras are handsome. The buildings are chiefly of freestone, and pretty high, and the streets planted on each

side with trees. They have large gardens well stocked with fruit trees and vines. The soil about it is also very fertile, and the sheep fed in its neighbourhood are remarkably large and strong. Lon. 76. 2. E. Lat. 19. 35. N.

AURICK, a city of Germany, in Friesland, in the circle of Westphalia, to which the line of Prussia claims a right. It is situated 12 miles NE of Emden, in a plain surrounded with forests full of game. Lon. 7. 12. E. Lat. 55. 28. N.

AURIGA, a town in Germany. Lon. 57. 12. E. Lat. 46. 15. N.

AURILLIAC, a town of France, in the department of Cantal, seated on the river Jordan. It has six gates, and is very populous. The castle is very high, and commands the town. The town has manufactures of lace and velvet. It is 20 miles SW. of St Flour, and 250 SW. of Paris. This place is remarkable for having produced several great men. Lon. 2. 33. E. Lat. 44. 55. N.

AURIOLE, a town of France, in the dep. of Mentou of the Rhone, 12 miles SE. of Aix, and 12 NNE. of Marseilles.

AURON, a town of France, in the dep. of Cher, anciently called Avara.

AURORA, one of the New Hebrides islands in the South Sea, in which Mr Foster supposes the *Peak d' Etel*, mentioned by Mr Bougainville, is situated. The island is woody, and the vegetation seemed to be very luxuriant. It is about 12 leagues long; but not above five miles broad in any part; lying nearly N. and S. The middle lies in Lon. 168. 24. E. Lat. 15. 6. S.

AURSEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and the Loire. Lon. 1. 56. E. Lat. 48. 27. N.

AURSOHIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. Lon. 23. 58. E. Lat. 50. 14. N.

AUS, formerly ALSA, a river of Cantabria running southward by Aquilona, after a short course, falls into the Atlantic. On the banks of this river, Constantine, the son of Constantine the Great fighting against Corstan was slain.

AUSA, a town of Terraconensis, in the middle age, called Ausona.

AUSCHE, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. Lon. 32. 0. E. Lat. 50. 30. N.

AUSCHITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Karzim. Lon. 32. 38. E. Lat. 49. 52. N.

AUSELEY,

AUSELEY, a village in Warwickshire, near Mereden.

AUSHOSEN, a town in the circle of Suabia, belonging to the house of Austria. Lon. 27. 16. E. Lat. 48. 15. N.

AUSKERRY, 1. a district in the island of Stronsay, consisting of four holms; 2. a small pasture isle belonging to the parish, and three miles from the island of Stronsay; and on which there are the ruins of an old chapel, and of a house called the *Monker* or *Monk's House*.

ASPITZ, a fortified town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. Lon. 34. 40. E. Lat. 49. 0. N.

AUSRLE, a village in Worcestershire, on the borders of Herefordshire.

AUSSE, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. Lon. 34. 43. E. Lat. 49. 48. N.

AUSSIG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeitz, seated on the Elbe. Lon. 31. 42. E. Lat. 50. 55. N.

AUST, a village in Gloucestershire, on the Severn, 10 miles above Bristol.

AUSTEL, ST., a town in Cornwall, a little to the NE. of Giampound; 6 miles from Tovey, and 239 from London. It has 3 fairs, viz. on Good Friday, Whitsun-Thursday, and 10th Nov. with a weekly market on Friday.

AUSTERFIELD, a village in Yorkshire, near Sheffield.

AUSTERLY, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Bawtay, on the borders of Nottinghamshire. A navigable canal was made between it and Birmingham, &c. in 1772.

AUSTERLITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. Here was the scene of a most eventful battle, in Dec. 1805, between the French and Austro-Russian armies, when the latter were defeated with the loss of 18,000 men, besides cannon and stores; the effect of which produced the degrading peace of *Presburg*. Lon. 34. 48. E. Lat. 49. 8. N.

AUSTERTON, a village in Cheshire, near Namptwich.

AUSTFERRY, a town in Gloucestershire.

AUSTHORP, the name of three villages, viz. 1. in Lincolnshire, near Burwell, and about 5 miles NE. of Seaforth; 2. in the Fens, near Howell; and, 3. in Rutlandshire, between Builey and Cottesmore.

AUSTON-KIRK, a village in Yorkshire, near Todwick.

AUSTREY, a village in Warwickshire, 2 miles from Bramcote.

AUSTRIA, a circle of the German empire, bounded on the W. by Switzerland; on the N. by Suabia, Bavaria, Bohemia, and Moravia; on the E. by Hungary; and on the S. by Italy and Croatia. Its name is derived from its situation; *Oost-ryck*, in the German language signifying *East-Country*, which it is with respect to the other provinces of Germany. It belongs to the emperor, as head of the house of Austria; who, since Aug. 1806, when he resigned his dignity of Emperor of Germany, takes the title of emperor of Austria. It contains the archduchy of Austria, the duchies of Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Goritia. The county of Tyrol, and the bishoprics of Brixen and Trent, also belonged to it till the late peace of *Presburg*, when these were ceded from Austria to support the kingly dignity of *Bavaria*. After the treaty of Luneville, Austria comprehended 34,320 square miles, and a population of 4,182,000, but it has now lost 5410 square miles of some of its richest and most populous territory. It lies mostly between 31° and 35° Lon. E. and between 45° and 49° Lat. N.

AUSTRIA, ARCHDUCHY OF, OR AUSTRIA PROPER, is situated in the above circle, and excels all the provinces of Germany in richness of pasture, fertility of soil, and salubrity of air. It abounds in all sorts of corn, wine, and fruit; and produces saffron better than that of the East Indies. It has also a great variety of minerals, and produces vast quantities of sulphur. It is bounded on the W. by Saltzburg; on the N. by Bohemia and Moravia: on the E. by Hungary, and on the S. by Stiria. Its principal rivers are the Danube and the Ens, which divide it (though not exactly) into **UPPER** and **LOWER AUSTRIA**.

AUSTRIA, LOWER, is chiefly, though not wholly, situated on the N. side of the Danube. Vienna is its capital, as it is, indeed, of all Austria. It exports annually wine to Moravia, Bohemia, Upper Austria, Bavaria, Saltzburg, and part of Stiria and Carinthia, to the value of above two millions of guilders. This wine is sour, but has a great deal of strength, and may be carried all over the world without danger; when it is 15 or 20 years old it is very good. This country is very well peopled. Mr Schlosser, in his political journal, which contains an account of the population of Austria, estimates that of this part of the country, at 2,100,000 men. The revenue

venue is about 14,000,000 of florins; of which the city of Vienna contributes above five millions, as one man in the capital earns as much as three in the country.

AUSTRIA, UPPER, is situated on the S. and W. of the Danube and the Ens. Lintz is the chief city. It has greatly the appearance of a happy country. All the inhabitants, those of the capital only excepted, enjoy that happy mediocrity which is more desirable than great riches. The farmer has property; and the rights of the nobility, who enjoy a kind of lower judicial power, are well defined. The S. and the SW. parts of the country, are bounded by a ridge of hills, the inhabitants of which enjoy a great share of prosperity. There are many villages and market-towns, where the people have bought themselves off from vassalage, and are now their own governors, some of them even members of the estates. The cloisters, the prelates of which belong to the estates of the country, are the richest in Germany, after the immediate prelates and abbacies of the empire. One of the great convents of Benedictines is worth upwards of 4000 millions of French livres, half of which goes to the exchequer. The southern parts of Upper Austria are covered with hills, which rise gradually from the banks of the Danube to the borders of Stiria, and are planted with woods. They join the mass of mountains which run S. of Germany, and stretch through all Stiria, Carniola, Carinthia, and Tyrol, to the Swiss Alps; and are probably, after Savoy and Switzerland, the highest part of the European continent.

AUSTRIA, MARITIME, comprehended the dominions ceded to the Emperor of Austria by the French republic at the treaty of Campo Formio, on the 17th October, 1797, and which he enjoyed, under the confirmation of the treaty of Luneville till 1805. Its limits, as defined in that treaty, commenced on the W. side of the Lake Garda, on the confines of the Tyrol, with the rivulet which passes Gardolo, and through the Lake obliquely extended on the E. to Lacirv; hence across to St Giacomo; thence for 18,000 feet along the left banks of the Adige to Porto Legnano; thence to the left bank of the White Canal, the Tartaro, and the canal of Polisella, reaching to the Po; the left bank of which to the Adriatic completed the limits of the province; comprehending 685 Ger-

man square miles, 15 to a degree, situated between 28° 10', and 37° 8' lon. E. and between 42° and 47° Lat. N. extending from NW. to SE. and "forming (says Dr Oppenheim) a golden seam or border to the Austrian monarchy." This territory was lost to Austria by the treaty of Presburg, in Dec. 1805, and annexed to the new kingdom of Italy, included; 1. The city of Venice with its laciens and isles; 2. the Dogado; 3. The Paduano; 4. Rovigo; 5. part of Veronese; 6. Vicentino; 7. Trevisana; 8. Friuli; 9. Istria; 10. Dalmatia; 11. the four isles of the Quarnaro; 12. the three Dalmatian islands; 13. Morlachia; 14. Lower Dalmatia; and 15. Montenegro; the whole territory rich and fertile, containing a population estimated at 3,110,000 souls.

AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS. See NETHERLANDS.

AUSTWICK, a village in Yorkshire, near Clapham.

AUTERNE, a chain of mountains in France, in the department of Mont Blanc, late Savoy.

AUTHIE, a river of France, which rises in the borders of the departments of Somme, and the Straits of Calais, and falls into the sea between the Somme and the Canche.

AUTRE- EGLISE, a village of Brabant, formerly in the Austrian Netherlands, but now in the French dept. of Sambre and Meuse. It is situated two miles NE. of Ramilies. The left wing of the French army extended to it, when the confederates obtained the victory at Ramilies, in 1706. Lon. 4. 50. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

AUTUN, an ancient city of France, the episcopal see of the department of Saone and Loire, extending $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile every way. The Arroux washes its walls, the stones of which are so closely united, that they seem almost to be cut out of the solid rock. Among the antiquities of this city, which are in greater preservation than any other in France, and the ruins of three ancient temples, one of which was dedicated to Janus, and another to Diana; two antique gates of great beauty, with a theatre and a pyramid; the cathedral of St Lazarus, the college, and the seminary, are also worthy of notice. In the church of St Martins is the tomb of the sanguinary Brunehault, who is said to have poisoned her son Chilbert, and to have procured the death of ten kings; by order of her grandson

grandson Clovis II. she was tied to the tail of a wild mare, and thus miserably closed her bloody career. The inhabitants manufacture cloth, wares, carpets, coverlets, and tapestry of cows hair and thistles. The city lies at the foot of three great mountains, 32 miles W. of Chalons; 45 E. of Sens, and 162 S.E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 23. E. Lat. 46. 57. N.

AUTUNOIS, a ci-devant district of France, in Burgundy, of which Autun was the capital. It is now comprehended in the Dept. of Saône and Loire.

AUVALE, a town of Germany, in the Circle of Westphalia. Lon. 25. 10. E. Lat. 51. 17. N.

AUVERGNE, a ci-devant province of France, about 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth; the capital of which was Clermont. It was bounded on the N. by the Bourbonnois; on the E. by Forez and Velay; on the W. by Limousin, Guyenne, and La Marche; and on the S. by Provence and the Comings; and was divided into *bailli* and *vicar*; the latter, otherwise called *lawyers*, being one of the finest countries in the world. The mountains of Uper and Auvergne are not fruitful; but they abound with pasture to numerous herds of cattle, and furnish wood that come from them forms the two thirds of Cardinal Pry-de-Berri.

AUVILLAR, a town of France, in the departments of Loz and Gard, 10 miles S.E. of Agen.

AUX. See *AUCH*.

AUXEPEL, an ancient town of France, in the department of Yonne, containing 10,000 inhabitants. It lies upon four hills, squares, and public buildings. The palace of the ci-devant bishop is one of the finest in France, and the churches are very beautiful. It is well situated for trade with Paris, on the river Yonne, 25 miles S. of Sens. Lon. 2. 20. E. Lat. 47. 18. N.

AUXERROIS, a ci-devant territory of France in Burgundy, of which Auxerre was the capital.

AUXILLY, a village in Worcestershire, near Pershore.

AUXOIS, a small ci-devant territory of France, in Burgundy, of which Sens was the capital. It is now in the department of Cote d'Or.

AUXONNE, or **AUSSONNE**, a small fortified town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, situated on the Saone, 17 miles E. of Dijon, and 7 W. of Doiz. It has a castle, an arsenal, a treasury for

ammunition, and a school for the artillery. Lon. 5. 23. E. Lat. 47. 11. N.

AW, a river of Scotland, in Argyllshire.

Aw, a town of Germany, in Bavaria. Lon. 20. 25. E. Lat. 48. 2. N.

AW, or **Loch-Aw**, a beautiful and extensive lake in Argyllshire, in the parish of Glenorchy. It is reckoned the most picturesque of any in the Highlands. The waters of which it is formed descend from the top of a mountain at its northern extremity, called *ben-Cruachan*, elevated 3,300 feet above its surface. This lake is about 20 miles long, but not above 2½ broad upon an average, though in some places it measures two miles. It abounds with salmon, trout, eels, &c. and has several little islands, adorned with trees. The name is often spelt and generally pronounced *Loch-ow*.

AWALLE, a town of Lorraine. Lon. 32. 29. E. Lat. 50. 6. N.

AWATOKA BAY, a harbour of Kamtschatka; which is said to be the only one almost entirely yet discovered in that part of the world; and the only one that can admit vessels of large burden. The greatest depth of it is in Lon. 178. 4. E. and Lat. 54. 13. N.

AWFRIC, or **Awfric**, a kingdom of Africa, dependent on Portugal, with a town of the same name on the River Formosa. Lon. 2. 13. E. Lat. 6. 10. N.

AWFOLD, a village in Surrey, 7 miles E. of Epsom.

AWLAN, a small inland town of Germany in a circle of Sauer, seated on the river Roder, 15 miles W. of Oetting, and 12 N. of Heideheim. It has a church built in 1700. Lon. 10. 31. E. Lat. 48. 36. N.

AWLE, a village in Gloucestershire, on the W. of the Severn, between Newnham and Gloucester, 7 m. from each.

AWRETH, a river in the county of Durham, which runs into the Tees at Eggleston.

AWTHORP, a village of Lincolnshire, in Axholme, near the Trent.

AX, a river of England, which rises in Dorsetshire and falls into the sea at Exmouth in Devonshire.

AXAS, a town of New Albion. Lon. 111. 30. W. Lat. 56. 5. N.

AXBRIDGE, a town of Somersetshire in England, consisting of one long narrow street. It is seated near the Chedler Cliffs under the Mendip Hills, on the Axe, about 7 miles from its mouth; 30 miles N.W. of Wells, and

132 W. of London. It has fairs on the 25th March and 11th June, and a weekly market on Thursday. Lon. 3. 0. W. Lat. 51. 17. N.

AXE, a river in Somersetshire, which falls into the Severn below Uphill.

AXI, a village in Dorsetshire, in the parish of Broad Windsor.

AXEL, or **AVIL**, a small fortified town, formerly of Flanders; but now of France, and dep. of Escout. It lies 11 miles N. of Güent. Lon. 3. 40. E. Lat. 51. 17. N.

AXEY, the principal town in the island of Axholm. It is thinly inhabited.

AXFORD, a village in Wiltshire, 3 miles W. of Ramsbury.

AXHOLM, an island in the NW. part of Lincolnshire, formed by the rivers Trent, Idle, and Dun; about 10 miles long, 5 broad, and 20 in compass. It has three villages, Crowle, Epworth, and Hyrst; besides Avey the chief town. The lower part is marshy, but produces an odorous shrub, called *gail*; the middle is rich and fruitful, yielding flax in great abundance. It also produces alabaster, which is used for making lime.

AXIM, a small territory in Africa, on the Gold Coast. The climate is so excessively moist, that it is proverbially said to rain 11 months and 29 days of the year. This excessive moisture renders it very unhealthy; but it produces great quantities of rice, water melons, lemons, oranges, &c. Here are also produced vast numbers of black cattle, goats, sheep, pigeons, &c. The whole country is filled with beautiful and populous villages, and the intermediate lands are well cultivated. The natives all go naked, although they are very wealthy, from the constant traffic carried on with the Europeans in gold. This canton is a kind of republic, the government being divided between the Caboceroes, or chief men, and the Manaceroes, or young men. But in their courts there is not even a pretence of justice: all is bribery.

AXIM, a river in the above canton, which runs through the town of Axim.

AXIM, or **ACHAMBONE**, the capital of Axim, stands under the cannon of the Dutch fort of St Antonio. Behind it is screened by a thick wood that covers the whole declivity of a neighbouring hill. Between the town and the sea runs an even and spacious shore of beautiful white sand. All the houses are separated by groves of cocoa and other fruit trees. The coast is defended by a num-

ber of small pointed rocks, which project from the shore. Lon. 24. 0. W. Lat. 5. 4. N.

AXIMA, a town in Mont Blanc. See **AIMÉ**.

AXIOPOLI, a town in Bulgaria. Lon. 24. 0. E. Lat. 45. 40. N.

AXKNOLL, a village in Dorsetshire, 2 miles NE. of Bminster.

AXMINSTER, a town of Devonshire, situated on the river Ax, in the great road between London and Exeter. It was a place of some note in the time of the Saxons, but now contains only 200 houses. It has a small manufactory of broad and narrow cloths, and an extensive one of carpets manufactured after the Turkish manner. It has 4 fairs, on 24th Feb. 25 April, 24th June, and Wed. after Michaelmas; with a market on Saturday. It is 18 miles E. by N. from Exeter, and 117 W. from London. Lon. 3. 8. W. Lat. 50. 45. N.

AXMOUFFI, a village in Devonshire, seated on the coast, between Lyme and Sidmouth.

AXUM, or **AXUMA**, formerly a large city, and capital of the whole kingdom of Abyssinia in Africa, but now reduced to a miserable village, scarce containing 100 inhabitants. The ruins shew that it has once been very extensive; but these consist entirely of public buildings. In one square Mr Bruce found 10 obelisks, each formed of a single piece of granite sculptured, but marked with no hieroglyphics. It lies 127 miles W. of the Red Sea. Lon. 36. 4. E. Lat. 14. 13. N.

AXWELL, a village in Durham, 2 miles W. of Ravensworth Castle.

AY, a town of France, in the department of Maine, near the river Maine, remarkable for its excellent wines. It lies 12 miles S. of Rheims, and one and an half NE. of Epernay. Lon. 4. 8. E. Lat. 29. 4. N.

AYAMONTE, a sea-port town of Andalusia in Spain, with a strong castle built on a rock; seated on the mouth of the Guadiana, 85 miles NW. of Cadiz. It has a commodious harbour, fruitful vineyards, and excellent wine. Lon. 7. 15. W. Lat. 37. 12. N.

AYAVIRI, a town of Lima in Peru, noted for many stately tombs of the Peruvian nobility.

AYBAR, a town on the river Arragon, in the Province of Navarre, in Spain. Lon. 1. 10. W. Lat. 42. 26. N.

AYCLIFFE, an ancient village of England, in the county of Durham, situated

on the high road between Durham and Darlington, 218 miles from London. The church, which stands on a rising ground S. of the village, had anciently a guild dedicated to St Mary the Virgin. The number of houses in this township, according to the late returns, was 109, and the inhabitants 640. The Saxon Chronicle mentions a synod held here in 782, and another in 789.

AYDON BRIDGE, or **HYDON BRIDGE**, a town in Northumberland, 5 miles W. of Hexam, so named from its bridge over the Tyne. It has a market on Tuesday, and a fair on July 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th.

AYDON CASTLE, a village in Northumberland, 10 miles W. of Newcastle.

AYENNIS, an Indian tribe in Florida.

AYERSTOWN, or **AYRSTOWN**, a town of New Jersey, in Burlington county, on the middle branch of Aucoqua Creek, 16 miles from its mouth in the Delaware.

AYFORD, a village in Gloucestershire, a little E. of Taunton.

AYLBURTON, a village in Gloucestershire, on the Severn, opposite to Berkeley.

AYLESBOROUGH, a village in Worcestershire, on a hill, a mile from Pershore.

AYLESBURY. See **AILESURY**.

AYLESFORD, a town in Kent, on the Medway, 1 m. N. of Maidstone, 6 S. of Rochester, and 32 from London.

AYLLSHAM, a town of England in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles N. of Norwich, and 121 N.E. of London.

AYLESTON, a village in Warwickshire, in the parish of Atterton, near the Avon.

AYLEMERTON, a village in Northfolkshire, near Febbidge.

AYLMOUTH, a town in Northumberland, on the mouth of the Alne, 4 miles E. of Alnwick. It has a good harbour for fishing vessels. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the French held it and fortified it, as it was the first port near Scotland, where they could safely land their supplies for Mary of Guise, the queen regent. It is said that the bones of giants are often dug up in the neighbourhood.

AYLTON; 1. a village in Herefordshire, west of Lydbury; 2. in Huntingdonshire, near Yaxley.

ALVERTON, a village in Gloucestershire, near Austfery.

tershire, near Austfery.

AYLWOOD, a town of Dorsetshire, 2 miles E. of Corse-Castle, in the isle of Purbeck.

AYLWORTH; 1. a village in Gloucestershire, near Wythington; 2. in Sussex, north of Eistbourne.

AYMARAES, a district of Peru, 40 leagues SW. of that city, abounding in sugar, cattle, corn, and mines of gold and silver.

AYMESTREE, a village in Herefordshire, near 4 miles S. of Wigmore, and W. of Leominster.

AYNO ON THE HILL, a village in Northamptonshire, near Oxfordshire and the Charwell.

AYNTO, GREAT and LITTLE, two villages in Hertfordshire, near Walthamsted.

AYOKLING, a village in Essex, near the Thorntons.

AYORA, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Lon. 16. 40. E. Lat. 39. 5. N.

AYOT-GRFEN, a village in Herefordshire, Lempton and the Lea.

AYR, or **AYRSHIRE**, an extensive county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Renfrewshire, on the E. by Lanark and Dumfries-shires, on the S. by Galloway, and on the W. by the Firth of Clyde, and the Irish Channel. It reaches along the western coast 60 miles, and extends into the interior generally from 20 to 25. It is divided into the three great districts of Carrick, Col, and Cunningham, which comprehend 46 parishes, and 662,005 acres. Carrick and the interior parts of Kyle are mountainous, while the coast of Kyle, and almost all Cunningham, exhibit a fine level country crowned with flourishing towns and villages. The sea-coast is mostly sandy, and possesses several excellent harbours. In the ridge of hills which intersect Carrick, almost all the rivers in the S. of Scotland originate. The Tweed, the Esk, the Nith, the Amman, the Urr, &c. flow to the E. and S., while the Stinchar, the Girvan, the Doon, the Ayr, and the Lugar, intersect the county of Ayr, and pour their copious streams into the Irish Channel. Besides these, the Irvine and other smaller rivers water the N. of the county. All these rivers abound with salmon, and the usual fresh water fish. This county possesses a rich store of mineral treasures, besides inexhaustible beds of coal; it abounds with freestone, lime-stone, iron, lead, and copper; antimony and molybdæna have

have also been discovered; and in the hills of Carrick, agates, porphyries, and other valuable fossils. This advantage of an easy and cheap supply of coal and limestone has signally contributed to promote the rural and manufactural interests of the county. But although the land is generally arable, the dairy is still the prime object with the most skilful farmers. The cheese of *Dunlop*, and under this name all the cheeses of Ayr are comprehended, is the best in Scotland, and sought is eagerly in the markets as the Gloucester and Cheshire cheese of England. On the mountains of Carrick, and in the remote parts of Kyle and Cunningham, the pastoral care is chiefly confined to sheep. Barley and oats are the principal farinaceous crops. Potatoes are reared with considerable success. In the cultivated parts of the country, the husbandry is generally very commendable; the fields are well divided and enclosed, the farm houses neat and comfortable, and, upon the whole, the cultivation, trade, and commerce, as well as the industry and happiness of the inhabitants, have of late years rapidly increased. The gross rent of the county is about 106 000*l.* Sterling; the population in 1801, 81,306.

Ayr, an ancient royal borough, the capital of Ayrshire, situated at the influx of the river Ayr into the Atlantic ocean. It extends on both sides of the river; that on the S. side, about 2 miles N. from the influx of the Doon, being properly the borough of Ayr, received its charter of erection from William the Lion about the year 1180, the privileges which it still enjoys. The principal street is broad and spacious, somewhat of the form of a crescent, with the toll-booth and town hall in the centre, on which there is a fine spire 135 feet high. A bridge of four arches connects both sides of the river. That on the N. side, called the *New Town of Ayr*, is a borough of considerable domain, with baronial jurisdiction, being governed by magistrates elected by free men, but without parliamentary representation. It owes its privileges to Robert Bruce, who being attacked with the leprosy, came to reside here, and established a Lazar-house. It contains many good houses. The chief trade of Ayr is the exportation of coal to Ireland, in which nearly 2000 tonnage of vessels are engaged. It is also the principal market for the grain of the whole coast. Leather

and soap are manufactured to a great extent. The adjoining rivers swarm with salmon, and the coasts with all kinds of white fish, for the curing of which there are one or two established companies. The harbour, which is formed of the river Ayr, was often obstructed by a bar of sand, thrown quite across, especially in a strong NW. wind; but improvements were lately made, which will remedy this inconvenience. The population in 1801, was 5560. Ayr lies 75 miles SW. of Edinburgh. The parish of Ayr extends about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; the land is flat and sandy, abounds in coal and muirstone, and is adorned with several beautiful seats and plantations.

Ayr River, rising in the parish of Muirkirk, Ayrshire, after a course of 18 miles, in which it intersects the town, parish, and part of the county of Ayr, falls into the Western Sea.

Ayr Moss, a place in the parish of Auchinleck in Ayrshire, memorable for a defeat of a party of those friends of religion and liberty, called Covenanters, during the turbulent and oppressive reign of Charles II.

Ayron, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire.

Ayrton, a village in Yorkshire, south-east of Settle

Ayston, a village in Rutlandshire, near Uppington Park.

Ayton, a parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire, on the London road, bounded by those of Eyemouth and Coldingham on the N.; Chirnside on the W.; Foulden and Mordington on the S.; and the sea on the E.; extending 4 miles and a half in length, and 4 in breadth. The name is derived from the river Eye, which runs through it. The soil is fertile, and the climate healthy. Its agriculture is much improved, as well as the breed of sheep; and plantations are encouraged by the proprietor. The population in 1801, was 1453. It has a wind-mill and 4 water-mills; a paper manufactory, a brewery, and a bleaching. About 18 or 20 tons of kelp are also manufactured annually.

Ayton, a village in the above parish, seated on the Eye, regularly built upon a pleasant sloping bank, fronting the S. and containing near 600 inhabitants. It has a fair, October 12th.

Ayton, the name of 8 English villages; viz. 1. in Cheshire, near Northwich; 2. in Northumberland, 5 miles from Berwick:

wick; 5. in Shropshire, near Purslow; 4. EAST, in Yorkshire, near the Harwood; 5. EAST, near Wickham; 6. and 7. GREAT and LITTLE, and, 8. WEST, near Stokeley; all in Yorkshire.

AVTON FIELDS, a town in Lancashire, near Bolton.

AZARIN, a mountainous district of the Veronese in Italy.

AZAI, or AZAY, a town of France, seated on the Indre and Loire, 15 miles SW. of Tours, and 10 NE. of Chinou. Lon. 0. 55. E. Lat. 47. 18. N.

AZAMOR, a small sea-port town of the kingdom of Morocco, in Africa. It is situated on the river Mobeia, in the province of Daguia. Though formerly very considerable, it is not proper for maritime commerce, as the entrance of the river is dangerous; and the Portuguese, who besieged it without success in 1508, but took it in 1513, under the Duke of Braganza, abandoned it about the end of the 16th century. Lon. 7. 0. W. Lat. 32. 50. N.

AZAREDO, a sea port of Brazil in the Bay of Spirito Santo, celebrated for sugar. Lon. 40. 10. W. Lat. 20. 18. S.

AZARIE, a village of Arabia, in Yemen. Lon. 42. 57. E. Lat. 16. 31. N.

AZELBURG, a town of Bavaria, formerly called Augusta Aelia.

AZEM, ASEM, ASSAM, or ACHAM. See ACHAM.

AZEMON-DEPHELY, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, near Rippon.

AZEKQUE, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire.

AZETLEY, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, near Rippon.

AZMER, a province of India, belonging to the Great Mogul. Its principal trade is in salt-prec.

AZMER, a town of the East Indies, in the dominions of the Great Mogul; capital of the province, with a very strong castle. It is pretty large, and is sometimes visited by the Mogul himself. It is about 62 league distant from Agna.

AZO, a town in the East Indies, seated on the frontiers of Achem, on the river Laquia. Lon. 88. 36. E. Lat. 25. 0. N.

AZORES, or WESTERN ISLES, nine islands in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal. Their names are, St Maria, St Michael, Terceira, St George, Graciosa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. They were first discovered in 1439, by John Vanderberg, a merchant of Bruges, who was driven here by stress

of weather. On his arrival at Lisbon, he boasted of his discovery; on which the Portuguese set sail, and took possession of them, which they have retained ever since. They have all a clear sky and salubrious air; are extremely fertile in corn, wine, and various fruits; and breed great numbers of cattle. It is said they are quite free of venomous animals; but they are subject to earthquakes. They are seen at a great distance, one of them having a very high mountain, called the Pico, or Peak of the Azores. They are situated 900 miles W. of Portugal, and as many E. of Newfoundland, between Lon. 23° and 32° W., and between Lat. 37° and 40° N.

AZOUJ, AZOJUS, or AZHOD, one of the five cities of the Philistines, and a celebrated sea-port on the Mediterranean, situated about 14 or 15 miles S. of Ekron, between that and Ascalon. It was in this city that the idol Dagon fell down before the Ark; and so strong a place it was, if we may believe Herodotus, that it sustained a siege of 29 years, by Psammiticus king of Egypt. It was, however, taken by the Macedonians in a much shorter time; who burned both city and temple, and with them about 8000 men. The town is now called by the Arabs *Hesaregon*. It is but thinly inhabited, though the situation is very pleasant; the number being between 2000 and 3000, mostly Mahomedans, with a few Christians of the Greek communion, who have a church under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Gaza. The houses that were built in the time of Christianity, still preserve some claim to admiration; but the modern buildings, though generally of stone, are no way attracting. The streets are pretty broad. The town is about a mile and a half in circumference, and has in it a mosque, a public bath, a market place, and two inns. Here is an old structure with fine marble pillars, which the inhabitants say was the house that Sampson pulled down; and to the SE. just out of the town, the water where Philip baptized the Ethiopian eunuch. There are several ancient buildings, with capitals and pillars standing.

AZPEYLLIA, a town of Spain, seated on the Guetaria, between Villa Real and Cestonco.

AZPOYTIA, a town of the province of Biscay, Spain. Lon. 2. 32. W. Lat. 43. 14. N.

AZUA, a small town on the S. side of

of the island of St Domingo, seated on a deep Bay. river of N. America, in California.

AZUM, a port of Abyssinia, on the Red Sea.

AZUL, RIO, or the BLUE RIVER, a

B

BA, a river of Scotland, in Argyllshire.

BA, a town of the kingdom of Benin, in Africa, situated near the river *Pogo*. Lon. 3. 45. E. Lat. 8. 20. N.

BAAL BECK, or the **VALLIA** of **BAAL**, a fertile country of Asia, between Lebanon and Antilibanus, about 30 miles from Damascus, where there was formerly a magnificent temple of the Sun, the ruins of which are still admired by travellers. Some geographers make it a part, and others the whole of Calosyria; but all agree, that it was one of the most pleasant spots on the earth.

BAAL'S BAY, and } in West Green-

BAAL'S RIVER, } land, situated between Bear Sound, and Delft's Point, opposite Hudson's Strait.

BAAR, a landgrave of Suabia, of which Faistenburg is the capital.

BAAR, mountains in the duchy of Wirtemberg, which are a part of that long range called Abenow, or Abnoba.

BAARAS, a valley near Macheiron and mount Lebanon.

BABA, 1. river; 2. a province or lieutenantancy of S. America, in Guayaquil, where the cocoa tree abounds; 3. a town; and 4. a gulf of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, NE. of Sidstina.

BABADAGI, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey. Lon. 28. 38. E. Lat. 41. 46. N.

BABAHYOYO, a village on the river Guayaquil, in Peru, the seat of a custom-house.

BABCARY, a small town in Somersetshire, seated on a branch of the river Parret, near N. and S. Berrowes.

BABEL. See **FFLUGO**.

BABEL-MANDEL, a famous strait in the Indian ocean, between the coast of Arabia Felix, in Asia, and that of Ad-el and Zeila in Africa, at the entrance into the Red Sea. By some it is also called the *Straits of Moka*. It is narrow, and difficult to sail through on account of sand banks.

BABEL-MANDEL, or **BAB**, a small island at the mouth of the strait, which

is little else than a barren rock. Also a mountain in the island. Lon. 44. 30. E. Lat. 12. 10. N.

BABENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, five miles N. of Tubingen. Lon. 9. 41. E. Lat. 48. 55. N.

BABER-BRIDGE, a village in Middlesex, near Hounslow Heath.

BABERHAM-HALL, a small town, 6 miles from Cambridge, S. of Gog-Magog Hills.

BABERSTOCK, a village of Wiltshire, near Wilton.

BABEWELL, a village of Suffolk, near Ickworth.

BABHAM, a village in Berkshire, two miles N. of Maidenhead.

BABINA, a village of Poland, near Lublin.

BABINGLEY, or **BABURGHLEY**, a village of England, in the county of Norfolk, 4 miles NE. of Lynn. It is noted as being the place where Felix the Burgundian, first landed, to instruct the East Angles in the doctrines of the gospel, and where the first church is said to have been erected.

BABINGTON, a small town in Somersetshire, near Kilmerston.

BABITZ, a town in Silesia. Lon. 35. 35. E. Lat. 50. 0.

BABLACK, a village in Oxfordshire, near Radcot Bridge.

BABOLIZA, called also **BABOLITZNA CARLTHNA**, a town of Hungary, or rather of Slavonia; seated near the river Drave, between Possega and Zygeth.

BABOPAS, a town in New Albion. Lon. 114. 25. W. Lat. 37. 45. N.

BABUYANES, a cluster of six or seven small islands in the N. Pacific ocean, 10 leagues N. of the isle of Luconia. The chief produce is wax, ebony, bananas, cocoas, and plantains.

BABWORTH, a village in Nottinghamshire, near Bedford.

BABYLON, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Babylonia or Chaldea, and supposed to have stood in Lon. 44. 0. E. Lat. 32. 0. N. Semiramis is said by some, and Belus by others, to have founded

founded this city. But, by whomsoever it was founded, Nebuchadnezzar embellished it, and made it one of the wonders of the world. The most famous works in and about it were, the walls of the city, the temple of Belus, Nebuchadnezzar's palace, the hanging gardens, the banks of the river, the artificial lake, and the canals. The walls were 87 feet thick, 350 feet high, and 60 miles in circumference, forming an exact square, having 100 gates of solid brass, 25 on each side, with a street running from each in a straight line to the opposite gate. So that there were, in all, 50 great streets, each 15 miles long.

BABYLON, an ancient town of Egypt, near the eastmost branch of the Nile, supposed to have stood on the present site of Grand Cairo. Lon. 31. 12. E. Lat. 30. 5. N.

BACA, or **BAZA**, a town of Spain, in Granada, situated in a valley called *Valley de Baza*. It is encompassed with old walls, and has a castle half ruined. It contains about 4000 houses, and a church dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The land about it is well cultivated, and is fertile in wheat, wine, honey, hemp, and flax; being watered by the Guadalquivir. It is 15 miles NE. of Guadix, and 35 NW. of Almeria. Lon. 2. 42. W. Lat. 37. 18. N.

BACAIM, or **BAZAIM**, a sea-port town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, on Malabar coast. Lon. 72. 40. E. Lat. 37. 18. N.

BACANO, 1. a lake of Italy, in the patrimony of St Peter; from which issues the river Varca; 2. a river; and, 3. a village, both near the above lake.

BACANORA, a town of N. America, in New Mexico, seated on the river Hiacua, in Lon. 112. 2. W. Lat. 30. 0. N.

BACASERAY, a town in the peninsula of Crim Tartary, where the khan usually resides. It was taken from the Turks by the Russians, in 1736. It is 70 miles S. of Precep. Lon. 35. 40. E. Lat. 45. 30. N.

BACCALIAU, an island 3 miles W. of Newfoundland.

BACCHARACH, a territory of Germany on the left bank of the Rhine, now annexed to France, and included in the department of the Nabe.

BACCARACH, a town in the above territory; formerly imperial and free. It is famous for excellent wine; and situated on the W. shore of the Rhine; 10 miles E. of Süncren, and 20 W. of

Mentz. Lon. 7. 52. E. Lat. 49. 55. N.

BACCEM, or **BACIAIM**, a port of Cambaia, in India, belonging to the Portuguese. Lon. 72. 10. E. Lat. 19. 20. N.

BACII, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Toln, seated on the NW. side of the Danube, 32 miles N. of Belgrade. Lon. 18. 58. E. Lat. 45. 33. N.

BACH, a village near Chester.

BACHA, a river of Asiatic Russia, which joins the Jenesci, on the right.

BACHIE, a small river of N. Wales, in Montgomeryshire.

BACHESOR, or **BARSFORD**, a village in Gloucestershire, near Morton, in Marsh.

BACIHAN, one of the Molucca islands, belonging to the Dutch; situated under the equator. Lon. 125. 5. E.

BACHIGLIONE, a river of Italy, which rises in the Doge's side, passes through Barbarano, where it is called *Basato*, to the Lacunas, and, after receiving the waters of the Agno, Azzo, Censon, Tergola, and Timonolo, falls into the Po.

BACHMETT, a fortified town of European Russia, in the district of Wornonesch, seated on the river, and defended by a citadel.

BACHMETT, a river of Russia, in the district of Wornonesch.

BACHU, a city of Shivan, in Persia, and the best haven in the Caspian sea. It is defended by a double wall, a ditch, and redoubts; made by the Russians when they were master of the place; but they reduced its sumptuous castle to a ruinous state. Formerly many merchants resided in it, and carried on a considerable traffic in raw silk; but that commerce is now given up. It lies on the N. shore of the Caspian sea, 120 miles N. of Ferabat. Lon. 49. 10. E. Lat. 40. 5. N.

BACK, a river of Maryland, in Baltimore county, which falls into Chesapeake bay.

BACKFORD, a village north of Chester.

BACKTON, the name of four English villages, viz. 1. in Hertfordshire, S. of Morchampton; 2. in Norfolkshire, on the coast; 3. in Suffolk, three miles W. of Mendlesham; and, 4. in the same, near W. Ipit.

BACKWELL, a village in Somersetshire, which has a fair on the 21st Sept.

BACKWORTH, a small town in Northumberland, 5 miles NW. of Tine-mouth.

BACON-END, a village in Warwickshire, near Solihull.

BACONSTHORP, two villages in Norfolkshire, viz. 1. near Buckingham; and, 2. near Hamsted.

BACU, **BARUC**, or **BACHU**, a town of Persia, in the province of Servan, upon the coast of the Caspian Sea, by some called *Mar de Bachu*.

BACUP-BOOTII, a village in Lancashire, near Irwell.

BADAGH, a town of the government of Novogorod Welicki, in Russia. Lon. 58. 0. E. Lat. 59. 33. N.

BADAGSHAN, a very ancient city of Great Bukharia, in the province of Balkh, situated at the foot of those high mountains which separate Hindoostan from Great Tartary. The city is not large, but exceedingly strong by its situation; and belongs to the khan of proper Bukharia, who uses it as a kind of state prison to secure those he is jealous of. It is well built, and very populous. It stands on the N. side of the river Amu, about 100 miles from its source; and is a great thoroughfare for the caravans designed for little Bukharia. The inhabitants are enriched by mines of gold, silver, and rubies, which are in the neighbourhood; and those who live at the foot of the mountains, gather a great quantity of gold and silver dust, brought down in the spring by torrents, occasioned by the melting of the snow on the top.

BADAJOX, or **BJDAJOT**, a large and strong town, capital of Estramadura in Spain. It is seated on an eminence on the S. side of the Guadiana, over which there is a bridge 700 paces long and 14 broad, built by the Romans. On this bridge the Portuguese were defeated in 1661, by Don John of Austria. The town is famous for the late treaty of peace between Portugal and Spain. It lies 175 miles S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 6. 50. W. Lat. 38. 32. N.

BADALON, or **BADALONA**, a fortified town of Catalonia in Spain, seated on the Mediterranean. Lord Peterborough landed here in 1704, when, with Charles III. king of Spain, he laid siege to Barcelona, from which it is 10 miles distant. Lon. 2. 20. E. Lat. 41. 12. N.

BADBURY, two English villages; viz. 1. near Norwich; and, 2. in Wiltshire, N. of Aldeburnchace.

BADBY, a small town in Northamptonshire, between Catesby and Daventry.

BADDELEY, a village in Cheshire, 2 miles from Namptwich.

BADDESLEY, 2 villages in Hampshire; viz. 1. NE. of Rumsey; and, 2. South, near Lynton.

BADDESORTH, a village in Yorkshire, 4 miles from Doncaster.

BADDINHAM, a town in Suffolk, near Framlingham.

BADDINGTON, a village in Cheshire.

BADDESTON, a town in Somersetshire, near Milverton.

BADDOU, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, two villages in Essex, near Chelmsford.

BADEAUT, **LOCH**, or, as it is erroneously put down in some maps, **BADWELL**, a good harbour of Scotland, on the coast of Sutherland, in the parish of Edderachyllis; where shipping of all sizes can enter, and moor close to the land, at all hours, in perfect safety.

BADELONA. See **BADALON**.

BADEN, a district in Switzerland, which has 4 cities, Baden, Keifers Steol, Klingnaw, and Zurzach. It is one of the finest countries in Switzerland; and is watered by 3 navigable rivers, the Limmet, the Russ, and the Arc. The land is fertile in corn and fruit, and there are places on the sides of the Limmet which produce wine. Baden maintains a communication between the cantons of Zurich and Berne, being seated between their northern extremity. It extends on one side to the Arc, where it falls into the Rhine, and on the other side beyond the Rhine, where there are some villages which depend on it. Most of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

BADEN, a handsome city, the capital of the above district, seated on the side of the Limmet, in a plain, flanked by two hills. This city owes its rise to its baths, which were famous before the Christian æra. Several monuments of antiquity have been found here, particularly in 1420. When they were opening the large spring of the baths, they found statues of several heathen gods, made of alabaster; Roman coins, of Augustus, Vespasian, Decius, &c. made of bronze; and several medals of the Roman emperors, of gold, silver, copper, and bronze. There are two churches in Baden; one of which is collegiate, and makes a good appearance; the other is a monastery of the Capuchins, near the town-house; which last serves not only for the assemblies of their own council, but for those of the cantons. The diet assembles

assemblies in a handsome room made on purpose. The bailiff of Budea resides in a castle at the end of a handsome wooden bridge, which is covered in. Before this castle there is a stone pillar erected in honour of Trajan, who paved a road in this country 85 Italian miles in length. The inhabitants are rigid Roman Catholics, and formerly behaved in a most insolent manner to the Protestants, but they are now obliged by their masters to be more submissive. It lies 10 miles NW. of Zurich. Lon. 8. 25. E. Lat. 47. 27. N.

BADEN, a margravate of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, bounded by the Palatinate of the Rhine on the N.; by Switzerland on the S.; by the Rhine, which divides it from Alsace, on the E.; about 90 miles in length, from N. to S.; but not above 20 in breadth, where it is widest. It is a very populous and fruitful country, abounding in corn and wine. Venison and wild fowl are in such plenty, that they are the common diet of the peasants. The rivers that water this territory, are the Rhine, Elz, Wimb, and Rhodt, which yield plenty of fish. The inhabitants feed their hogs with chestnuts, which make the bacon excellent. They use free stone for building, and marble of all colours. They have some agate, and great quantities of hemp and flax for exportation. The chief towns are Baden, Durlach, Stollhafen, Rastadt, Gersbach, Porsheim, and Hochberg.

BADEN, the chief city of the above margravate, has a castle that stands on the top of a hill, which is the residence of a prince. The town is seated among hills, on rocky and uneven ground, which renders the streets inconvenient and crooked. It is famous for its baths, the springs of which are said to be above 500. Some of them are hot, and accounted to be very good in nervous cases. They partake of salt, alum, and sulphur. It is 4 miles S. of Rastal. Lon. 8. 14. E. Lat. 48. 50. N.

BADEN, a well fortified town of Germany, in the arch-duchy of Austria, seated on the Little Saechat, in a plain not far from a ridge of hills which run out from the mountain Cetius. It is much frequented by the people of Vienna, and the neighbouring parts, on account of its baths. The springs supply two convenient baths within the town, five without the walls, and one beyond the river. They are good for distempers

of the head, the gout, dropsy, and most chronic diseases. It lies 15 miles SW. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 25. E. Lat. 48. 1. N.

BADENOCH, a large district of Invernesshire, of which it is the most easterly part, bounded by Inverness on the N. Monay on the E. Athol on the S. and Lochaber on the W. It extends about 33 miles in length from E. to W. and 27 from NE. to SW. where broadest. There is no considerable town, and is very barren and hilly, but abounds with deer, and other kind, of game.

BADEN-WEILER, or **BADEN-WEL- LER**, a town of Suabia, in the Brigau, belonging to the Margrave of Baden. It has several hot baths; and is seated on the Rhine, 10 miles SE. of Friburg, and 15 N. of Basle. Lon. 7. 52. E. Lat. 48. 1. N.

BADFY, a town of Hindoostan on the river Gomma. Lon. 76. 15. E. Lat. 27. 30. N.

BADGEWORTH, a village in Gloucestershire, 3 miles from Cheltenham, noted for a mineral spring.

BADGWORTH, a village in Somersetshire, NW. of Axbridge and Mendip hills.

BADHAMPTON, two villages in Wiltshire; 1. nearavington, 2. three miles W. of Stapleford.

BADIA, a district of the late Maritime Austria, containing one town and several villages. The inhabitants cultivate flax and silk.

BADIA, a rich and populous town in the above district, seated on the Adigeo, where it divides the Adige, over which it has a fine bridge.

BADNINGTON, a village in Gloucestershire, near Hawkshbury.

BADES, a fortress of Livonia, subject to Russia, 20 miles E. of Revel. Lon. 24. 36. E. Lat. 59. 15. N.

BADLESMERE, a town in Kent, 8 miles from Canterbury, S. of Feversham in the road to Wye. It has a fair September 9th.

BADLEY, a village in Suffolk, near Needham.

BADLINGHAM, a town in Cambridgeshire, on the borders of Suffolk.

BADMINGTON, a village in Wiltshire.
BADMINGTON MAGNA, } two villages
BADMINGTON PARVA, } in Gloucestershire, NE. of Chipping Sodbury. The former contains a remarkably elegant church, built by the late Duke of Beaufort, in 1785.

BADNAGH, a village in Northumberland,

berland, in the ward of Tyndale.

BADSELL, a town in Kent, E. of Tunbridge.

BADSEY, two English villages; 1. in Worcester, E. of Evesham; and, 2. in the West Riding of Yorkshire, between Bramham-moor and Gawthrop hill.

BADSHOT, a town in Surry, N. of Farnham.

BADUR, a town of Hindoostan. Lon. 73. 5. E. Lat. 21. 12. N.

BADWELL-ASH, a village of Suffolkshire, near Waltham.

BAET, a sea-port of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, chiefly inhabited by pirates.

BÆZA, a city of Andalusia in Spain, seated on a high hill, 8 miles from the Guadalquivir. It is the see of a bishop, and has a kind of university founded by John d'Avila. It was taken from the Moors about the end of the 15th century. Lon. 3. 15. E. Lat. 37. 45. N.

BÆZA, the chief town of Quixos in the province of Quito in Peru.

BAFFIN'S BAY, the largest and most northern gulph, that has yet been discovered in N. America, running NE. from Cape Farewell in West Greenland, from 60° to 80° of N. lat.

BAFFO, a considerable town in the island of Cyprus, built near ancient Paphos, of which some ruins yet remain, particularly a few broken columns, which probably belonged to the temple of Venus. Lon. 32. 20. E. Lat. 34. 50. N.

BAFWEN, a lake of Sweden, in Sandermanland, containing near 100 islands.

BAGADUCE POINT, a head land within the district of Maine and Massachusetts.

BAGA, a village on the river Palmes, in the province of Malequette, on the coast of Guinea, where the English and Dutch have each a factory.

BAGAMADER, or **BAGAMEDRI**, a province of Abyssinia, in Africa; so named from the great number of sheep bred in it; *meder* signifying land or earth, and *bag* a sheep. Its length is estimated about 60 leagues, and its breadth 20; but formerly it was much more extensive; several of its provinces having been dismembered from it, and joined to that of Tigre. A great part of it, especially towards the E. is inhabited by wandering Gallas and Caffres.

BAGBERE, a village in Dorsetshire, near Stourbridge.

BAGBOROUGH, a village in Dor-

setshire, 7 miles W. of Stourminster.

BAGBOROUGH, EAST and WEST, 2 villages in Somerssetshire; 1. near Wivelscomb; and, 2. about five miles SE. of Stoke-gomer. It has a fair on May 12th.

BAGBY, a town in Yorkshire, SE. of Thirsk.

BAGDAD, or **BAGDAT**, a celebrated city of Asia in Irak Arabia, seated on the eastern banks of the Tigris. By many authors this city is very improperly called Babylon. The latter stood on the Euphrates, at a considerable distance. It has a castle and a considerable trade, being annually visited by the Smyrna, Aleppo, and western caravans. It was the capital of the Saracen empire, till taken by the Turks in the 15th century; since which it has been taken and retaken several times by the Turks and Persians; and, last of all, by the Turks, in 1638. It still continues to be a place of considerable resort for all the commodities of Natolia, Syria, Persia, and India; but it is not so opulent as when in the possession of the Persians. It is seated on the Tigris, 250 miles N by W. of Bassora. Lon. 43. 52. E. Lat. 53. 20. N.

BAGENDERBY, a village in Lincolnshire, 6 miles NW. of Spilsby.

BAGENDON, a small town of Gloucestershire, 3 miles from Cirencester.

BAGGESLEY, a village in Shropshire, between Wem and Oswestree.

BAGGINGTON, a town in Warwickshire, 4 miles SE. of Coventry.

BAGGOT'S HOPE, a village in Shropshire, at the foot of Stitterstones hill.

BAGHURST, a town in Hampshire, east of Kingsclear.

BAGISJAL, a town of Persia, in the province of Korasan. Lon. 56. 25. E. Lat. 37. 0. N.

BAGLAKE, a village in Dorsetshire, in the parish of Longbridg.

BAGLANA, BOCKLAND, or BUGLANA, a province of Hindoostan, in Deckan, bounded on the N. and E. by Guzerat and Balagat; and on the S. and W. by Konhan in Visiapour. It ends in a point at the sea-coast between Daman and Bassora, and is the smallest province in the kingdom. The Portuguese territories begin in this province at the port Daman, 21 leagues S. of Surat; and run along the coast by Bassaim, Bombay, and Chawl, to Dabul, almost 50 leagues N. of Goa.

BAGLEY WOOD, a place in Berkshire, above Abingdon, 2 m. up the river.

BAG-

BAGMERMERE, a village in Cheshire, one mile SW. of Congleton.

BAGNAGAR, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, the capital of Golconda. It was formerly the residence of the king, and is still adorned with many noble palaces, and public buildings. It is chiefly remarkable for a magnificent reservoir of water, surrounded with a colonnade supported by arches. It is seated on the river Nawa, 220 miles NW. of Fort St George, and as many E. of Goa. Lon. 77. 30. E. Lat. 16. 30. N.

BAGNALL-CHAPEL, a town in Staffordshire, near Hiltown-Abbey, and the source of the Trent.

BAGNAL'S-ARMS, } villages of Ire-
BAGNAL'S-BRIDGE, } land in the
BAGNAL'S-TOWN, } county of Car-
 low, between 40 and 50 miles from Dublin.

BAGNARA, a sea port town of Naples, in Calabria, with the title of a duchy; 8 miles S. of Palmi. In this town 3017 people perished by the earthquake in 1783. Lon. 12. 28. E. Lat. 38. 15. N.

BAGNAREA, a town of Italy, in the ci-devant papal territories, and republican dep. of Cimino, 5 miles south of Orvieto, with a bishop's see. Lon. 12. 28. E. Lat. 42. 36. N.

BAGNÈRES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, at the foot of these mountains; so called from its hot mineral waters. It is seated on the Adour, 10 miles SE. of Tarb. Lon. 0 12. E. Lat. 43. 3. N.

BAGNIALACK, a large town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, 30 miles NE. of Spalatro (some say 60), with a citadel, the residence of a Beglerbeg. Lon. 18. 10. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

BAGNA DELLA PORRETRA, a town of Italy, in the ci-devant duchy of Modena, and republican department of Panaro. It has several warm springs.

BAGNOLAS, a town of France, in the department of Herault. It has a very handsome square and two fountains, which rise in the middle of the town; the waters of which, being received in a basin, are conveyed by a canal out of town, and from thence to the lands about it. It is seated near the river Cese, 8 miles SW. of Pont St Esprit. Lon. 3. 43. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

BAGNOLO, a district of the late Italian republic, in the department of the Mella, and ci-devant province of Bresciano, containing 19 parishes, and

8000 souls. It lies E. of the Mella, and on both sides of the Gazza.

BAGNOLA, or **BAGNOLA**, a town in the above district, on the Gazza, containing 1500 citizens.

BAGNOR, a town in Berkshire, 2 miles from Newbury.

BAGOLINI, a small town of Italy, in the late republican department of Benaco, and ci-devant Veronese, seated on the Caffero. It contains 3,600 citizens, and has an iron foundry, with 10 forges.

BAGPATH, a village in Gloucestershire, near Berkley.

BAGRAVE, a village in Leicestershire, between Hungerton and Crawston.

BAGSHAW, a village in the High Peak of Derbyshire.

BAGSHOT, a town of Surry, between Staines and Hartleyrow, noted for its excellent mutton, and the good accommodation of its inns. It was formerly called *Holy Hall*, and was a lordship of our ancient kings, who had a house here, and an extensive park, which was laid open after the civil wars. It is 7 miles from Windsor, and 26 from London.

BAGSHOT-HEATH, a barren desert extending for many miles, in Berkshire and Hampshire, and producing hardly any thing but furze. Its borders are, however, cheered by many elegant seats.

BAGTHORP, two villages; 1. in Norfolkshire, 7 m. W. of Walsingham; 2. in Nottinghamshire, near Mansfield.

BAGULEIGH, a village in Cheshire, between Altringham and Stockport.

BAGWARTH, a town near Leicester.

BAHAMA, or **LUCAYA ISLANDS**, the easternmost of the Antilles, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, situated to the S. of Carolina, between Lat. 22° and 27° N. and Lon. 73° and 81° W. They extend along the coast of Florida, down to the island of Cuba, are said to be 300, or according to others, 500 in number, some of them only mere rocks; 12 of them are large, fertile, and in nothing different from the soil of Carolina. They are all, however, uninhabited, except Providence, which is 200 miles E. of the Floridas; though some others are larger and more fertile, on which the English have plantations. These islands were the first fruits of Columbus's discoveries; but they were not known to the English till 1667, when Captain Seyle was driven among them in his passage to Carolina. The English, observing the

advantageous

advantageous situation of these islands for being a check on the French and Spaniards, attempted to settle in them in the reign of Charles II. Some unlucky accidents prevented this settlement from being of any advantage; and the Isle of Providence became a harbour for the buccannereers, who long infested the American navigation. This obliged the government, in 1718, to send out Capt. Woods Rogers, with a fleet, to dislodge the pirates, and make a settlement. This the captain effected; a fort was erected and an independent company was stationed in the islands. Ever since this last settlement these islands have been improving. The cultivation of cotton has been introduced from Georgia; and agrees with the soil. The quantity exported in 1792, was 5047 bales, weighing 1,162,822 lb. In time of war, the people gain considerably by the prizes condemned there; and at all times by the wrecks, which are frequent in this labyrinth of rocks and shelves. The Spaniards and Americans captured these islands during the American war; but they were retaken by a detachment from St Augustine, April 7, 1783.

BAHAMA, GULF OF, is between the Bahama islands, and the continent of Florida, through which the Spanish galleons sail in their passage to Europe. It is also called the gulf of Florida.

BAHAMA, the chief of the Bahama islands, lies about 60 miles from Florida, and 10 W. of Lucayo. It is 84 miles long, and 9 broad, is very fruitful, and has a serene air, and is watered by many springs and brooks. Its chief produce is cotton and Indian wheat.

BAHAR, a country of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W. by Allabad and Oude; on the N. by Napaul; on the E. by Bengal; and on the S. by Orissa. It is subject to the English East India Company: and most of the saltpetre they export is manufactured in this province. Patna is the capital.

BAHAREN, or BAHEREN, an island in the Persian gulf. This island is chiefly remarkable for its pearl fishery, and has often changed its masters. It fell with Ormus under the dominion of the Portuguese; was again restored to Persia by Thamas Kouli Khan; and after his death, the confusion into which his empire was thrown, gave an opportunity to an enterprising and ambitious Arab of taking possession of the island, where he still maintains his authority. Baharen

was famous for its pearl fishery, even when pearls were found at Ormus, Karezk, Kashy, and other places in the Persian gulf; but it is now become of much greater consequence; all the other banks having been exhausted, while this has suffered no sensible diminution. The time of fishing begins in April, and ends in October. It is confined to a tract 4 or 5 leagues in breadth. The annual revenue from the Baharen pearl fishery is computed at about 157,500. The greatest part of the pearls that are uneven are carried to Constantinople and other parts of Turkey, where the larger are used in ornaments for head-dresses, and the smaller are used in embroideries. The perfect pearls are reserved for Surat, whence they are distributed through all Hindoostan. Lon. 49. 5. E. Lat. 26. 10. N.

BAHI, a province of Lucon or Manilla, one of the Philippine islands, belonging to the Spaniards. It is remarkable for producing excellent betel, which the inhabitants, Spaniards as well as natives, chew constantly. It is also the place where most of their ships are built, but the natives suffer much from this work; several hundreds of them being constantly employed in it on the mountains, or at the port of Cavite. The king allows these labourers only a dollar per month, and a quantity of rice. The whole province contains about 6000 tributary natives.

BAHIA DE TODOS LOS SANTOS, the richest province of Brazil, belonging to the Portuguese. The climate does not correspond with its other natural advantages; yet it is so fertile in sugar, and other commercial articles, that the Portuguese flock hither as to the seat of affluence, pleasure, and grandeur.

BAHIA, or ST SALVADOR, the capital of the above province, is populous, magnificent, gay, and opulent. It is strong by nature, well fortified, and defended by a numerous garrison. It contains between 12,000 and 14,000 Portuguese, and about three times as many negroes, besides people of different nations who reside in it. It is seated on a bay, in Lat. 12. 11. S. All the provinces of Brazil will now be greatly improved, since it has become the seat of the royal family of Portugal.

BAHIA. See HANOVER BAY.

BAHIA HONDU, a bay on the N. side of Cuba. Lon. 83. 25. W. Lat. 23. 36. N.

BAHUS, a province of Sweden.

BAHUS, a strong town in Sweden, and capital of the above province, seated on a rock in an island, 10 miles N. of Gottenburg. Lon. 11. 40. E. Lat. 57. 52. N.

BAJA, **BAIA**, **BAYJA**, or **BEIGA**, a town of the kingdom of Tunis in Africa, supposed to be the ancient *VACCA* of Sallust, and *Oppidum Vagense* of Pliny. It has long been a place of great trade, and the chief market of the kingdom for corn; of which the adjacent territories produce such abundance, that they can supply more than the whole kingdom with it; and the Tunisians say, that if there was in the kingdom such another district as this, for plenty of corn, it would become as cheap as sand. It has a great annual fair, to which the most distant Arabian tribes resort, with their families and flocks. Notwithstanding all this, the inhabitants are very poor, and great part of the land about the town remains uncultivated, through the cruel exactions of the tyrannical government, and frequent incursions of the Arabs. The town stands on the declivity of a hill on the road to Constantina, about 10 leagues from the northern coast, and 36 SW. from Tunis; and is well supplied with water. On the highest part is a citadel that commands the whole place, but is now of no great strength. The walls were raised out of the ruins of the ancient *Vacca*, and have some ancient inscriptions.

BAJA, or **BAIÆ**, an ancient village of Campania in Italy, between the promontory of Misenum and Puteoli, on the *Sirus Baianus*: famous for its natural hot baths, which served the wealthier Romans for the purpose of medicine and pleasure; and for its delightful bay. It lies in the *Terra di Lavora*, 12 miles W. of Naples. Lon. 14. 45. E. Lat. 41. 6. N.

BAJA, or **BAIA**, a populous town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, 35 miles NW. of Essek. Lon. 20. 10. E. Lat. 46. 10. N.

BAJA, or **BAYA**, a town of Wallachia.

BAJADOR, a cape on the W. coast of Africa, S. of the Canary islands. Lon. 15. 10. W. Lat. 27. 10. N.

BAJANUS LACUS, a lake, or bay, mentioned by Tacitus, which some suppose to be the lake *Lucrinus*, and others the bay of *Baiæ*.

BAIANUS SINUS, or **BAIARUM PORTUS**, a bay of Naples, so called from *Baiæ*, which was enlarged by Augustus, by giving entrance to the sea into the *Lacus Lucrinus*, and *Avernus*.

BAJEDO, a town of Italy, in the dept. of Montagne, and ci-devant county of Como.

BAIKAL, a great lake in Siberia, lying between Lat. 52° and 55° N. It is reckoned to be 500 wersts in length; but only 20 or 30 broad, and in some places not above 15. It is environed on all sides by high mountains. Its water at a distance, appears of a sea-green colour; yet it is fresh, and so clear, that objects may be seen in it several fathoms deep. In one part of it, which lies near the river *Bargusin*, it throws up, an inflammable sulphureous liquid called *Maltha*, which the people of the adjacent country burn in their lamps. There are likewise several sulphureous springs near this lake. It does not begin to freeze till near the end of December, and thaws again about the beginning of May; and during the summer months the boisterous winds which blow here cause many shipwrecks on it. The neighbouring people call it *Savaius Mors*, or the *Fatal Lake*; and when storms overtake them, they compliment it with the title of *Sea*, imagining for this that they will be preserved from danger! When it is frozen over, people travel upon it in their way to China; but, although the ice is sometimes two ells thick, there are open places in it, to which people are often driven by tempestuous winds, where they are irrecoverably lost. This makes it the more necessary for travellers to be sharp shod. The camels have a particular kind of shoes, sharp at bottom, and the oxen have sharp irons driven through their hoofs, without which they could not pass. Here are plenty of large sturgeons and pikes; with many seals of the black, but none of the spotted kind. It contains several islands; and the borders are frequented by sables and civet cats.

BAILEY'S, a village in Buckinghamshire, between Stough and Salt-Hill.

BAILHAM, a town of Suffolk, near Nettledale.

BAILICHELISH, a hill of Scotland, in Argyllshire.

BAILICHFISH, a river of Argyllshire, in the parishes of Lismore and Appin. It contains salmon and trouts.

BAILLEUL, a town of France, in the dept. of the North, formerly very strong. It has been several times burnt by accident, and contains now only about 500 houses. It lies 9 miles SW. of Ypres. Lon. 2. 55. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

BAILLIEBOROUGH, a town of Ireland,

land, in the county of Cavan, 43 miles from Dublin.

BAILLIFIELD, a hill of Scotland, in the county of Orkney.

BAILLMANISH, a village in the parish of Portree, in Inverness-shire.

BAIN, a town of France, in the dept. of Ille and Vilaine, 23 miles SW. of Vitre, and 13 S. of Rennes.

BAIN-GONGA, a large river of Hindoostan, which rises near the S. bank of the Nerbudda, runs southward through Berar, and after a course of near 400 miles unites with the Godavery, within the hills that bound the British Northern Circars.

BAINT BRIG, a village in Yorkshire, near Swalesdale forest.

BAIRDSTOWN, a post town of the United States, and the capital of Nelson county, in the state of Kentucky. It contains nearly 100 houses, a church, a court-house, and a jail. It is seated on the E. side of Beech Fork; 35 miles from Frankfort, 60 WSW. of Lexington, and 880 WSW. of Philadelphia. Lon. 11. O. W. Lat. 37. 49 N.

BAIRE, a village in Lincolnshire, near Hetsbank passage, over the Leven Sands.

BAITS, a village in Cheshire, E. of the branch of the Mersey that runs into the Dee.

BAITSCROSS, a village of Northumberland, within the bounds of Berwick.

BAKA-BANYA, a royal and free town of Hungary Proper.

BAKAN, a large and handsome town of Asia, in the East Indies, in the kingdom of Ava, seated on a river of the same name. Lon. 98. O. E. Lat. 19. 25. N.

BAKAR, a province in Mogul, 200 miles from E. to W. and 120 from N. to S. bounded on the W. by Delhi, on the N. by Jambo, on the E. by Ganges, and on the S. by Samball.

BAKE, a village of Cornwall, in the parish of St Germans.

BAKERSFIELD, a township of Franklin county, Vermont, N. America.

BAKEWELL, an ancient market town of Derbyshire, in England, seated on the Wyc, on the N. side of the Peak. It has an ancient church with an octagonal tower and a lofty spire. It is a peculiar exempt from episcopal jurisdiction; but the parish is the most extensive in the county, being 20 miles in length, and above 8 in breadth, and containing no fewer than 9 chapels of ease. The town of

Bakewell contains about 240 houses. It has several annual fairs; and in its vicinity are numerous mines of lead, zinc, &c. Lon. 1. 30. W. Lat. 56. 15. N.

BAKOU, or **BAKU**, a town of Persia, in the province of Shirvan, situated at the extremity of the Gulf of Ghilan, on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea. It is esteemed the most commodious haven on this sea, as vessels may ride securely at anchor in 7 fathoms water; but the number of shoals, islands, and sand banks, render the entrance in some places extremely difficult and dangerous. Baku is surrounded with high brick walls. Its inhabitants are a mixture of Persians, Tartars, and a few Armenian merchants. The principal articles of exportation which support its trade, are naphtha, and the finest rock-salt; of both which there are mines on the E. side of the bay. The inhabitants cultivate saffron and the cotton-tree. The trade of Baku is inconsiderable, and chiefly carried on with Shamakee, from whence it draws raw silk and silken stuffs. A Russian consul is resident at this place. It is 500 miles S. of Astracan, and 66 from Shamakee. Lon. 49. 15. E. Lat. 40. 21. N.

BAKTSCHISARI, an open town on the W. side of the Crimea, near the sea, seated between two mountains. It is one of the places of residence of the Cham of Tartary.

BALA, an ancient town of North Wales, in Merionethshire, seated on the lake, 50 miles SE. by E. from Holyhead, 36 from Holywell, and 195 NW. from London. It has the remains of three Roman camps, which seem to have been used as exploratory stations, before the Ordovices were totally subdued. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in knit woollen stockings. It has 2 fairs, May 14th and July 20th, and a market on Saturday. Lon. 2. 35. W. Lat. 52. 50. N.

BALA, an extensive lake of North Wales, 18 miles in length, and six in breadth, which abounds with a particular species of fish, called a Guinard, resembling a salmon in shape, and a trout in taste. The Dee, noted for salmon, runs through it. Lord Lyttleton mentions also, that "it produces a fish called, *whiting*, peculiar to itself, and of a very delicate taste."

BALAAM, a town in Surry, between Camberwell and Clapham.

BALABOLA, one of the Society's Islands in the South Sea, visited by Cap-

tain Cook. It is only eight leagues in circumference, but has a very capacious harbour on the W. side.

BALACHNA, a town of Moscow. Lon. 47. 32. E. Lat. 57. 10. N.

BALACLAVA, or **BALACKLEY,** a town in Crim Tartary, on the SW. coast, formerly in the hands of the Genoese, who called it Jambelli, now subject to the Turks.

BALAGAT, or } a province of the
BALAGATE, } Mogul empire, and the largest of the three that compose the kingdom of Dekkan. It has Kandeish and Barar to the N.: Tellinga to the E.; Baglana, with part of Guzerat, to the W.; and Visiapor to the S. It is a fruitful and pleasant country, abounding with cotton and sugar. It has sheep without horns; but so strong, that when bridled and saddled, they will carry boys of ten years of age. Its present capital is Aurenghabad, but formerly was Dowlet-Abad; and from the latter, the whole province is sometimes called, *Dowlet-Abad*. It is subject to the Poonah Maharrattas, and extends through their territories, and the peninsula, to the S. extremity of Mysore. The weather is very severe, and the buildings and clothes of the inhabitants are scarce sufficient to defend them from its effects. They live upon rice, milk, roots, and herbs; with very little meat; they have a sort of small arrac, but are never given to drunkenness; nor do they import foreign vices, for they never travel abroad.

BALAGATE MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains which divide the coast of Malabar from that of Coomandel, running almost the whole length of the peninsula on this side the Ganges. Some parts of them are covered with fine red earth, which is blown by the strong west winds as far as Ceylon: and when the rays of the sun are reflected from these mountains, they seem to be all on fire. They make surprising alterations in the seasons; for on the N. side of the Cape Comorin, it is winter in May, June, July, August, and September; in which months it is summer on the S. side of the Cape; on one side there are continual tempests, thunder and lightning, while the other enjoys a constant serenity. Those mountains are also called the *Cauts*.

BALAGICH, a hill of Scotland, two miles W. from Eaglesham, in Renfrewshire, 1000 feet above the level of the sea. It produces barytes, and is suppo-

sed to contain silver and lead.

BALAGNA, a province of Corsica.

BALAGNA, or } a town of Muscovy,
BALAGNIA, } in the province of Little Novogorod, on the Wolga, 50 m. N. of Nise. Lon. 45. 5. E. Lat. 50. 36. N.

BALAGUER, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the N. bank of the Segre, at the foot of a high mountain, on which there was formerly a fortress. It lies in a fertile country, 5 miles NE. of Lerida, and 75 NW. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 0. E. Lat. 41. 55. N.

BALAMBUAN, or **PADAMBUAN,** a strong trading town of Asia, in the East Indies, on the E. end of the island of Java, and capital of a territory of the same name. Lon. 115. 30. E. Lat. 7. 10 S.

BALANBANGAN, a small island in the Indian ocean, between Borneo, and Mundaneo.

BALANECUSAIG, a village on the S. coast of Kintyre, in Argyllshire, Lon. 5. 37. W. Lat. 55. 24. N.

BALARUC, a small town of France, in the ci-devant province of Languedoc, near the great road from Montpellier in the department of Hérault, and Toulouse in that of Upper Garonne. It is famous for its baths.

BALASORE, a sea-port of Asia, on the NW. of the Bay of Bengal, 4 miles from the sea by land, but 20 by the windings of its river, which produces plenty of fish. The inhabitants make stuffs of silk, cotton, and a particular species of grass. It lies in a fertile country, 160 miles SW. of Hougheley. Lon. 87. 1. E. Lat. 21. 20. N.

BALASS, a small town of Fife, in the parish of Cupar.

BALAYAN, a province of Manilla, belonging to the Spaniards. It adjoins the city of Manilla, and extends along the coast on the E. side of the island, a little beyond the bay of Batangas. There were formerly gold mines in it, but they have been long since given up. It is inhabited by about 2500 tributary Indians, abounds in cotton, rice, and palm-trees, and is well cultivated.

BALAYSSAN, a town of Celebes, one of the Indian islands. Lon. 119. 32. E. Lat. 0. 20. N.

BALBASTRO, an episcopal town of Spain, in Arragon, seated on the river Vera, 42 miles NE. of Saragossa. Lon. 0. 27. E. Lat. 44. 8. N.

BALBEC, or **BAALBECK,** a city of Asia,

Asia, in Syria, anciently called Heliopolis, and by the Arabians, *the Wonder of Syria*. It is situated at the foot of Anti-Lebanon, on the ground where the mountain terminates in the plain, 37 miles N. of Damascus. Lon. 37. 22. E. Lat. 34. 22. N.

BALBIRNIE, a village in the parish of Markinch, in Fifeshire, containing about 250 inhabitants. It is famed for its extensive collieries.

BALBRIGGEN, a sea-port of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, 15 miles from the city.

BALBROGIE, a village in the parish of Cupar in Angus, containing about 35 families.

BALBY, a village near Doncaster, Yorkshire.

BALCA, a territory of Usbeck Tartary, with a town of the same name, on the frontiers of Persia, 200 miles S. of Bochra. Lon. 65. 20. E. Lat. 37. 10. N.

BALCARING, a town in the island of Sumatra. Lon. 69. 0. E. Lat. 37. 20. N.

BALCARRA, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 115 miles from Dublin.

BALCARRY, a free port on the W. coast of Scotland, in the stewardry of Galloway, and parish of Rerwick. It is naturally a safe commodious harbour.

BALDCASTLE, a village in the parish of Slamannan, in Stirlingshire.

BALCH, a town of Usbeck Tartary, on the frontiers of Persia, 200 miles S. of Bokhara. Lon. 69. 0. E. Lat. 37. 20. N.

BALCHRISTIE, a village of Fifeshire, in the parish of Newburn, anciently given to the Culdees by King Malcolm III. and his Queen Margaret. There is a tradition, that the first Christian church in Scotland was built here.

BALCLUITHA, a settlement on the S. part of Kentucky, on the W. side of Big Sandy river.

BALCOMB, a village in Sussex, E. of Horesham.

BALDAGE, a village of Dalmatia, included in the late Austrian district of Novagrade.

BALD EAGLE, a river of the United States, which runs 44 m. NE. and falls into the Susquehanna.

BALD EAGLE CREEK, a head water of the Huron.

BALD EAGLE MOUNTAINS. See **WARRIOR MOUNTAINS**.

BALDEN MARCH, } two English vil-
BALDEN TOOT, } lages, NE. of Oxford.

BALDERNOCK, or **BATHERNOCK**, a parish of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, on the N. side of the Kelvin. It contains some moorish ground, but the greater part of it is arable, well cultivated, and fertile. The parish abounds in limestone, free-stone, and coals. Population in 1801, was 796.

BALDEBSBY, a village in Yorkshire, near Thirsk.

BALDERTON, two villages; 1. in Lancashire, near Blackburn; and, 2. in Nottinghamshire, near Newark.

BALDERWOOD LODGE, a village in Hampshire, in the New Forest.

BALD HEAD, a promontory at the mouth of Cape Fear river, N. Carolina. A light house was erected here in Dec. 1794, 4 miles NNW. of Cape Fear.

BALD HEAD, the SW. part of Well's Bay, in the district of Maine.

BALDIVIA, or **VALDIVIA**, a sea-port town of Chili in South America, belonging to the Spaniards. It is situated between the rivers Callculles and Portero, where they fall into the South Sea. It was built in 1551, by the Spanish general Valdivia, from whom it takes its name. It is defended by 4 strong castles, mounting 100 pieces of fine brass cannon; but the garrison is composed mostly of transported criminals, on whom no dependence can be placed. In 1643, it was easily taken by the Dutch, who were obliged to relinquish it through sickness and famine. The inhabitants of Baldivia amount to about 2000; and, although the gold mines in the neighbourhood are shut up; there are still several large ships employed in trading between this port and Lima, in gold, corn, hides, and salt provisions; which are exchanged for slaves, sugar, chocolate, and European commodities and manufactures. It lies 100 miles N. of the island Chiloe. Lon. 73. 20. E. Lat. 39. 35. S.

BALDIVIA, a river in Chili.

BALDO CASTEL, a fertile district of the late maritime Austria, in the Paduano, along the left bank of the Adige.

BALDO CASTEL, an open town with a fort, in the above district, containing 3000 souls.

BALDO MONTE, a mountain of Italy, the highest in the Veronese. It is situated at the head of Lake Garda, and is famous

famous for its rare plants. Sea shells are found upon the top of it.

BALDOC, or **BALDOCK**, a pretty large town in Hertfordshire, seated between the hills, on the old Roman road, called the Ikenild street, leading to Oakham and St Neots. This town has been much improved of late years; and near the centre there is a large handsome church, with three chancels, and a beautiful tower, containing a good ring of bells. It is populous, and has a considerable market on Thursday for corn and malt; besides 6 fairs, on 24th February, 7th March, last Thursday in May, 6th August, 2d October, and 11th December. It is 9 miles from Barkway and Royston, and 37 NNW. from London. Lon 0. 5. W. Lat. 52. 2. N.

BALDORNOCK, a village in Perthshire, in the parish of Clunie.

BALDOWRIE, a village of Angusshire, in the parish of Kettins; where there is an ancient Danish monument, 6 feet high, with figures carved on it, but greatly defaced.

BALDOX-FEE, a village in Hampshire, W. of the Bay of Southampton, opposite Redbridge.

BALERNO, a village of Scotland, in the parish of Currie, in Mid-Lothian, situated at the junction of the rivulet Pavelaw with the river Leith. It has a free-stone quarry, which has supplied stones to many of the buildings in the New town of Edinburgh.

BALFOUR CASTLE, an ancient structure, now in ruins, in the parish of Kingoldrum, in Angusshire.

BALFRON, a parish of Scotland, in Stirlingshire; bounded by the parishes of Drymen, Killearn, Fintry, Gargunock, and Kippen. It is 8 miles long from E. to W., and about one and a half broad from N. to S. The soil is wet and tilly; and improvements in agriculture are but beginning to be followed. The population in 1801 was 1634.

BALFRON, a village in the above parish, containing above 100 houses, mostly built within the last 20 years. The inhabitants, (about 1100 in number,) are mostly employed in the cotton manufacture.

BALGARVIE, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, in the parish of Cupar.

BALGAVIES, a lake of Scotland, in the parish of Aberlemno, in Angusshire, through which the Lunan runs. It furnishes much marle for manuring the adjacent grounds.

BALGAY, a hill of Scotland, near Dundee, covered with a thriving plantation of various trees. From the S. side of it arises a rivulet of the same name, which runs through a beautiful valley, past Balgay House, to the sea.

BALGILLO, a hill of Scotland, in the parish of Monyfeith in Angusshire, about half a mile N. of Broughty Castle; on which there are still to be seen the remains of those fortifications that were erected by the English, under Henry VIII.

BALGIRSHO, a village near Cupar of Angus, Scotland.

BALGLASS, a district in the parish of Killearn in Stirlingshire, in which is situated an ancient castle, said to have been one of the retreats occupied by the brave Scottish patriot, Sir William Wallace. The Corries of Balglass are semicircular excavations, naturally hollowed out, in the western extremity of the Campsie Feils. Some of them are above a mile in diameter, and in several places beautifully exhibit the various mineral strata of which the mountains are composed. They are frequented by eagles, herons, owls, &c.

BALGONIE, a village in Fifeshire, in the parish of Marinchin, containing about 250 inhabitants. Near it is Balgonie Castle, a fabric of great antiquity, and one of the seats of the Earl of Leven, from which his eldest son takes his title.

BALGONIE, a hill of Scotland, in the parish of Abernethy, in Fifeshire.

BALHOLMIE, a village of Scotland, situated in the parish of Cargill, but belonging, *quoad sacra*, to the parish of Cauth, in Perthshire.

BALI, an island of Asia, in the East Indies, forming the N. side of the Straits, of Java, through which the East India ships sometimes return from China to Europe; but the passage is commonly difficult on account of contrary winds. The island is extremely populous, and abounds in rice and other productions proper to the climate. The inhabitants are Pagans, and very warlike. Lon. 115. 50. E. Lat. 7. 10 S.

BALINACKADER, a village of Scotland, in the parish of Lecropt, where there are relics of an ancient fort.

BALINAGAR, a village of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 83 miles from Dublin.

BALINSHOE, a village in the parish of Kirriemuir, in Angusshire, where there was formerly a chapel, now used

as a burying place.

BALINTORE, a fishing town of Scotland, on the coast of the Murray Frith, in the parish of Fearn, in Ross-shire.

BALINTRA, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, 83 miles from Dublin.

BALIZE, a fort at the mouth of the Mississippi.

BALK, or **BALKH**, a province of Great Bukharia, in Asia, about 360 miles long, and 250 broad, situated S. of Samarkand, and E. of Bukharia Proper. It is the least of the 3 provinces that make up what is called *Great Bukharia*; but being extremely fertile and well cultivated, the prince draws a great revenue from it. The country particularly abounds with silk, of which the inhabitants make some beautiful manufactures.

BALK, the capital of the above province, situated on the frontiers of Persia. It is the most considerable city possessed in these parts by the Mahometan Tartars; is large, well built, and populous, the houses consisting for the most part of stone or brick. The fortifications consist of bulwarks of earth, fenced without with a strong wall, high enough to cover the soldiers in their defence. As this place is the depot of all the business transacted between the Indies and Great Bukharia, it is in a very flourishing state. The khan's palace or castle, is a large edifice built after the oriental manner; and consists almost entirely of marble, of which there are fine quarries in the neighbourhood. Lon. 65. 20. E. Lat. 37. 0. N.

BALKING, a village in Berkshire, near Offington and Shirevenham.

BALKINGTON, a town in the island of Purbeck.

BALLABEG, a village in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Strathdon.

BALLACH, **GLACKS** or, a narrow and remarkable pass, near the castle of Auchindown, between the parish of Mortlach and Cabrach, in Banffshire; commemorated as the scene of the old Scots song, entitled "Roy's Wife of Aldevallach."

BALLAGHADIREEN, a village of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 89 miles from Dublin.

BALLAGHAN, or **BALLAGHY**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, and province of Connaught, 20 miles S. of Sligo, and 105 from Dublin. Lon. 9. 50. W. Lat. 53. 48. N.

BALLAGHNEED, a village of Ire-

land, in Tyrone, with a good inn, 78 miles from Dublin.

BALLAGHY, 3 towns in Ireland, viz. 1. in Londonderry, 92 miles from Dublin; 2. in the county of Mayo, 97 miles from Dublin; and 3. in Sligo. See **BALLAGHAN**.

BALLAMONO, a village in the Isle of Wight, near Castletown.

BALLAN, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, seated on the Orne. Lon. 0. 20. E. Lat. 48. 10. N.

BALLANTRAE, a parish of Scotland, in the southern extremity of Ayrshire, nearly 10 miles square, and extending above 10 miles on the W. and SW. along the sea coast. The climate is salubrious. The land rises gradually from the shore to the tops of the mountains; is diversified with heights and hollows intersected with various streams; and is well adapted for feeding cattle, to which it is mostly applied, the soil being light, dry, and thin. The coast is frequented by the sail-fish, which are often killed, and measure from 20 to 30 feet; each of them lives usually produce from 40 to 50 gallons of oil. Population of the parish in 1801, 837.

BALLANTRAE, a village in the above parish, to which it gives name, containing about 300 inhabitants. It has an excellent free-school, owing to the liberality of a native, who about 50 years ago, left 400l. to establish it.

BALLASEDERE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 100 miles from Dublin.

BALLATAR CRAG, a rocky hill in Aberdeenshire, whose tremendous impending rocks seem to threaten the astonished traveller with instant destruction.

BALLEDGARNO, a thriving village of Scotland, in Perthshire, in the parish of Inchtute, upon the estate of Lord Kinnaird.

BALLENDON, a village in Buckinghamshire, near Amersham.

BALLENGARY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, on the mouth of the Shannon, near Ardferit.

BALLES, a village in Hertfordshire, near Amwell Parva.

BALLEY-SALLEY, a village in the Isle of Man.

BALLEZE, **BALIZE**, or **WALIS**, a river of Yucatan, New Spain, which runs NE. about 200 miles, and falls into the bay of Honduras.

BALLHILL, a village in Devonshire, near

near Hartland.

BALLICLARE, a village of Ireland, in the county of Antrim.

BALLICLOGH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork.

BALLICORA, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork.

BALLIDON, a village in Derbyshire, near Wirksworth.

BALLIDUAN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare.

BAILLEAGUE, a village of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon.

BALLINA, or **BELLEEK**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo; 14 miles north of Castlebar, and 120 from Dublin. Lon. 90. 10. W. Lat. 54. 4. N.

BALLINACARGY, a town of Ireland, in West Meath, about 46 miles from Dublin.

BALLINACHORA, a town of Ireland, near Middletown in Cork.

BALLINAFAD, two villages of Ireland; 1. in the county of Roscommon; and, 2. in that of Sligo, 88 miles from Dublin.

BALLINAGAR, a town of Ireland, in King's county, Leinster, 41 miles from Dublin.

BALLINAGH, a village of Ireland, in the county of Cavan.

BALLINALLACK, a town in West Meath, Ireland, about 48 miles from Dublin.

BALLINAMULLARD, a village of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh.

BALLINANAGHT, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, 54 miles from Dublin.

BALLINASLOE, a village of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, near 7½ miles from Dublin, noted for its great fairs of cattle, wool, &c.

BALLINAVAR, a town of Ireland, in Cork.

BALLINCLARE, a village of Ireland, in Kerry.

BALLINDAGGIN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, nearly 100 miles from Dublin.

BALLINDERRY, 2 villages of Ireland; 1. in the county of Wicklow; and, 2. in that of Antrim, 73 m. from Dublin.

BALLINDRAIT, a village of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, 104 miles from Dublin.

BALLINEKIL, a town of Ireland, in Queen's county.

BALLINGARRY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, 122 miles from Dublin.

BALLINGARRY-GRAMER, a village in Limerick.

BALLINGHAM, a town of England, in Herefordshire, SE. of Aconbury.

BALLINGRY, a parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 3 miles long, and 1 broad. The soil is good, but not above a fourth part of it in tillage. The population in 1801 was 227. There are some vestiges of a Roman camp in the parish.

BALLINGTON, a town of Essex, NW. of Sudbury.

BALLINLOUGH, two villages of Ireland; viz. 1. in the county of Down; and 2. in that of Roscommon, 90 miles from Dublin.

BALLINPHELIC, a village of Ireland, in the county of Cork, noted for a sulphureous chalybeate spring.

BALLINROBE, a town of Ireland, in Mayo, 112 miles from Dublin. Lon. 9. 10. W. Lat. 53. 40. N.

BALLINSPIDLE, a village of Cork, Ireland.

BALLINTOBBER, a village of Ireland, in Roscommon county, 78 miles from Dublin.

BALLINTOGHER, a town of Sligo, Ireland.

BALLINTOY, a town of Ireland, seated on a bay on the coast of Antrim.

BALLINTRA, a village of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, 106 miles from Dublin.

BALLINTROONY, a village in Cork.

BALLIOCH, a village of Scotland, in the parish of Eddertown, in Ross-shire; so named from its having been the place where the wounded were lodged, after a bloody battle fought near it between the Scots and Danes, and wherein the Prince of Denmark was slain. A large obelisk, 10 feet high, marks the place of his interment.

BALLISHANNON, a large town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, with a good haven. It lies E. of Donegal Bay, 10 miles S. of the town, and 110 miles NW. of Dublin. Lon. 8. 25. W. Lat. 54. 25. N.

BALLOCH, a lake of Perthshire, in the parish of Muthill, about half a mile in circumference.

BALLOGISTAN, a district of Hindoostan, bordering on the E. of the country of the Seiks, and on the N. of Mewat; within 24 miles of Delhi. It is a rugged country, about 85 miles long, and 35 broad. Within the last century it was seized by the Balloges, or Baloches, whose country adjoins to the W.

bank

bank of the Indus, opposite Moulton. They are represented as a very savage and cruel race. Their territory is full of ravines, and of course difficult of access.

BALLON, or **BALLONE**, an ancient castle, seated on the sea-coast, in the parish of Farbat, in Ross-shire, which exhibits a monument of the taste and grandeur of former ages.

BALLRIENAN, a pleasant peninsula of Ireland, in the county of Louth; in which there are relics of a Druid's grove, where the Arch Druid is supposed to have resided.

BALLSTOWN, a thriving town of the state of New-York, situated in Saratoga county, 30 miles N. of Albany. It contains about 80 houses, and a Presbyterian church.

BALLSTOWN, or **BALLTOWN**, a township of the United States, in Lincoln county, district of Maine, containing 1072 citizens. It lies 195 miles NE. of Boston.

BALLSTOWN, or **BALLTOWN**, a township of New York, in Saratoga county, which contained 7333 inhabitants in 1790. Its mineral waters, called *Balltown Springs*, are celebrated for their medicinal virtues. They contain iron, mineral alkali, salt and lime; and abound in carbonic acid gas, or fixed air. Dr Morse says, "they are brisk and sparkling like Champagne. In drinking they affect the nose and palate like bottled beer; and slightly affect the head of some people, by their mephibriating quality. They are used instead of yeast in making bread, and make it rise more speedily and effectually than any other ferment in ordinary use. Horses drink these waters with avidity. They are apt to burst bottles, when corked in very warm weather. Fish and frogs are very soon killed in them, and geese and ducks can only swim a few minutes before they expire. They are remarkably cold, but can be drunk with safety in the hottest weather; and boil with very little heat. They are cathartic, diuretic, and sudorific, and are highly servicable in many diseases. They are situated 196 miles above New-York.

BALLUMBIE, a district of Angus-shire, in the parish of Muirhouse, belonging to the Hon. W. Ramsay Maule of Panmure. The remains of an ancient castle are still to be seen on it, which, in the reign of James I. king of Scots, was possessed by Alexander Lovet, and

his heroic lady, Catharine Douglas who got her arm fractured, in attempting to defend that monarch from the assassins who murdered him at Perth, A. D. 1436.

BALLY, a Gaelic word, analogous to **BAL**, which makes part of the names of at least 126 places, mostly small towns or villages in Ireland; of the majority of which we can say little more than mention the counties, or provinces, in which they are situated. The word seems to be a corruption of the term *Ballibetagh*, anciently used to express, *a town land able to maintain hospitality*.

1. **BALLYBAY**, in Monaghan, 33 miles from Dublin. 2. **Ballybeacon**, in Waterford, Munster. 3. **Ballybeg**, in Cork, Munster. 4. **Ballybeggan**, in Kerry, 2 miles NE. from Tralee. 5. **Ballybofeey**, Donegal, 113 miles from Dublin. 6. **Ballyboggan**, in Meath, Leinster. 7. **Ballybough Bridge**, 1 mile from Dublin. 8. **Ballyboy**, a town in King's county Leinster, 56 miles from Dublin. 9. **Ballybrittas**, in Queen's county, 33 miles from Dublin. 10. **Ballybrood**, in Limerick, Munster. 11. **Ballycam Bay**, near Killough, in Down. 12. **Ballycanoe**, in Wexford, Leinster, 4 miles from Gorey, and 49 from Dublin. 13. **Ballycarney**, in Wexford, Leinster. 14. **Ballycarrey**, in Antrim, 92 miles from Dublin. 15. **Ballycashedy**, on the E. side of Lough Erne, in Fermanagh, Ulster, 33 miles from Dublin. 16. **Ballycashin**, in Waterford, Munster. 17. **Ballycastle**, a seaport of Antrim, about 30 miles N. of Carrickfergus, and 113 from Dublin; noted for its chalybeate spring, and coal-licies. 18. **Ballycleave**, in Kerry, Munster. 19. **Ballyclerihan**, in Tipperary, Munster. 20. **Ballyclough**, in Cork, 1 mile from Mallow. 21. **Ballyconnel**, a town of Cavan, in Ulster, 67 miles from Dublin, and 11 NE. of Cavan. 22. **Ballycopland**, in Down, Ulster. 23—25. **Ballycotton**; 1. a bay; 2. an island; and, 3. a village in Cork, 4 miles from Cloyne. 26. **Ballycower**, in King's county, Leinster. 27. **Ballycumber**, in King's county, 51 miles from Dublin. 28. **Ballydargan**, in Down, Ulster. 29. **Ballydehob**, in Cork, Munster. 30. **Ballydesmond**, or **Ballydivilin**, a castle in Cork, on a rock projecting into the sea. 31. **Ballydougan**, in Down, S. of Holymount, on the lake Strangford. 32. **Ballyforan**, in Roscommon, 71 miles from Dublin. 33. **Ballygamboon**, in Kerry, Munster; noted for producing great quantities of cyder. 34. **Bally-**

- gawly, in Tyrone, 74 miles from Dublin. 25. Ballygobbin. See BANTREY. 26. Ballygoreen, in Cork, Munster. 27. Ballygonner, in Waterford. 28. Ballyhack Ferry, in Wexford, Leinster, 91 miles from Dublin. 29. Ballyhalbert, in Down, 86 miles from Dublin. 30. Ballyhassick, in Cork, Munster. 31. Ballyhassan Road, near Strangford Bay. 32. Ballyhaunis, in Mayo, 93 miles from Dublin. 33. Ballyhas, in Cavan, 57 miles from Dublin. 34. Ballyhean, in Mayo, Connaught. 35. Ballyhean, in Cork, Munster. 36. Ballyheugh Bay, on the coast of Kerry. 37. Ballyhenry Road, in Strangford Bay. 38. Ballyhubbuck, in Kilkenny, Leinster. 39. Ballyhighland, in Cavan, Ulster. 40. Ballyhinch, in Kilkenny, Leinster. 41. Ballyholm Bay, on the coast of Down, between Carrickfergus and Copland Lands. 42. Ballyhooly, in Cork, seated on the Blackwater, in a woody country, 111 miles from Dublin. 43. Bally-James-Duff, in Cavan, Ulster. 44. Ballylilly, in Londonderry, 125 miles from Dublin. 45. Ballyket, in Clare, 111 miles from Dublin. 46. Ballylaghan, in Mayo, 110 miles from Dublin. 47. Ballykerry, in Waterford, Munster. 48. Ballylongford, in Kerry, 128 miles from Dublin. 49. Ballymacandun, in Wick, Leinster, 59 miles from Dublin. 50. Ballymagory, in Tyrone, Ulster. 51. Ballymagowran, in Cavan, Ulster. 52. Ballymahon, a town in Longford, 72 miles from Dublin. Lon. 7. 58. W. Lat. 52. 31. N. 53. Ballymaeoe Castle, in Cork. 54. Ballymalony, in Clare, 92 miles from Dublin. 55. Ballymalus Castle, in Kerry, Munster, seated on the river Lane. 56. Ballymaney, in Kildare, Leinster. 57. Ballymanagh, in Tipperary, Munster, 91 miles from Dublin. 58. Ballymascuanan, in Louth, Leinster, 44 miles from Dublin. 59. Ballymearry, in Tyrone, Ulster, 104 miles from Dublin. 60. Ballymenagh, a town in Antrim, 20 miles N.W. of Belfast, and 93 N. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 30. W. Lat. 54. 52. N. 71, 72. Ballymoney, two towns; 1. in Antrim, 107 miles from Dublin. Lon. 6. 50. W. Lat. 55. 4. N.; and, 2. in Galway. 73. Ballymore, a town in West Meath, 47 miles west of Dublin. Lon. 7. 40. W. Lat. 53. 27. N. 74. Ballymoreen, in Tipperary, Munster, 68 miles from Dublin. 75. Ballymore Fustace, on the Liffey, about 17 miles from Dublin. 76. Ballymote, in Galway, Connaught. 77. Ballymullalon, in Roscommon, Connaught, 64 miles from Dublin. 78. Ballymurry, in Roscommon, 69 miles from Dublin. 79. Ballymurtogh, in Wicklow, Leinster. 80. Ballyna, in Mayo, Connaught, 115 miles from Dublin. Lon. 9. 10. W. Lat. 54. 4. N. 81. Ballynacangy, in Cavan, Ulster, 131 miles from Dublin. 82. Ballynacarrow, in Sligo, Connaught. 83. Ballynaclassen, in Cork, Munster. 84. Ballynaclesh, in Carlow, Leinster; 2 miles from Rathdrum. 85. Ballynacanny, in Meath, 40 miles from Dublin. 86. Ballynacassack, in Cork, Munster. 87. Ballynacawn, in West Meath. 88. Ballynacurch, in Down, 76 miles from Dublin. 89. Ballynacelly, in Cork, Munster. 90. Ballynakill, a town in Queen's county, 48 miles SW. of Dublin. Lon. 7. 15. W. Lat. 52. 49. N. 91. Ballynara, in Kilkenny, Leinster. 92. Ballynanna, in Cork, 137 miles from Dublin. 93. Ballynamore, Galway, 74 miles from Dublin. 94. Ballynamores, in Down. See BOMGRI. 95, 96. Ballynakeags; 1. a bog, and, 2. a village of Kerry, Munster. 97. Ballynalogh. See BALLINASTOT. 98. Ballynappog, or Fiship's town, 2 miles west of Cork. 99. Ballynatray, in Waterford. 100. Ballynecety, in Limerick, Munster, 169 miles from Dublin. 101. Ballyneclyra, in Down. 102. Ballynecpall, in Limerick, near Kilmalleck. 103. Ballynecull, 1 mile E. of Waterford. 104. Ballynecule, in Cork, Munster. 105. Ballynecobber, in Cork, near Kinsale. 106. Ballynecy, in Antrim, 64 miles from Dublin. 107. Ballynecyry, in Limerick. 108. Ballyouan, in Kildare, Leinster. 109. Ballyponceen, in Tipperary, Munster, nearly 37 miles from Dublin. 110. Ballyragget, in Kilkenny, Leinster, nearly 50 miles from Dublin. 111. Ballyroan, in Queen's county, 44 miles from Dublin, and 5 from Maryport. 112. Ballyronney, a lake in Down, Ulster, near Rathfryland. 113. Ballyscanlan, in Limerick, Munster. 114. Ballyseedy, in Kerry, 2 miles south-east of Tralee. 115. Ballyshannon. See BALISHANNON. 116. Ballysodare, in Sligo, Connaught. 117. Ballytore, a beautiful village, on the river Cris, in Kildare, 28 miles from Dublin. 118. Ballytrain, in Monaghan, Ulster. 119. Ballytrisna, in Kilkenny, Ulster. 120, 121, Ballyvaugh and Ballyvely, in Mayo, Connaught. 122. Ballyvane, in Cork, one mile W. of Ross. 123. Ballyvegy Head, a cape in Cork, opposite

opposite to Mizen Head, between which there is a large bay. 124. Ballyvolane, at the Cove of Cork. 125 Ballyvourney, in Cork. 126. Ballywalter, in Down, 89 miles from Dublin.

BALMACLELLAN, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Kirkcubright, bounded on the W. by the Kenn, and on the E. by the Uir. It is of an oblong figure. The surface is moorish; and not above a fourth part arable. The soil of this part, however, is good. The rest is employed in feeding cattle. Population in 1801, 551.

BALMAGHIE, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Kirkcubright, nearly nine miles in length, and five in breadth. Great part of it is covered with heath and rocks; but on the SE. it is verdant and fertile. There are five mineral springs in the parish, and some relics of antiquities; particularly, Threave Castle, and several sepulchral monuments in memory of those who staved for their adherence to religion and liberty, before the revolution. In this parish, the sect of McMillanites took their rise, Mr McMillan, their founder, having been minister of it before his deposition. Population in 1801, 959.

BALMANGAN BAY, a small, but safe harbour of Scotland, on the W. side of the island of Little Ross, on the coast of Kirkcubright. At four hours flood, there is a depth of 12 or 15 feet water, at all tides; besides mooring, and sufficient room for 20 large vessels to lie on a soft clay bottom.

BALMERINO, a parish of Scotland, in Fife-shire, 3 miles and a half long, and two and a quarter broad, stretching along the S. banks of the Tay, in two ranges of hills, and comprehending above 3000 Scotch acres. Its form is nearly semicircular; and most of the ground is arable. The soil is also very fertile, and produces great crops, having been much improved by draining, &c. The population in 1801, 786.

BALMERINO, a village in the above parish, anciently called Balmurenach, with a harbour, from which considerable quantities of grain are shipped. The ruins of the old church and abbey still afford matter of entertainment to the antiquary: exhibiting pillars of excellent workmanship and durable stone, each ornamented in a different manner, and covered by a beautiful arch.

BALMS, or **BARMS**, a village of Middlesex, near Daiston.

BALNACOUL, a village of Scotland, in the parish of Speymouth, Moray-sh.

BALNAGAIRD, a village of Perthshire, in the parish of Little Dunkeld, on the Taymouth road, with a good inn.

BALNAGOWN, a small river of Scotland, in Ross-shire, which bounds the parish of Kilmuir-Easter, on the E.

BALNAHUAICH, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, on the coast of Argyllshire, and in the parish of Jura, on the N. end of that island. It abounds with excellent slates, the quarrying of which forms the principal employment of the inhabitants, in number about 130.

BALNALAK, a village of Ireland, in the county of West Meath.

BALNEGLERA, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh.

BALQUHIDDER, a parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, 15 miles long from SE. to NW., and 7 broad. It consists chiefly of hills, which in general are very high, but mostly green, the heath having been nearly rooted out by pasturing sheep, for which it is naturally well calculated. **BLNVOIRLICH** and **BENMORE** are both situated in this parish. There is abundance of limestone, and some appearances of lead. A considerable extent of the ancient Caledonian Forest stretches through this parish. It has 3 large lakes, and in time of floods, which occur 10 or 12 times a year, the intermediate grounds are so completely inundated, as to form one continued sheet of water, 12 miles in length. Population 1801, 1377.

BALREGGAN HEAD, a promontory in the parish of Stony Kirk, in the bay of Luce.

BALRIE, a moss, formerly a large lake, extending over 120 acres in Angus-shire, in the parish of Airly; which was begun to be drained above 40 years ago. Several thousand bolls of fine shell marle are dug out of it annually.

BALRIL-CASTLE, a very ancient fort, now in ruins, situated on an eminence at the W. end of the moss. It was destroyed by the Marquis of Argyll, in 1640. The walls are 8 feet thick. This castle, and the adjacent lands, were the property of the last Visc. Fenton, whose daughter married the Earl of Strathmore, to which family they now belong.

BALRIGG, a village near Lancaster.

BALRUDDERY, or **BALROTHFRY** a town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, 14 miles from the city, and one from the sea.

BALSBOROUGH, a village in Somersetshire, SE. of Glastonbury.

BALSHALL, two villages: 1. in Warwickshire. W. of Coventry: 2. in Yorkshire, near the conflux of the Ribble and the Hodder, E. of Raddon Park.

BALSHAM, a town E. of Gog-Magog Hills, 10 miles from Cambridge.

BALSHANDO, a village of Angusshire, in the united parishes of Lundie and Foulis.

BALSORA, a city of Arabia Deserta, on the confines of Arabia Felix, and the borders of the province of Ayerack, situated near the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates, where they fall into the Persian gulf. It was formerly under the kings of Persia; but now belongs to the Turks.

BALTA, a small island of Shetland, near the island of Unst.

BALTENA, or **PALTENA**, a valley E. of Policella, in the Veronese, Italy, containing one town and 18 villages.

BALTESTOW, a village in Sussex, SW. of Winchelsea.

BALTIA, an island in the Baltic Sea, which gives name to it.

BALTIC SEA, a great gulf, surrounded by Sweden, Russia, Courland, Prussia, Pomerania, and Denmark. 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 3 or 4 months in the year. Yellow amber is found in plenty on the coast. The king of Denmark levies a tax at Elsinore on every ship that enters the Baltic Sea.

BALTIMORE, a large, populous, and well cultivated county on the western shore of Maryland. It is bounded on the E. by Harford county; N. by York county in Pennsylvania; S. by Anne-Arundel; SW. by a small point of Montgomery; and W. by Frederick. It is 36 miles from N. to S. and 15 from E. to W. In this county are found vast quantities of iron ore of the best quality, which is manufactured into pig and bar iron, hollow ware, &c.

BALTIMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, seated on a head land, which runs into the sea, 5 miles NW. of Cape Clear. Lon. 9. 10. W. Lat. 51. 15. N.

BALTIMORE, the largest and most flourishing commercial town in the state of Maryland. It is the capital of that county, and is situated on the NW. branch of the Patapsco river. It extends

from Harris's Creek on the S. until it reaches a branch of the Western or Main Branch of the Patapsco, at Ridgeley's Coves. It is divided into two parts by Jones's Falls, or the NW. Branch, over which there are three wooden bridges.

In the town the streets extend from E. to W. along the side of the basin, and these are again intersected by others at right angles, extending N. from it; except a few which run in different directions. At Fell's Point, the streets also in general extend from E. to W. and are crossed by others, at right angles; but immediately on the point there are a few which run in various directions, as circumstances would admit of. On the E. side of Jones's Falls, there are some which extend parallel to it, and vary their course from the former. The number of streets, lanes, and alleys, are about 130. The main street is 80 feet wide, and extends from E. to W. about three quarters of a mile, and is called Baltimore Street. Prat, Water, Second, and East Streets, have the same direction, and are from 40 to 60 feet wide. These streets are intersected at right angles by Markt Street, 150 feet wide, Frederick, Gay, Smith, Calvert, Charles, Hanover, and Howard Streets, which are from 66 to 80 feet wide, and are compactly built. There are others partly built, as Holiday Street, 100 feet wide where the new theatre stands. Lovely, and St Paul's Lanes, 30 feet wide, &c. The public buildings are a court-house, jail, 3 market-houses, a poor's house, which stands on the NW. side of the town; besides two banks, an exchange, &c. The bank of Maryland stands in South Street; between Walnut Street and Lovely Lane; and was incorporated in 1791. Its capital is 300,000 dollars. The Branch bank of the United States stands at the corner of Baltimore and Gay Street. The court-house is a brick building erected upon an arch, in the N. end of Calvert Street. In the next square, a little to the NW. is the jail. The houses for public worship are 11, viz. one for Episcopalians, one for Presbyterians, one for German Lutherans, one for German Calvinists, one for the Reformed Germans, one for Nicolites or New Quakers, one for Baptists, one for Roman Catholics, and two for Methodists, one of which stands at Fell's Point. The Presbyterian Church stands in East Street, and has been lately erected with two towers, and a handsome portico supported

supported by six pillars in front. It is well finished, and is one of the most elegant churches in America. The houses as numbered in 1787, was 1955; about 1200 of these were in the town, and the rest at Fell's Point. The number of inhabitants, according to the census taken in 1790, was 13,758, of whom 1255 were slaves; but this must be far short of the present number. The bason is on the S. side of the town, in which the water at common tides is from 8 to 9 feet deep. The harbour at Fell's Point is deep enough to admit ships of 500 tons burthen. The situation of part of the town is low; and was unhealthy, until a large marsh, where Market Street now stands, was drained, about 28 years ago; since which time the town has been as healthy as any other in the United States. The articles manufactured here, are sugar, rum, tobacco, snuff, cordage, paper, wool and cotton cards, nails, saddlery, boots, shoes, ship-building in all its various branches, besides a variety of other articles. Within 18 miles of the town, there are 50 capital merchant mills, ore powder mill, and two paper mills, besides several furnaces and forges. The rapid increase of this town has even surprised its friends, and it now ranks as the third commercial port in the Union. In 1790 it had 102 vessels carrying 13,564 tons, and the amount of exports, in 1795, was 5,811,979 dollars. The internal police is directed by a board of town commissioners, a board of special commissioners, and a board of wardens; the first board fills its own vacancies, and is perpetual; the two last are appointed by electors chosen every five years by the citizens. A county court is held here twice a-year. An orphan's court, the 2d Tuesday in Feb. April, June, Aug. Oct. and Dec. A federal district court is also held here, the first Tuesday in March and Sept. It is 28 miles N. by W. of Annapolis; 176 NNE. of Richmond; and 102 WSW. of Philadelphia. Lon. 1. 35. W. of Philadelphia, and 77. 48. W. of London. Lat. 39. 18. N.

BALTINGLASS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, where extensive woollen, linen, and diaper manufactures are carried on. It is situated on the Slaney, 29 miles S. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 25. W. Lat. 53. 0. N.

BALVAG, a river of Perthshire, which runs through and connects the lakes Lochdoine, Lochvoil, and Lochlubnaig, in the parish of Balquhider.

It abounds in trouts of different species, char, &c. and has occasionally a few salmon.

BALVAIRD, a district of Perthshire, in the parish of Abernethy, memorable for one of those monuments of ancient ingenuity and superstition, called *Roeking Stones*; whereby the priests imposed upon the credulity of the people. It is mentioned by Buchanan, but has long ago lost its motion, its centre being choaked with earth and gravel. Near it is *Balvaired Castle*, an ancient edifice, which belonged originally to the Murrays of Balvaired; and is now, along with the estate, the property of the Earl of Mansfield, their descendant.

BALUCLAVO, or **JAMBOL**, a sea-port town of Crimea, on the Black Sea, where ships are built for the Grand Signior. Lon. 35. 15. E. Lat. 44. 50. N.

BALVEDOCK, a village of Perthshire, in the parish of Clunie.

BALVENIE, or **BALVENY**, a mountainous district of Scotland, in the county of Bamff, on the western side, watered by the Spey; where there is a noted rock which produces hones and whetstones sufficient to supply the whole island. Here are also veins of alum-stone, and springs of alum-water.

BALVENY CASTLE, an ancient fort; and **BALVENY CRAG**, a hill, or rock, in the parish of Mortlach, in Bamffshire, remarkable for the picturesque and rural scenery around them.

BALYUR, or **BALIUR**, a sea-port of Africa, in the kingdom of Dancali, about 14 hours journey W. from Babel-Mandel. Here the Abyssinian patriarch, Alphonsus Mendez, with his Jesuits and Portuguese landed, April 3, 1724.

BAMBA, a province of the kingdom of Congo, in Africa. It is situated between the rivers Ambrisi and Lose: the last of which parts it from Pemba on the E. as the Ambrisi does from the province of Sogno on the N. Along the sea-coasts, it extends on the N. to the river Lelunda; and on the S. to the Danda; which parts it from the kingdom of Angola. The governors of this province bear the title of *dukes*, and are always princes of the royal family. They are as despotic as if they were really kings, notwithstanding the care their monarchs take to keep them within bounds.

BAMBER, a village near Horncastle, Yorkshire.

BAMBERG, a large handsome town of Franconia, in Germany, and the capital

pital of a bishopric of the same name. It was formerly imperial, and subject to the bishop; but by the late conclusion of the Diet, it has been given over to Bavaria as part of the indemnification for losses on the left bank of the Rhine. The country about it produces plenty of corn, fruits, and liquorice. It has an university, founded in 1585; and is situated at the confluence of the rivers Main and Reidnitz. Lon. 10. 15. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

BAMBERG, a town of Bohemia, situated at the foot of a mountain. Lon. 16. 50 E. Lat. 49. 53. N.

BAMBOROUGH, a village of England, in Northumberland, on the sea coast, 14 miles N. of Alnwick. It was once a borough, and gave name to a tract called Bamboroughshire. It has a castle on a rock, inaccessible on all sides except the S. said to have been built by King Ida about 570. This castle, and the manor, was purchased after the rebellion of 1715 by Lord Crew, bishop of Durham, who bequeathed it for many benevolent purposes, particularly that of ministering relief to seamen and vessels that happened to be cast on this dangerous coast.

BAMBUCK, a country of Africa, of which the following account is given by the Abbe Raynal, on the credit of a modern traveller whom he does not name. "In the interior part of Africa, under the 12th or 13th degree of N. lat. there is (says a modern traveller) a pretty large country, known by the name of Bamuck. It is not subject to a particular king; but governed by village lords, called *Borims*. These hereditary and independent chiefs are all obliged to unite for the defence of the state, when it is either attacked as a community, or only in one of its branches." It is said to be very populous, and on the banks of the rivers fertile, but in other parts sandy and barren. The most remarkable animals are a species of white apes, which they will not allow to be sent out of the country; white foxes, and the girafa, an animal not so large as an elephant, but made more like a camel, and of remarkable swiftness. There are mines of gold, silver, tin, lead, and iron.

BAMBURGH, a village in Lincolnsh. near the Banc, NW. of Horncastle.

BAMFF, or **BANFF**, a county of Scotland, comprehending Strathdovern, Boyne, Enzie, Strathaven, Balvenie, and part of Buchan; extends 50 miles

from E. to W. and 30 in breadth from N. to S. On the S. it is separated from part of Buchan, by the river Ugie; on the E. it is bounded by the Deveron and the German ocean; on the W. by the Spey and the county of Moray; on the SW. by Badenoch, and the Bays of Mar; and on the N. by the Moray Frith. The face of the country is agreeably diversified with hills and dales, woods and rivers; and exhibits many seats and plantations. The air is pure, the climate healthy, and the soil fertile, producing plentiful crops of corn. The pasture grounds feed sheep, cattle, and horses; the arable lands produce plenty of corn; while the rivers and sea supply great quantities of fish. Various minerals have been found in different parts of the shire. Along the coast, there are ancient Danish and Pictish monuments, such as cairns, tumuli, and huge stones standing erect. Gordon-castle, and several other seats of the Duke of Gordon, are situated in this county. The valued rent is 79,200 l. Scots, and the real rent 47,190 l. Sterl. The number of inhabitants, in 1801, was 35,807; and it sends a representative to parliament.

BAMFF, the capital of the county, is pleasantly situated on the S. side of a hill, at the mouth of the Deveron. It has several streets; of which, that with the town-house in it, adorned with a new spire, is very handsome. This place was erected into a borough, by a charter from Robert II. dated Oct. 7, 1372, endowing it with the same privileges, and putting it on the same footing with the burgh of Aberdeen; but tradition says, it was founded in the reign of Malcolm III. The harbour is bad, from the shifting of the sands at the mouth of the Deveron; the pier is therefore placed on the outside, and defended by a battery. Manufactories of thread, cotton, and stockings, are carried on to a considerable extent; and great quantities of salmon are annually exported. The town is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, and 12 counsellors. Bamff has two fairs, on the first Tuesday of Feb. and the third Tuesday of Dec. both O. S. Lon. 2. 14. W. Lat. 57. 35. N. Near the town is a most magnificent seat, lately built by the Earl of Fife; it lies in a beautiful plain, washed by the Deveron, the lofty banks of which, clothed with wood on the opposite side, afford a delightful contrast to the soft vale beneath. The parish is about 6 miles in length, and 2

in breadth. The surface is beautifully diversified; and the soil, though in general good, is of various qualities. The sea coast is bold and rocky. A great part of the parish, though it might be easily converted into arable land, is occupied in pasturage. Population of the town and parish in 1801 was 3572.

BAMIYAN, a city of Asia, in Zablestan, 10 days journey from Balkh, and 8 from Gazna. It was taken by Jenghiz Khan in 1221.

BAMOS, a town in the N. borders of the kingdom of Birman, with a fort seated on the Irawaddy, 170 miles NNE. of Umerapoora.

BAMPTON, a large town in Oxfordshire, seated on the Isis, where it is navigable by boats on the borders of Berkshire. It is 5 miles from Burford, 12 W. of Oxford, and 70 W. by N. of London. It has a market on Wednesday, and a fair on August 26. Lon. 1. 25. W. Lat. 51. 46. N.

BAMPTON, or **BAUNTON**, a town of Devonshire, situated in a bottom surrounded with high hills; 21 miles NNE. of Exeter, 163 W. by S. of London; and 17 from Minthead. It has a market on Saturday, and fairs on Whitsun-Tuesday, and Oct. 24. Lon. 3. 23. W. Lat. 51. 5. N.

BAN, a river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Down, and falling into the Newry canal, is afterwards discharged into Lough Neagh. It again appears on the opposite shore, and dividing the counties of Antrim and Londonderry, after a course of 30 miles, flows into the Northern Sea. The former division is called the **UPPER**, and the latter the **LOWER Ban**.

BANADA, a village of Ireland, in Sligo.

BANAGHER, a town of Ireland, in King's county, seated on the Shannon, over which it has two bridges. It is about 15 miles S of Athlone, and 66 from Dublin. Lon. 4. 15. W. Lat. 52. 10. N.

BANAGHER CHURCH, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone.

BANAGROTH, a town of Ireland, in King's county, Leinster.

BANARES, or **BENARES**, a handsome town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, celebrated for its sanctity, and being the university of the Indian Bramins. It is seated on the N. side of the Ganges. Lon. 82. 30. E. Lat. 26. 10. N.

VOL. I.

BANBERRY, a village 4 miles from Norwich.

BANBRIDGE, a village of Ireland, in the county of Down, 18 miles southwest of Down-Patrick, and 60 from Dublin. It is noted for its great fairs of linen cloth.

BANBURY, a town of Oxfordshire; with a large handsome church, lately rebuilt, a free-school, 2 charity schools, a work house, and 2 meeting houses. The town with its suburbs contains about 700 houses; and is governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, 6 capital burgesses, 30 assistants, a town-clerk, and two sergeants at mace. The principal manufacture is plush or shag cloth. It is seated on the Charwell, 17 miles from Oxford, and 75 NW. of London. It has a market on Thursday, and 7 fairs, viz. the 1st Thurs. after Jan. 17, the 1st Thurs. in Lent, on Ascension Day, Corpus Christi, June 12, August 12, and Thurs. after Oct. 10. It sends a member to parliament. Lon. 1. 11. W. Lat. 52. 4. N.

BANCA, an island of Asia, in the East Indies, between Sumatra and Borneo; from the first of which it is separated only by a narrow channel. It is celebrated for its tin mines, the annual profit of which to the Dutch is estimated at 150,000 l. Lon. 106. 50. E. Lat. 2. 35. S.

BANCALIS, a sea-port town on the E. coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a settlement. It lies 150 miles W. of Malacca. Lon. 99. 7. E. Lat. 1. 15. N.

BANCHORY-DAVINICK, a parish of Scotland, in the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine, being divided in two parts by the river Dee, which is the boundary between these counties. Its utmost length is 7 miles. Its surface is rugged and rocky. There are several Druidical temples in the parish. Population in 1801, 1557.

BANCHORY-TERNAN, another parish of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, on the banks of the river Dee, containing about 20,000 acres. The land is heathy and overrun with moss, and agriculture little attended to. Population, in 1801, 1465.

BANCOCK, a town of the kingdom of Siam in Asia, with a fort, once in the possession of the French, who were driven from it in 1688. The houses are made of canes covered with palm leaves; and the inhabitants go almost naked. **Bangkok** is 40 miles S. of the city of Si-

am. Lon. 101. 5. E. Lat. 13. 55. N.

BANDA, an island in the Indian ocean, the chief of a group called the *Banda* or *Nutmeg Islands*, lying between 127° and 128° Lon. E. and between 4° and 5° Lat. S. Banda, or Lantor, is not more than 8 miles in length and 5 in breadth. The names of the others are Nero, Pooloron, Gonapi, and Rossigen or Rosinging. They were subject to the Dutch from the beginning of the 17th century, who then expelled both the English and the natives, till 1796, when they were taken by the English; and their annual produce at the latter period, was about 163,000 pounds of nutmegs, and 46,000 pounds of mace. The nutmeg-tree is about the size of a pear tree, and bears fruit from the age of 10 to 100 years. The great nutmeg harvest is in July and August. However distinguished these islands are for their productions, they want the necessaries of life. The land will not bring forth any kind of corn; and the inhabitants are obliged to use the pith of the sago for bread. The climate also is very unhealthy. They are again under the dominion of Holland, having been restored by the treaty of Amiens, in 1802.

BANDEN, a hill of Scotland in Fifeshire, which commands an extensive view of the Strath of Eden, from Kinross to St Andrew's bay. The remains of an ancient rampart and circumvallation, 200 yards in diameter, and of a circular form, are to be seen upon it.

BANDER ABASSI, a town of Persia, upon the coast of Eats, over against the isle of Ormus. The English and Dutch have distinct exchanges here, situated near the sea-side: 100 miles E. of

BANDER CONGO, a small sea-port town in Asia, seated on the east side of the Persian Gulf. Lon. 54. 10. E. Lat. 19. 0. N. Mr Walker places it in Lon. 128. 5. E. Lat. 4. 50. S.

BANDIRKAN, SOUTH, a village, locally situated in the parish of Collace, in Angus-shire, but belonging to that of Caputh, in Perthshire, *quoad sacra*.

BANDO, a town of Hindoostan. Lon. 75. 5. E. Lat. 28. 45. N.

BANDON, a river of Munster, Ireland.

BANDON, a town of Munster, seated on the above river, about 12 miles SW. of Cork, and 137 from Dublin. Lon. 8. 35. W. Lat. 51. 56. N.

BANDORA, the capital of the island of Salsette, on the W. coast of the pen-

insula on this side the Ganges. It is separated from Bombay by a narrow channel, and subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 72. 40. E. Lat. 19. 0. N.

BANDWOOD-WIGER, a village near Lancaster.

BANE, a river in Lincolnshire.

BANGALORE, or **BANJALORE**, a fortress in the peninsula of Hindoostan, 74 m. from Seringapatam, the capital of Mysore. Lon. 77. 37. E. Lat. 13. 0. N.

BANGHIR, a town of Ireland, in King's county, in the province of Leinster, seated on the Shannon. Lon. 8. 5. W. Lat. 53. 10. N.

BANGOR, an episcopal city of Caernarvonshire in North Wales. In ancient times, it was so considerable, that it was called *Bangor the Great*, and defended by a strong castle; but it is now a very mean place; the principal buildings being the cathedral, the bishop's palace, and a free school. The seat is of very great antiquity. The church is dedicated to St Daniel, who was bishop about A. D. 516. The diocese contains the whole of Caernarvonshire, except 3 parishes, the shire of Anglesey, and part of the shires of Denbigh, Merioneth, and Montgomery; in which are 107 parishes, whereof 26 are impropriated. It has three archdeaconries, viz. Bangor, Anglesey, and Merioneth; of which the two first are commonly annexed to the bishoprick for its better support. It is valued in the king's books at 131l. 16s. 4d. and is computed to be worth annually 1200l. The tenths of the clergy are 151l. 14s. 3½d. Bangor has a market on Wednesday, and 3 fairs; 5th April, 25th June, and 25th Oct. It is 36 miles W. from St Asaph, and 25½ NW. by W. of London. Lon. 4. 12. W. Lat. 53. 12. N.

BANGOR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the S. shore of Carrick Fergus Bay. Lon. 6. 0. W. Lat. 54. 42. N.

BANGOR, a village of France, in Bel-leisle.

BANGOR, a township of the United States, in Hancock county, district of Maine, on the W. side of the Penobscot, 280 miles NE. of Boston.

BANGORI, a town on the peninsula of Malacca. Lon. 99. 5. E. Lat. 9. 25. N.

BANHAM, a village in Norfolk, between New Buckenham and Harling.

BANIALUCH, or **BAGNALUCH**, a city of European Turkey, the capital of Bosnia, upon the frontiers of Dalmatia, near

near the river Setina. Lon. 18. 20. E. Lat. 44. 20. N.

BANINGHAM, a village in Norfolk-shire, near Erpingham.

BANJAR, a river in the island of Borneo, in the E. Indies, in the mouth of which there is a floating town, where the English East India Company have a factory.

BANK, a rivulet of Scotland, in the parish of Cabrach, Banff-shire.

BANK-HALL, a village in Lancashire, N. of Liverpool.

BANK-HEAD, a hill of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, in the parish of Kirkcunel, which is supposed to contain lead mines.

BANKSKOI, a town of Siberia, on the banks of the lake Baikal. Lon. 117. 14. E. Lat. 52. 11 N.

BANKIOP, a town of the kingdom of Laos, in Thither India, situated on the river Mecon. Lon. 101. 10. E. Lat. 20. 30 N.

BANKISH, a province of the Mogul's dominions, on the N. part of the Hither India, lying SW. of the province of Cassimere.

BANKMORE, a sand bank in the Irish sea, 1 mile S. of Portaferry harbour, in the county of Down.

BANKS-BRÆ, a hill of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on the SW. border of the parish of Kilbarchan, beautifully adorned with thriving plantations of trees.

BANK'S ISLAND, a small island, in the S. sea, discovered by Capt. Cook, in 1770. It is of a circular figure, about 24 leagues in compass; and so high as to be seen at the distance of near 20 leagues. The land has a broken irregular surface, with the appearance of barrenness rather than fertility; but some straggling savages were observed upon it. Lon. 186. 30. W. Lat. 53. 32. S.

BANK'S PORT, a harbour on the NW. coast of America, SE. of Cape Edgecombe.

BANLAHAN, a village of Ireland, in Cork.

BANN, a township of Pennsylvania, in York county.

BANNOCK, a burn, or rivulet in Stirlingshire, which runs into the Forth.

BANNOCKBURN, a village of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, seated on the Bannock, from which it is named; famous for the complete emancipation of Scotland from the English yoke, by the decisive battle fought near it, between King Robert Bruce and Edward II.; wherein an army

of 300,000 Englishmen was completely routed by 30,000 Scots, A. D. 1314.

BANNOW, a town of Ireland, 10 m. SW. of Wexford. Lon. 6. 50. W. Lat. 52. 5. N.

BANON, a river in Pembrokeshire.

BANSHROOK, a village near Finchingfield, in the county of Essex.

BANSTEAD, a village in the county of Surry, between Darking and Croydon, near Carshalton and Epsom Wells, and 13 miles from London. It is noted for abundance of Walnut-trees, and still more for the Downs in its neighbourhood, an extensive tract of ground, reckoned one of the most delightful spots in England, on account of its fine carpet ground, covered with short herbage, and perfumed with thyme and juniper; which makes the mutton of this tract, though small, very sweet. It extends about 30 miles, under different names, from Croydon to Farnham.

BANTAM, a kingdom of Asia in the island of Java, once independent, but now subject to the Dutch, who deposed the king, and expelled the English and Danes in the reign of James II. A. D. 1682. They permit, however, one of the ancient royal race to enjoy the title of king. The chief produce of the country is pepper, 10,000 tons of which it is said it can annually furnish. It is also noted for the peculiar race of its fowls, whence has originated the well known term of *Bantam fowls*. See *JAVA*.

BANTAM, a town of the island of Java, in the East Indies, the capital of the above kingdom. It is divided into two towns, separated by a river, one of them inhabited by Chinese. It was once populous and flourishing, but is now a poor place, its harbour being so choaked up, that it is inaccessible to vessels of burden. Lon. 105. 16. E. Lat. 6. 20. S.

BANTON, **BANTON KIRK**, and **BANTON PARVA**, 3 English villages, in the county of Westmoreland, near each other.

BANTRY, a capacious bay of Ireland, on the coast of Cork, capable of containing all the shipping of Europe. It is 26 miles long, 3 broad, and 40 fathoms deep in the middle.

BANTRY, a large, but barren and desolate barony of Ireland, in the county of Cork.

BANTRY, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, seated on the above bay, about 30 miles W. of Cork, and 164 SW. of

Dublin. Lon. 9. 20. W. Lat. 51. 30. N.

BANVV, a rivulet of Perthshire, in the parish of Blair in Atholl.

BANWELL, a village in Somersetshire, near Churchill, 4 miles NW. of Cheddar rocks. It has 2 fairs, on 18th January and 18th July.

BANZA, a town of Congo Proper, on the river Zaira. Lon. 13. 30. E. Lat. 6. 30. S.

BAPAUME, a town of France, in the ci-devant French Netherlands, now included in the dep. of the Straits of Calais, 12 miles S. of Arras. Lon. 2. 35. E. Lat. 50. 8. N.

BAPCHILD, a village in Kent, between Sittingbourne and Offspringe, famous for a synod held by Abp. Brightwald in 692.

BAPTHORT, a village in the East Riding of Yorkshire, on the Derwent, near its confluence with the Ouse.

BAPTON, a village in Wiltshire, near Badhampton.

BAR, a ci-devant duchy of France, which now forms the department of Meuse, bounded on the E. by Lorraine, on the N. by Luxembourg, on the W. by Champagne, on the S. by part of the same country and by Franche Compté; it is crossed by the Meuse from S. to N., and watered by several other rivers which render it very fertile. It was divided into 4 bailiages, viz. Baeslyni, Bar, St Michael, and Clermont. The chief towns are Bar-le-duc, Clermont, St Michael, Longwy, Pont-a-Mousson, and Stenay. In 1756, it was given to Stanislaus, then king of Poland.

BAR, a city of Poland, in Podolia, situated on the river Kiow, and strongly fortified. It is 40 miles NW. of Bracklaw, and 65 NE. of Kownieck. Lon. 27. 30. E. Lat. 49. 14. N.

BAR, a fort of Italy, in the valley of Aouste, subject to the king of Sardinia. It is strongly fortified, and commands the passage into Piedmont. Lon. 27. 5. E. Lat. 4. 15. N.

BAR, a hill of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, in the parish of Kilbarchan, on the top of which are the remains of an old encampment, consisting of a semicircular parapet of loose stones towards the S. and defended on the N. by perpendicular basaltic rocks. On the W. side of this hill there is a quarry of freestone, which is remarkable for having coal over the freestone, and whinstone above the coal, and the N. side of the hill has perpendicular basaltic columns incum-

bent upon coal.

BAR-AN-DER-AUBE, an ancient town of France, in the dep. of Aube, and ci-devant province of Champagne, 26 miles E. of Troyes, famous for its excellent wines. Lon. 4. 22. E. Lat. 47. 50. N.

BAR-LE-DUC, a town of France, in the dep. of Meuse, and ci-devant capital of the duchy. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, and divided into the higher and lower town; the lower town is watered by the rivulet Orne, which abounds with excellent trouts. The wines are excellent, and not inferior to those of Champagne. It is 25 miles W. of Nancy, 30 of Toul, and 138 E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 30. E. Lat. 48. 4. N.

BAR-LE-MONT, a town of France, in the ci-devant French Netherlands, now in the dep. of the N.; 15 miles S. of Mons, situated on the Sambre. Lon. 3. 40. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

BAR-MAGNA and **BAR-PARVA**, two English villages, in Staffordshire, near Walsall.

BAR-SUR-AUBE, or **BAR-SUR-AUCHE**, a town of France, in the department of Aube, the ci-devant Champagne, famous for its wines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 18 miles SW. of Joinville. Lon. 4. 55. E. Lat. 48. 15. N.

BAR-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 20 miles SW. of Bar-sur-Aube, seated between a mountain on the W., and the river Seine on the E. Lon. 4. 30. E. Lat. 48. 5. N.

BARA, or **BARRAY**, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, 8 computed miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth. See **BARRAY**.

BARABIACO, a town of the Italian republic, seated in a fertile country on the river, and in the dep. of the Olona.

BARACHIAN, a creek on the western coast of Scotland, on the Ross side of the sound of I., where vessels of considerable burden may anchor in safety.

BARACOA, a sea-port on the NE. coast of the island of Cuba, 50 miles NE. of St Jago. Lon. 76. 10. W. Lat. 21. 5. N.

BARAKAN, or **PARAKAN**, a town of Hungary, formerly fortified, in the further circle of the Danube, where the Turks in 1664 were defeated by the imperialists, who took the town by storm, it is directly opposite to Gran, of which it is reckoned a part.

BARANCO, DE MALAMBO, a town of Terra Firma in America, with a bishop's see, and a good haven. It is a place

place of great trade, and is seated on the river Magdalene, 75 miles N. of Carthage. Lon. 75. 30. W. Lat. 11. 40. N.

BARANWAHR, a county of Hungary.

BARANWAHR, a town of Lower Hungary, in the above county; taken by the Emperor of Germany from the Turks in 1684. It is seated between Buda and Belgrade, 15 miles NW. of Esseck. Lon. 20 5. E. Lat. 46. 20. N.

BARAQUICIMITO, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Caracas, 80 miles S. of Valencia, and 175 NW. of Calabeza. Lon. 66. 55. W. Lat. 8. 55. N.

BARBADO, a district in the island of Arbe, which produces excellent wines.

BARBADOES, the most easterly of all the Caribbee islands, subject to Great Britain; and, according to the best geographers, lying between Lon. 59° 50" and 60° 2" W. and between Lat. 12° 56" and 13° 16" N. It is 70 miles from St Vincent. It is 21 miles in length from N. to S. and 14 in breadth from E. to W. containing 106,110 acres of land, most of which is under cultivation; and is divided into 5 districts, and 11 parishes; and contains 4 towns, viz. Bridgetown, Charlestown, St James, and Speight's Town. It is said to have contained in 1670, 50,000 whites, and 100,000 blacks, whose labours employed 60,000 tons of shipping. This may be exaggerated, but it is certain that its population has decreased rapidly. In 1786 the numbers were 16,167 whites; 838 free people of colour, and 62,115 negroes. The exports on an average, of 1784, 1785, 1786, had fallen to 9551 bbls. of sugar, 5448 puncheons of rum, 620 bags of ginger, 8331 bags of cotton, exclusive of small articles. In 1787, 243 vessels cleared outwards; and their cargoes amounted to 539,605l. 14s. 10d. The dreadful hurricanes with which this, and the other West India islands have been visited for many years past, has contributed to this great defalcation. Bridgetown was scarcely risen from the ashes to which two dreadful fires had reduced it, when it was torn from its foundation, and the whole country made a scene of desolation, by the storm of the 10th of Oct. 1780, in which no less than 4326 of the inhabitants, blacks and whites, miserably perished; and the damage done to property was computed at no less than 1,820,564l. 15s. Sterling. The force of the wind was at one place

so great as to lift some pieces of cannon, with their carriages, several paces from the ramparts. The island is fortified by nature all along the windward shore by rocks and shoals, so as to be almost inaccessible. The earliest planters of Barbadoes were reproached with the guilt of forcing, or decoying into slavery, the Indians of the neighbouring continent. The history of *Inkle* and *Yarico*, which Mr Addison in his *Spectator* has recorded for the detestation of mankind, took its rise in this island.

BARBANA, a district and village of the late Maritime division of Austria, in the province of Istria, both seated on the Arza, with two forts.

BARBARA, ST, an island on the coast of Brazil.

BARBARA, ST, the capital of New Biscay.

BARBARANA, a district of the late Maritime division of Austria, in the Vincentino, on the banks of the Bachiglioni, among the Bercan hills, comprehending a town of the same name, and 15 populous and opulent villages.

BARBARY, a kingdom of Africa, including the states of Algiers, Morocco, Tripoli, and Tunis. This country contains almost the whole of what the Romans possessed of the continent of Africa, excepting Egypt. It stretches in length from E. to W. beginning at the southern limits of Egypt, to the straits of Gibraltar, full 35° of Lon.; and from thence to Santa Cruz, the utmost western edge of it, about 6 more, in all 41°; so that the utmost length of Barbary from E. to W. is computed at above 759 German leagues. On the S. indeed, it is confined within much narrower bounds, extending no farther than from 27° to 35½° Lat. N.; so that its utmost breadth from N. to S. does not exceed 128 German miles. Barbary begins on the W. of the famed mount Atlas, called by the Arabs, *Al Duacal*, inclosing the ancient kingdoms of Suez and Dela; now provinces of Morocco; thence stretching along the Atlantic, to the pillars of Hercules at Cape Finisterre, then along the coast of the Mediterranean, it is at last bounded by the city of Alexandria in Egypt. This country is fertile in corn, wine, maize, citrons, oranges, figs, almonds, dates, melons, olives, &c. The reigning religion is the Mahometan, and there are some Jews, but no Christians except the slaves. The chief trade of the inhabitants consists in the sale of their

their fruits, Morocco leather, ostrich feathers, indigo, wax, tin, coral, and the horses called Aarbs.

BARBARY, a village of Lancashire, in the Hundred of West Darby.

BARBE, St, a town of Biscay, in Mexico, near which are rich silver mines, 500 miles NW. of the city of Mexico, Lon. 110. 5. W. Lat. 26. 10. N.

BARBEACON, a village in Staffordshire, near Litchfield.

BARBERA, a sea-port of the kingdom of Adel at the mouth of Hawash on the Arabian Sea. Lon. 45. 52. E. Lat. 10. 52. N.

BARBERINO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, situated at the foot of the Apennine mountains, 12 miles S. of Florence. Lon. 12. 15. E. Lat. 43. 40. N.

BARBERSTOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, Leinster, 23 miles from Dublin.

BARBEZIEUX, a town of France, in the department of Charente. It has a mineral spring, and a manufacture of linen cloth. It is 45 miles NE. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 5. W. Lat. 45. 23. N.

BARBLE, a village in Northamptonshire, NE. of Ashby Legat.

BARBISANO, a district of the late maritime division of Austria, in the county of Colalto and territory of Treviso.

BARBISTON, an ancient castle in the parish of Dalrymple, Ayrshire; near which, a battle was fought, wherein, it is said, Cadius king of the Britons was slain.

BARBONE, a village near Worcester.

BARBONNE, a town of France, in the ci-devant province of Champagne.

BARBORA, a maritime town of Africa, in the kingdom of Adel.

BARBRON-CHAPEL, a village in Westmoreland, near Kirby-Lonsdale.

BARBUDA, or **BARMUDA**, one of the British Carribee islands, about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. It is low land, but fruitful, and populous. The inhabitants amount to about 1500, and follow husbandry, finding always a ready market for their corn and cattle in the sugar islands. Barbuda lies about 20 miles NE. of St Christopher's and 45 N. of Antigua. Lon. 61. 50. W. Lat. 18. 30. N.

BARBUE, a river of North America, in the north-western territory, which runs W. by N. and falls into the lake Michigan. It is about 150 yards broad at the mouth.

BARBUE, another river of N. America,

which runs into Lake Erie.

BARBURY-CASTLE, and } places in
BARBURY-HILL, } Wiltshire,
W. of Ogburn St George, and near Marlborough Downs.

BARBY, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of that name, with an ancient castle and an academical college, founded by the United Brethren in 1754. It is seated on the Elbe, 15 miles SE. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 4. E. Lat. 52. 2. N.

BARCA, a large country of Africa, lying on the coast of the Mediterranean sea, between the kingdoms of Egypt and Tripoli, extending in length from E. to W. from Lon. 39° to 46° E. and in breadth from N. to S. about 30 leagues. From its being mostly a dry sandy desert, the Arabs call it *Sahart* or *Ccyart Barka*, that is the desert or road of whirlwinds, or hurricanes. Here was seated the famous temple of Jupiter Ammon, so difficult of access on account of the burning sands.

BARCE, the chief city of Barca, in Africa.

BARCELONA, a handsome, rich, and strong city of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, of which it is the capital. It is situated by the sea side, of a form between a square and an oval; it is surrounded with a good brick wall, round which is another with 14 bastions, hornworks, ramparts, and ditches; the ramparts are high, broad, and spacious, in such a manner that 100 coaches may be seen every evening driving thereon for pleasure. The city is divided into two parts, the Old and the New, which are separated from each other by a wall and a large ditch; the streets are handsome, well paved with large stones, wide, and very clean. It is the residence of a viceroy, is a bishop's see, has a fine university, a mint, a good port, and is adorned with handsome buildings. It is 140 miles E. of Saragossa, and 300 E. of Madrid. It is a place of great trade, and to each kind of trade a particular district is allowed; they make curious works in glass, and their knives are in great reputation as are also their blankets. In 1705 it was taken by the Earl of Peterborough, after a siege of three weeks. In 1706, Philip V. invested it with a numerous army, but was obliged to raise the siege. In 1714, it was retaken by the French and Spaniards, and the citadel built to keep it in awe. Lon. 2. 13. E. Lat. 41. 46. N.

BARCELONETTA, a town of France, in a valley of the same name, in the department of the Lower Alps, which, with the adjacent territory, formerly belonged to the House of Savoy, and was ceded to France by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712. In 1714, it was annexed to the government of Provence. The town lies 12 miles SE. of Embrun. [Lon. 6. 40. E. Lat. 44. 26. N.]

BARCELORE, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, on the coast of Malabar. It is a Dutch factory, where a considerable trade is carried on in pepper. It lies 130 miles S. of Goa. Lon. 74. 15. E. Lat. 18. 45. N.

BARCELOS, a town of Portugal in Entre Duero e-Minho, 10 miles W. of Braga, and 20 N. of Porto, seated on the river Sourilla. Lon. 9. 15. W. Lat. 41. 20. N.

BARCELOS, a town of Portugal, with the title of a duchy, seated on the river Cavado, over which there is a handsome bridge. Lon. 7. 0. W. Lat. 41. 30. N.

BARCHESTON, a village in Warwickshire, near Shipton.

BARCOMB, a village in Sussex, N. of Lewes.

BARDEN, a rivulet of Scotland, in the parish of Birnie, and county of Elgin, which runs into the Lossie.

BARDEN, a village in the North Riding of Yorkshire, near Swaledale Forest.

BARDEN-TOWER lies in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near the river Wherf.

BARDEWICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lunenburg; formerly a very large place; but being ruined in 1189, by the Duke of Saxony, has never yet recovered itself. It is seated on the Ilmenau, 7 miles NE. of Lunenburg, and 17 SE. of Hamburg. It belongs to the Elector of Hanover. Lon. 10. 6. E. Lat. 53. 40. N.

BARDFIELD MAGNA, a village in Essex, near Thaxted. It has a fair, 22d June.

BARDI, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan, with a magnificent castle, 30 miles SW. of Parma.

BARDIALTON, a village in Somersetshire, near Milverton.

BARDNEY, a town between Lincoln and Horncastle, memorable for the tomb of St Oswald.

BARDOCK, a rivulet of Aberdeen-shire, which rises in a hill in the parish of Strathdon, enters an artificial ditch on the NW. side of an ancient mount, di-

vides in two, and entirely surrounds it, and uniting at the eastern extremity, falls into the Don.

BARDOLESTON, a village in Dorsetshire, in the parish of Piddleton.

BARDON HILLS are situated in the NW. of Leicestershire.

BARDOP, a river of Northumberland, which runs into the Read, above Rochester.

BARDOWIE LOCH, a lake of Stirlingshire, in the parish of Baldernock, covering about 70 acres, and containing plenty of pikes and perches. The mansion-house of Bardowie lies within a few paces of it.

BARDSEY, an island of South Wales, which forms the N. point of Cardigan bay.

BARDSEY, two English villages; viz. 1. in the NW. of Lancashire, near the Ken Sands; and, 2. in Yorkshire, near Leeds.

BARDT, a river of Swedish Pomerania.

BARDT, a strong and rich town of Swedish Pomerania, with a castle and spacious harbour, situated near the Baltic sea, 12 miles W. by N. of Stralsund. Lon. 13. 20. E. Lat. 54. 23. N.

BARDWELL, a village in Suffolk, N. of Ixworth.

BAREGES, a valley of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, (or ci-devant county of Bigorre), containing the town of Luz and 17 villages.

BAREGES, a village of France, seated in the valley, 12 miles S. of Bagneres, famous for its mineral baths.

BAREITH, a late margravate of Germany, in the E. division of Franconia. The margrave was a branch of the Brandenburg family, and thence stiled Brandenburg-Bareith, but it was abdicated in 1791, in favour of the King of Prussia, since which it has fallen under the power of France.

BAREITH, a town of Germany, in the above margravate, with a famous college, 15 miles S. by E. of Culembach. Lon. 11. 56. E. Lat. 50. 0. N.

BARENTON, a town of France in the department of the Channel, 20 miles ESE. of Avranches.

BARESBY, a village in Leicestershire, near Ashby-Folville

BARFLEUR, a cape of France, in the department of the Channel, 12 miles E. of Cherbourg. Near this cape, part of the French navy was destroyed in 1692, the day after the victory of La Hogue, obtained

obtained by the confederate fleet under Admiral Russel.

BARFLEUR, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and ci-devant province of Normandy; 17½ miles WNW. of Paris. It was ruined, and had its harbour filled up by the English, in 1346. Lon. 1. 6. W. Lat. 49. 40. N.

BARFOOT, a village of Northamptonshire, near Rothwell.

BARFORD, the name of nine English villages; viz. 1. near Bedford: 2. near Eccles, in Lancashire: 3. in ditto, west of Ormskirk: 4. in Norfolk, near Hingham: 5. and 6. in Oxfordshire, in St John's and St Michael's: 7. near Warwick, on the Avon: 8. in Wiltshire, near Sarum; and, 9. in Yorkshire, on the Tees, near Caldwell.

BARFRESTON, a village in Kent, near Betshanger.

BARGA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, on the river Serchio. Lon. 10. 12. E. Lat. 41. 5. N.

BARGARRAN, } a village in Ren-
BARGARRON, } frewshire, in the parish of Erskine, famous for being the first place in Scotland where fine thread was manufactured.

BARGE, or **BARGES**, a town of Piedmont, in the district of the four valleys, 7 miles S. of Pinerola.

BARGH MAGNA, } two English vil-
BARGH PARVA, } lages in York-
shire, near Pickering.

BARGHAM, a town in Suffolk.

BARGHIOLI, two villages; 1. East, in Essex, near Colchester: 2. in Suffolk, five miles SE. of Hadley.

BARGUSIN, a river in Siberia.

BARHAM, three English villages, viz. 1. in Huntingdonshire, between Leighton and Buckworth: 2. in Suffolk, between Ipswich and Needham: 3. in Suffolk, 6 miles SE. of Canterbury, which gives name to the beautiful spot called *Barham Downs*, where the Canterbury horse-races are held in August yearly. The course has been recently extended, and great improvements made in building, to accommodate company.

BAR-HEAD, a village in the Abbey-parish of Paisley, where there are many manufacturers.

BARHUFT, a town of Lusatia in Germany on the river Gordo. Lon. 14. 10. E. Lat. 50. 10. N

BARI, or **BARRI**, an elegant and rich town of Italy, in Naples; the capital of the territory, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Gulph of Venice, is

well fortified, and had formerly a good harbour, which was destroyed by the Venetians. The city, however, is populous, well built, and has a good trade. It lies 85 miles NW. of Otranto. Lon. 17. 40. E. Lat. 40. 40. N.

BASI, or **TERRA DI BARI**, a territory of Italy, in Naples, bounded on the N. by the Capitanata; on the NW. by the Uterior Principato; on the S. by the Basilicata; on the SE. by the Terra di Otranto; and, on the NE. by the Gulph of Venice. It is one of the three subdivisions of the ancient Apulia.

BARJOLS, a small populous town of France, in the department of Var, (a part of the ci-devant province of Provence), 19 miles from Riez. Lon. 6. 10. E. Lat. 48. 35. N.

BARKADARES, a part of the Logwood county on the E. side of Yucatan. Lon. 89. W. Lat. 17. 45. N.

BARKBY, and } two small towns in
BARKBY-THORP, } Leicestershire.

BARKHAM, two villages; 1. in Berkshire, near Oakingham; 2. in Sussex, between Pevensey Rape and Marsh.

BARKHAMSTEAD, a township of Connecticut, in Litchfield county.

BARKHART, a village in Kent, south of St Mary Cary.

BARKING, a town of Essex, seated on the river Roding, near the Thames, in a very unwholesome air. It had a large monastery, now in ruins; nothing being left but part of the walls, and a gate-house. Goods are brought up from the Thames in vessels to its quay. It lies 7 miles from London; and has a fair, Oct. 22d, and a market on Saturdays. Lon. 0. 18. E. Lat. 51. 30. N.

BARKLEY, a town of Gloucestershire, in England, seated on a branch of the river Severn. It was formerly of some note for a nunnery, and has still the title of a barony. Lon. 2. 30. W. Lat. 51. 30. N.

BARKLEY, two villages: viz. 1. in Hampshire, near Malwood Castle: 2. in Somersetshire, NE. of Frome.

BARKMESTON, a village in Hampshire, near Redbridge.

BARKO, a neat little town in the middle of a fine plain, half a day's journey from Gontar in Upper Ethiopia.

BARKSTON, three villages, viz. 1. in Lincolnshire, between Fulbrook and Houghem; 2. in Leicestershire, near Granby; 3. in Yorkshire, N. of Sherborn.

BARKSWELL, a village of Yorkshire, NW. of Coventry.

BARK-

BARKWAY, a town of Hertfordshire, on the great road from London to York; 3 miles from Royston, 18 from Cambridge, and 35 from London. It has a fair July 20th, and a market on Friday. Lon. 0. 5. W. Lat. 52. 0. N.

BARKWORTH, three villages, viz. 1. in Hertfordshire, near Abbots-Langley; 2. East, and, 3. West, in Lincolnshire, near Randby.

BARLASTON, a town of Staffordshire, north of Stone.

BARLAVINGTON, a town in Sussex, between Burton and Sulton.

BARLBOROUGH, a town in Derbyshire, neatly built, with a handsome church, charity school, and hospital. It is 8 miles from Chesterfield, and 11 from Sheffield.

BARLEBY, a village near Ouse, 15 miles S. of York.

BARLESTON, a town of Leicestershire, NE. of Bosworth.

BARLETTA, a strong sea-port town of Italy, in Naples, in the Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see; situated on the Gulf of Venice, 30 miles SE. of Manfredonia. Lon. 17. 2. E. Lat. 41. 5. N.

BARLEY-GRANGE, a village in Nottinghamshire, near the Trent, between Newark and Taxford.

BARLEY-HOUSE, a village in Devonshire, near Exeter.

BARLINCH, a village in Somersetshire near Dulverton.

BARLING, a town in Essex, near Rochford.

BARLINGTON, a town in Devonshire, near Biddesford.

BARLOCHAN, a creek upon the Urr, in the county of Kirkcudbright.

BARLOW, 1. a town in Derbyshire, four miles NW. of Chesterfield; 2. another in Lancashire, 3 miles S. of Manchester.

BARLUGH-ARCHES, a village in Sussex, W. of East Grinstead.

BARLY, a town in Yorkshire, W. of Howden.

BARMACH, or **PARMACH**, a high mountain, a quarter of a league from the Caspian sea, which has its name from a steep rock on the top that resembles a finger extended.

BARMAS, a nation in the East Indies, who, in 1715, possessed all the coast extending from Bengal to Pegu. They were formerly masters of Ava, the dominions of which extended as far as China; and of consequence, the Barmas were masters of most of the northern

part of the peninsula beyond the Ganges. By the latest accounts, their kingdom extends from the province of Yunnan, in China, about 808 miles in length from N. to S., and 250 in breadth from E. to W. See **PEGU**.

BARMBOROUGH, a small town in Yorkshire, 4 miles W. of Doncaster.

BARMBY, the name of three English villages, distinguished as follows: 1. **IN THE WILLOWS**, E. of Newark, Nottinghamshire; 2. **ON DUN**, 6 miles N. of Doncaster, Yorkshire; and 3. **ON THE MOOR**, in Blithe, Nottinghamshire.

BARMBY-MARSH, a town near Pocklington, in Yorkshire.

BARMEBOW, a village in Yorkshire, SW. of Aberforth.

BARMEKIN, a hill of Scotland, in the parish of Echt, in Aberdeenshire, of a conical shape. On the top of it are the remains of an ancient fortification, respecting which tradition is silent. Two dry stone walls and three ditches, all circular, are still visible. The inner wall appears to have been 12 feet thick, and 330 yards in circumference; the outer wall about 6 feet thick, and the outer ditch 560 yards in circumference.

BARMER, a town near Bagthorp, Norfolkshire.

BARMES'ON, 1. a village in Essex, near Dunmow; 2. in Yorkshire, near the coast between Fordingham and Flamborough.

BARMINC, a town in Kent, near Maidstone.

BARMINGHAM, a village in the North Riding of Yorkshire, near Gatherley-Moor.

BARMOOR, a town of Northumberland, E. of Wark Castle.

BARMOUTH, a small sea-port town of Merionethshire, much frequented during the bathing season. It is the port of the county, and has a delightful walk along the beach on the bank of the river Maw; and its weekly markets, Tuesday and Friday, are well supplied with fowl and fish. It lies 24 miles N. of Aberystwith, and 10 S. of Darlech.

BARNACK, a village of Northampshire, on the river Welland.

BARNACLE, a village in Warwickshire, near Long-Itchington.

BARNACRE, a village in Lancashire, near Garstang.

BARNARD, a township of Vermont, in Windsor county, containing 678 inhabitants; 65 miles NE. of Bennington.

BARNARDISTON, or **BARONDIS-**

TON, a town in the county of Suffolk, 6 miles north of Haverille.

BARNARD CASTLE, a town and barony, seated on the Tees, in the county of Durham, belonging to the Earl of Darlington, *Barnard Castle* whence the town derives its name, was founded by Bernard son of John Baliol. It was a very extensive structure, and its remains are said to cover more than six acres of ground. The town is pretty large and populous, and has a manufacture of stockings, serges, &c. It lies 15 miles from Richmond, 30 SW. of Durham, and 244 NW. of London. It has a market on Wed. and fairs on Whitsun-Wed. St James's day, and 25th July. Lon. 1. 49. W. Lat. 54. 35. N.

BARNASBY, a village in Lincolnshire, near Grimsby.

BARNAVELDT, an island, S. of Terra del Fuogo, discovered in 1616. Lon. 66. 58. W. Lat. 55. 49. S.

BARNAY, an ancient fort at Dunse, in Berwickshire. Dr Anderson of Churnside says, these *Barnays* or *Barnekins*, were a kind of forts commonly placed, during the feudal system, at some distance from the baron's castle, to defend the bridge or passage to it.

BARNBLE, a town near Pocklington, Yorkshire.

BARNBY, a town of Suffolk, 4 miles NE. of Beccles.

BARNCOT, a village near S. Moulton, Devonshire.

BARNDESLEY, a village in Worcestershire, near Broomsgrove.

BARNE, a town near Hith, on the coast of Kent.

BARNEFIELD, a village in the county of Kent, between Housemaiden and the Twyst.

BARNEGAT, a village of the United States, on the E. bank of Hudson river, 75 miles N. of New York.

BARNEGAT BEACH lies on the SE. coast of New Jersey, 16 miles SW. of

BARNEGAT INLET, the passage from the Atlantic into Flat Bay Sound, 68 miles NE. of Cape May. Lon. 74. 13. W. Lat. 39. 47. N.

BARN-ELMS, a village in Surrey, near the Thames, between Putney and Barnes.

BARNES, a town in Surrey, 3 miles from Kingston, and 7 from London, almost surrounded by the Thames.

BARNES-BURTON, a village in Yorksh.

BARNES-HALL, a village near Worcester.

BARNESLEY, two villages; 1. in Dorsetshire, N. of Winborn Minster; 2. in Gloucestershire, near Fairfold, 4 miles from Cirencester.

BARNET, **CHIPPING BARNET**, or **HIGH BARNET**, a town on the top of a hill, partly in Middlesex, and partly in Hertfordshire, 11 miles N. by W. of London. It is a great thoroughfare, and has a market on Wednesday, famous for hogs; and three fairs, on April 8, 9, 10, Sept. 4, 5, 6; and Oct. 18, 19. Near it two great battles were fought between the houses of York and Lancaster, in 1468, and 1471; in the last of which the Earl of Warwick and 10,000 men were slain. In 1740, Sir Jeremy Sambrook, Bart. erected a stone column, with an inscription to commemorate the spot.

BARNET, EAST, and BARNET, FRIARN, two villages near Barnet. The former has a mineral spring.

BARNET, a township of Vermont, in Caledonia county, 112 miles NE. of Bennington.

BARNETBY, a village in Lincolnshire, near Lymbergh and Beckby.

BARNETTON, a town in Durham, near Lumley.

BARNEY, 1. a river in Yorkshire, which runs into the Swale, near Bladen; 2. a town in Norfolkshire, near Walsingham.

BARNFORD, a town near Bolton, Lancashire.

BARNGLEISH, a village in Dumfries shire, in the parish of Canoby.

BARNHAM, a village in Sussex, 3 miles SW. of Arundel.

BARNHAM also makes a part of the name of other four villages, viz. 1. Barnham-Brome, in Norfolk, near Kimberly; 2. and 3. Barnham-George and Barnham-Martyn, in Suffolk, on the Norfolk side; 4. Barnham-Winter, W. of Thurgaiton.

BARNHILL, a village 10 miles from Chester.

BARNHOLM, a town in Lincolnshire, near Market Deeping.

BARNINGHAM, a village in Norfolk, near Saxthorp.

BARNITON, a town in the county of Durham, 3 miles NE. of Darlington.

BARNLEY, a village in Shropshire, near Bidgenorth.

BARNOLDSWEEK, a town near Settle, Yorkshire.

BARNS, EAST and WEST, two villages in the parish of Dunbar, in Haddingtonshire. The latter is seated on the

the Biel, and has several flour mills; besides a cotton and flax mill, which was erected in 1792, and a cotton manufactory established in the village.

BARNSDALE, a village in Yorkshire, 5 or 6 miles from Pontefract.

BARNSHALL, a town near Doncaster, Yorkshire.

BARNSHAW, a town near Norwich, Cheshire.

BARNSIIURST, a village in Staffordshire, near Wolverhampton.

BARNSIDE, two villages; 1. in Lancashire, NE. of Colne; 2. in Westmoreland, on the river Can, near Kendal.

BARNSLEY, or **BLACK BARNSLEY**, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the side of a hill, and 5 furlongs in length. It lies 15 miles from Doncaster and Wakefield, and 175 from London. It has a market on Wednesday, and fairs, Wed. before 25th Feb. 12th May, and 10th Oct. Lon. 1. 20. W. Lat. 53. 35. N.

BARNSTAPLE, a county, and peninsula of Massachusetts, bounded on the E. and S. by the Atlantic ocean, on the N. by Cape Cod bay, on the W. by Buzzard's bay, and on the NW. by Plymouth county, where it is but 4 miles broad. It is divided into 10 townships, viz. Barnstaple, Falmouth, Sandwich, Yarmouth, Harwich, Eastham, Weelfleet, Chatham, Truro, and Province-town.

BARNSTAPLE, a port of entry and post-town of Massachusetts; situated in the above county, at the head of a bay of its own name. It carries on a small trade in the fisheries. The number of houses, compactly built, is inconsiderable; among these is a congregational church. Within the jurisdiction of the town there are, however, 2,610 inhabitants. It is 72 miles SE. by S. of Boston, and 419 of Philadelphia. Lon. 4. 35. E. Lat. 41. 43. N.

BARNSTAPLE, or **BARNSTABLE**, a seaport town of Devonshire, seated on the river Taw, over which there is a good bridge. It is a corporation town, and sends two members to parliament. It lies 36 miles N. of Exeter, and 191 from London. It has a market on Friday, and fairs Friday before 21st April, 19th Sept. and 2d Friday in Dec. which lasts 4 days toll free. Lon. 4. 5. W. Lat. 51. 15. N.

BARNSTEAD, a township of New Hampshire, in Stafford county, containing 807 citizens, 32 miles NW. of Portsmouth.

BARNSTON, 5 English villages; viz.

1. in Cheshire, near Thingwall; 2. in Dorsetshire, 3 miles SW. of Corfe-Castle; 3. in Essex, near Dunmow; 4. in Nottinghamshire, near Granby; and, 5. in Suffolk, near Kedyton.

BARNSTREET, a town in Kent, on the road from Cliff to the Buoy of the Nore.

BARNTON, a town in Cheshire, near Northwich.

BARNWELL, a village in England, one mile from Cambridge.

BARNWELL, **ALL SAINTS**, and **BARNWELL**, **ST ANDREWS**, two villages in Northamptonshire, the one near Haddington, and the other SE. of Oundle.

BARNWOOD, a village 1 mile from Gloucester.

BARN-YARDS, a village of Fife, in the parish of Kilconquhar, which, in 1793, contained 198 inhabitants.

BARNZONE, a mountain of Italy, in the late republican department of the Mincio, in which wells, above 100 feet, are dug, whose waters have a reddish oil on their surface, which is skimmed off every fortnight.

BARO, a parish of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, united to that of Garvald in 1702. The churches were occupied alternately, till 1743-4, when that of Baro became unfit for assembling in.

BARO, a village in the above parish, which contains about 100 inhabitants.

BAROACH, a town of India, in the NW. of the Deccan of Hindoostan, and on the S. bank of the river Nerbudda, 40 miles N. of Surat. Lon. 72. 55. E. Lat. 21. 25. N.

BAROBON, a village in Westmoreland, 4 miles N. of Kirby Lonsdale.

BAROBY, a village in Lincolnshire, 1 mile from Grantham.

BAROCHE, a town of Cambaya, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is walled round, and was formerly a place of great trade. It is now inhabited by weavers and cotton manufacturers. Here they have the best cotton, and manufacture the best bastas in the world. The English and Dutch had formerly factories here, which are now abandoned. Lon. 72. 5. E. Lat. 22. 15. N.

BARODON, a town in Northumberland, 6 miles N. of Newcastle.

BARO-HEAD, a village in Lancashire, near the island Walney.

BARONIS, a mountain of Chaus, in Barbary, 3 miles N. of Fezza. It produces red grapes, of which they make good wine. Their women are fair, and

wear ornaments of silver. There are 35 villages situated on this mountain. Lon. 25. 50. E. Lat. 32. 40. N.

BAROPEG, a village in Hampshire, 4 miles N. of Basingstoke.

BAROUGHDON, a village in Rutlandshire, 4 miles NE. of Harringworth.

BAROWCOTE, a village, 4 miles from Derby.

BARR, a parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire, erected out of those of Girvan and Daily, in 1653. The surface is hilly, and the climate healthy. It consists chiefly of pasture grounds. It contains lime-stone, but the want of good roads, and consequent scarcity of fuel, have hitherto retarded agricultural improvements. There are some mineral springs in the parish; and a fair is held on the last Saturday of May, called *Kirk-Dominus Fair*, from an old chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, near which it is held. Population in 1801, 742.

BARRA, a hill of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Bourtie, on the top of which are still distinctly visible, the remains of an ancient camp, of a circular form, surrounded with three ditches, and extending to near 3 acres.

BARRA, a village of the late maritime division of Austria, on the Adige, in the district of Este, containing 300 souls.

BARRA, a small kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea.

BARRA, or BARA, an island and parish of Scotland. See BARRAY.

BARRABA, or BARRADA, a tract of land in Siberia, lying between the rivers Irtyz and Oby, in the province of Tobolsk. It is uninhabited, but not through any deficiency of the soil: for that is excellent for tillage. It is interspersed with a great number of lakes, which abound with a species of carp called by the neighbouring people, *Karawscken*: and the country contains great numbers of elks, deers, foxes, ermine, and squirrels. Between the Irtyz and Oby are some rich copper mines; particularly on a mountain called *Pictowa*, from the *picta*, or white firs, that grow upon it. Every hundred weight of the ore found here, yields 12 pounds of pure copper. Most of these ores, besides being very rich in copper, yield a great deal of silver, which affords so much gold as makes rich returns for the expense of extracting it.

BARRAUX, a fortified town of France, seated on the Isere, at the entrance of the valley of Gresivaudan. It was built

by a duke of Savoy in 1597; but taken by the French in 1598. It lies 6 miles S. of Chambery, on the borders of the dept. of Mont Blanc. Lon. 5. 30. E. Lat. 45. 5. N.

BARRAY, BARRA, or BARA, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, 8 miles S. from that of South Uist, 24 SW. from those of Rum and Canna, and 40 NW. from that of Tyree. Its extent, as stated by Mr Edward M'Queen, the minister of the parish, "is 8 computed miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth," which makes it at least 12 English miles long, and from 3 to 6 broad; "being intersected in different places by arms of the sea." It is separated from the island of Watersay, by a channel of one mile. It has a barren rocky appearance; but on the N. end, in good seasons, it may vie in fertility with any ground of equal extent in Scotland. In the middle and S. end, there are very high hills, which are a mixture of green, rock, and heath, and seem fitted for sheep-walks. The W. coast is low and flat: the soil fine shell sand, in many parts very fertile; but the ground rises to the E. coast where it is barren, and breaks off abrupt, irregular, and steep. In some parts the soil being rocky and uneven, cannot be ploughed, but it is cultivated by a kind of crooked spade called *Caschrom*. It contains about 1500 inhabitants. Lon. 7. 30. W. Lat. 56. 55. N.

BARRAY, or BARRA, a parish of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, consisting of the island of BARRAY, and a number of smaller ones; of which Watersay, Sanderay, Pabay, Mengalay, and Berneray, on the S. and Flodday, Killesay, and Gigay, on the N. are inhabited; besides several others uninhabited. The population of the parish in 1801, was 1935.

BARRE, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing 1613 inhabitants, 24 miles NW. of Worcester, and 66 W. of Boston.

BARRE, a town in the above township, famous for butter and cheese.

BARRE, a township of Pennsylvania, in Huntingdon county.

BARREL'S SOUND, on the NW. coast of America, is situated about 6 leagues NW. of Washington, or Charlotte islands. Lon. 131. 0. W. Lat. 52. 0. N.

BARREN CREEK, a river of the United States, which rises in the NW. corner of Delaware State, runs about 9 miles

miles SW. and falls into the Nanticote.

BARREN ISLAND lies in Chesapeake Bay.

BARREN RIVER, **BIG** and **LITTLE**, two SE. branches of Green river in Kentucky.

BARRIE, a parish of Scotland, in the coast of Forfarshire, extending about 3 miles from E. to W. and 4 from N. to S. and resembling, in form, a bow fully bent. A high verdant bank, which seems once to have formed a steep shore of the ocean, runs through it from E. to W. which gives the N. division the appearance of a great regular terrace, elevated about 50 feet above the S. part. Both the soil and the climate are various. The mould though not rich, yet aided by an enlightened husbandry, produces early and valuable crops. The chief manufacture is brown linen; and the weavers of Barrie are noted for the excellence of their workmanship. It is mostly stamped and sold at the Arbroath market. Upon the sands of Barrie, which project far into the Tay, there are two light-houses erected to guide the mariner through the banks. Population in 1801, 886.

BARRINGTON, a township of Nova Scotia, in Queen's county, on the E. side of the Bay of Fundy; settled by Quakers.

BARRINGTON, a township of New-Hampshire, in Stafford county, about 30 miles NW. of Portsmouth, containing 2470 inhabitants. Alum is found here.

BARRINGTON, a township of Rhode Island, in Bristol county, on the NW. branch of the Warren, about 7 miles SE. of Fox Point in Providence. It contains 683 inhabitants, including 12 slaves.

BARRINGTON, GREAT, a township in Berkshire, county of Massachusetts. It contains 1373 inhabitants, and lies 140 miles W. of Boston.

BARRISFORD, a village in North-umberland, 8 miles S. of Bellingham.

BARROCH, a village of Scotland, in the parish of Wick, Caithness-shire.

BARROS, a town of Sumatra. Lon. 97. 15. E. Lat. 1. 32. N.

BARROW, a river of Ireland, which rises in Queen's county, and passing by Port-Arlington, Monastreven, Athy, Carlow, &c. is joined by the Nore before it arrives at Ross, after which continuing S. it joins the Suir in Waterford Haven.

BARROW, a river of Westmoreland, which runs into the Barbeck, near

Howse-house.

BARROW, the name of 13 English villages; viz. 1. in Derbyshire, N. of Trent, opposite to Ingleby; 2. in Leicestershire, upon the Soar or Stour, 4 miles S. of Loughborough; 3. on the N. side of Lincolnshire, near Barton; 4. in Norfolkshire, between Potland and Ashby; and, 5. SE. of N. Tuddenham; 6. in Rutlandshire, called also Berk; 7. in Shropshire, near Wenlock; 8. in Somersetshire, 3 miles from Bristol; 9. in Suffolk, 4 miles W. of Edmundsbury; 10. and 11. *Magna* and *Parva*, in Cheshire, SW. of Declamere Forest; 12. and 13. *North* and *South* in Somersetshire, a little N. of Queen Camel.

BARROWFORD, a town in Lancashire, between Bowland Forest and the Ribble.

BARROWHEDGES, a village in Surrey, near Croydon and Carshalton.

BARROWMONT, a town of Ireland in the county of Kilkenny.

BARROW-POINT HILL, in Middlesex, 3 miles from Harrow.

BARRSTOBRICK, a rocky moorish hill, in the county of Kirkcubright and parish of Tongland, where the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, rested and refreshed herself, with a few faithful friends, in 1568, after the fatal battle of Langside; from which an adjoining farm has ever since been called *Queen's Hill*.

BARRY, a hill of Scotland, in Angusshire, 3 miles N. of Belmont, and 688 feet in height, on which are the remains of an ancient fort built of freestone, without any cement, but in some places strongly vitrified.

BARRY, an island on the SW. coast of Glamorganshire, in South Wales.

BARRY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, 54 m. from Dublin.

BARRYMORE, 1. a barony; and 2. an island of Ireland, in the county of Cork.

BARSALLI, a kingdom of Africa, bordering on the river Gambia, inhabited by a tribe of negroes called **JALOFFS**. The government of this kingdom is a most despotic monarchy; all people being obliged to prostrate themselves on the earth when any of the royal family appear. In time of war, every soldier has his share of the booty, and the king but a certain proportion. The kingdom is divided into a number of provinces, over which governors called *Bumey*s are appointed by the king. These *bumey*s are absolute within their jurisdictions;

but

but they seldom carry their prerogative so far as to incur the dislike of the people, which would quickly prove fatal to them. The Mahometan religion is professed by the king and his court; though little regard is paid to that part of the impostor's laws which forbids the use of wine; for the king cannot live without brandy, nor is he ever more devout than when he is drunk. When *his majesty* is in want of brandy, or other necessaries, he sends to the governor of Jamesfort for a boat with the merchandize he needs; and to purchase this he plunders the neighbouring towns, and even sells his subjects for slaves to the Europeans. Thus he supplies himself when at peace with his neighbours, and thus his people being happiest when at war, prosecute it with vigour and obstinacy. The king of Barsalii, whom Moore saw in 1732, had a prodigious number of women: but when he went abroad he was seldom attended by more than two, who seemed to be dressed out in all the finery and jewels of the seraglio. He had likewise a number of brethren; but it was seldom that he deigned to speak to them; and when he did so, they treated him with the same respect as other subjects, falling prostrate on the earth, the moment they came into his presence, notwithstanding they were the presumptive heirs of the crown. The right of succession, however, is commonly disputed by the king's children, and the prize carried by the strongest sword.

BARSLAND, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, N. from Blackstone Edge.

BARSHAM, a village in Suffolk, on the Ouse, between Bacles and Bangay.

BARSICK, a head land on the coast of the island of South Ronaldsay, one of the Orkneys, which is 250 feet perpendicular above the level of the sea.

BARSO, a town of Italy, in the late republican dept. of Montagne, on the E. bank of the lake Como.

BARSTED, a village in Kent, near Maidstone.

BARSTONE, a village in Warwickshire, on the Blith. W. of Berkeswell.

BARTERTON, a village in Cheshire, S. of Nantwich.

BARTESTRIE, a village on the river Frome, 6 miles NE. of Hereford.

BARTHERTON, a town in Cheshire, NW. of Northwich.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST., one of the Channel islands, 25 miles N. of St. Christopher's.

tophers, and 30 NE. of Saba. It is reckoned 5 leagues in circumference. It produces tobacco, cassava, and several curious trees; as the soap tree, the calabach, the canapia, whose gum is an excellent cathartic, and the parotane, whose boughs grow downwards and take root again. There is a great variety of birds, a peculiar kind of limestone, and plenty of lignum vitæ and iron wood. Its shores are dangerous, but it has an excellent harbour, in which ships of any size are sheltered from all winds. It belonged to the French till 1785, when they ceded it to Sweden; but one half of its inhabitants are Irish Roman Catholics, whose predecessors settled here in 1666. They depend on the skies for water, which they keep in cisterns. It was a nest for privateers, when under the French, and at one time had 50 British prizes in its harbour. Lon. 63. 10. W. Lat. 15. 42. N.

BARTHOLOMEW WELLS, a village of Ireland, in the county of Cork, Munster.

BARTLOW, a village in the county of Cambridge, 2 miles E. of Linton.

BARTON, a town of Lincolnshire, seated on the Humber, from which there is a considerable ferry to Hull, in Yorkshire. It has a fair on Trinity Thursday, and a market on Monday. It lies 30 miles SE. of York, 35 N. of Lincoln, and 166 N. of London. Lon. 0. 22. W. Lat. 53. 40. N.

BARTON, the name of 24 small towns and villages in England, viz 1. in Bedfordshire: 2. SW. of Buckingham: 3. three miles W. of Cambridge: 4. in Cheshire, NW. of Malpas: 5. in Herefordshire, N. of Kyneton: 6. in ditto, near Webley: 7. in Lancashire, between Preston and Garstang: 8. in Leicestershire, near Hogs Norton: 9. W. of the Ludfords: 10. in Northamptonshire, S. of Ashby: 11. in Oxfordshire, near Beckley Park: 12. in ditto, near Chipping-Norton: 13. in Somersetshire, near Bath: 14. in ditto, S. of Pitminster: 15. in Staffordshire, near Bradley: 16. in Suffolk, near Edmundsbury: 17. near the Trent: 18. in Warwickshire, a hamlet of Bitford: 19. in ditto, *on the heath*, near Long Compton: 20. in Westmoreland, near Penrith: 21. under *Nedwood*, near Whichnor, with two annual fairs, on May 5, and Nov. 28: 22. in the Isle of Wight, one mile from Cowes: 23. in Yorkshire, near Barnsley: and, 24. in ditto, W. of New Malton.

BARTON also makes part of the names of

of other 17 English villages, viz: 1. Barton-all-Saints, in Norfolkshire: 2. Barton-Bak-Puiz, in Derbyshire: 3. Barton-Blendish, in Norfolkshire: 4. Barton-Blunt, in Derbyshire: 5. Barton-Court, near Sunningwell, Berks: 6. Barton-Parva, in Suffolk, SE. of Mildenhall: 7. Barton-Peverel, in Hampshire, 2 miles NE. of Rumsey, with a fair, July 31: 8. Barton-Regis, in Gloucestershire: 9. Barton-Row, in the SW. of Norfolkshire: 10. Barton-St-Andrew's, in ditto: 11. Barton-St Mary's, in ditto: 12. Barton-Seagrave, in Northamptonshire, E. of Kettering: 13. Barton-Stacy, in Hampshire, 3 miles SE. of Andover: 14. Barton-Steeple, in Oxfordshire: 15. Barton-Street, near Gloucester: 16. Barton-Underwood, in Staffordshire: 17. Barton-Westcote, in Oxfordshire, SW. of Barton-Steeple.

BARTON, a township in Orleans county, Vermont, 6 miles SW. by W. of Willoughby Lake.

BARVAS, a parish in the island of Lewis. See LEWIS.

BARVIE, a small river of Perthshire, which rises in the N. of the parish of Monzie, and running S., separates it from that of Monvaird for about two miles: then runs through a deep glen near the W. end of Monzie, where it forms several cascades, and at last joining the Skaggie and the Keltie, falls into the Earn, a little above Clieff.

BARUM, a judicial place in the diocese of Aggersherred, Norway.

BARUTH, an ancient town of Turkey, in Syria, with a Christian church of the Nestorian persuasion. It is situated in a fine fertile soil, but is inconceivable now to what it was formerly. Lon. 34. 20. E. Lat. 33. 30. N.

BARWELL, a village in Leicestershire, 9 miles NE. of Hinckley.

BARWELL-COURT, a village in Surrey, two miles from Kingston, Epsom, and Hampton-Court.

BARWICK, the name of seven English villages, 1. *in Elmet*, Yorkshire, near Aberfoith: 2. in Shropshire, near Wellington: 3. Magna, and 4. Parva, in ditto, near the Severn, N. of Shrewsbury: 5. in Somersetshire, S. of Yeovil: 6. *in the Brakes*, in the NW. of Norfolkshire, between Bagthorp and Stanhoe: and, 7. in Yorkshire, on the Tees, near Ingleby.

BARWICK BASSET, a town in Wiltshire, N. of Marlborough. It has a fair, November 6.

BARWICK FIELD, a village in Cumberland, near Wigton.

BARWICK ROUNDHUY, a village near Bradford, Yorkshire.

BARYGATE, a town in Shropshire, between Bewdley and Bridgenoth.

BARROD, a county of Hungary, 37 miles by 21, in extent

BAS, an island of France, on the coast of the department of Finistere. Lon. 4. 0. W. Lat. 48. 48. N.

BASARTSCHICK, a considerable town of European Turkey, in Romania. It is pretty well built, and has clean and broad streets. It is situated on the river Meritz, and has a great trade. Lon. 24. 40. E. Lat. 41. 49. N.

BASCHURCH, a village in Shropshire, two miles E. from Ryton.

BASCOMB, a village in Hampshire, SW. of Christchurch.

BASCOTE, a village in Warwicksh., S. of Long Itchington.

BASE, a village in Hertfordshire, near Boxburn.

BASFORD, two villages; 1. in the SW. of Nottinghamshire: 2. in Staffordshire, 7 miles E. of Leake.

BASHALL, a village in Yorkshire, near Milton.

BASHAM EAST, **BASHAM NORTH**, and **BASHAM WEST**, 3 villages in the county of Norfolk, all situated SW. of Walsingham.

BASIL, or **BASLE**, a canton of Switzerland, which joined the confederacy in 1501. It is bounded on the S. by the canton of Solothurn; on the N. by part of the margraviate of Baden-Dourlach, and the territory of Rheinfelden; on the E. by Frikthal; and, on the W. by part of Solothurn, the diocese of Basil, and the Sundgare; being upwards of 20 miles in length, and about 18 in breadth. It contains 27 parishes, and 7 bailiwicks. The lower parts are fruitful in corn and wine, and fit for pasture; but the mountains are extremely barren. It has many medicinal springs and baths, and the air is wholesome and temperate. The people are Protestants; both men and women, for the most part, wear the French dress; but the language commonly spoken is high Dutch, though the French is also much used. The revenues of the government arise chiefly from secularized abbeys, and imposts on goods carried through the country, to and from France, Italy, and Germany. The places of most note are Basil, Wallenburg, St Jacob, and Neue-Haus. Population,

pulation, about 37,000.

BASIL, or BASLE, the capital of the canton, is the large t city in all Switzerland, having 220 streets, six market-places or squares, six suburbs, five gates, and 46 fountains. Its environs are exceeding beautiful, consisting of a fine level tract of fields and meadows. The city is divided into two parts by the Rhine, the larger on the side of Switzerland, the lesser on that of Germany, connected by a handsome bridge. It is thought by some to have risen on the ruins of the old *Augusta Rauracorum*, built by Munatius Plancus, a Roman general, about 50 years before Christ. Julian the Apostle, called it Basil, in honour of his mother Basilina. It is fortified with walls, moats, towers, and bastions; and contains a fine old Gothic cathedral, besides several churches; a commandery of the order of St John, and another of the Teutonic order; a public granery and arsenal; a stately town-house, in which is an exquisite piece of the sufferings of Christ, by Holbein, and a statue of Munatius Plancus; an university, founded in 1459, and a curious physic garden, library, and museum; a gymnasium; a stately palace, belonging to the margrave of Baden Dourlach; besides a chamber of curiosities, several hospitals, &c. In the arsenal is shewn the armour in which Charles the Bald lost his life, with the furniture of his horse, and the kettle-drums and trumpets of his army. On the stair-case of the council-house, is a picture of the last judgment; in which, though drawn before the Reformation, popes, cardinals, monks, and priests, are represented in the torments of hell. Over against the French church, on a long covered wall, was formerly placed, (but lately destroyed by a mob of women,) Holbein's celebrated picture of the dance of death; where the king of terrors was represented as mixing with all ranks and ages, and complimenting them, in German verses, on their arrival at the grave. Holbein was a native of Basil, as were the two Buxtorffs, father and son. The celebrated Erasmus died here in 1536, and was buried in the great church. His library and cabinet of rarities he left to one Amberbach, a learned lawyer of this city, of whose heirs they were purchased by the university. The burghers receive an excellent education; and even the poorest tradesmen amuse themselves with Virgil, Horace, Plutarch, &c. The clocks of this city go an hour faster

than elsewhere, except at Constance; a circumstance which some ascribe to the famous councils held there, when it was thought the best expedient to bring the fathers earlier to the assembly, for the quicker dispatch of business; but others say, that, in Basil, it was owing to an assault meditated against the city about 400 years ago, being defeated by that means. The enemy was to begin the attack when the large clock of the tower should strike one after midnight. The artist who had the care of the clock, being informed that this was the expected signal, caused the clock to strike two instead of one; so that the enemy, thinking they were an hour too late, gave up the attempt: and in commemoration of this deliverance, all the clocks in Basil have ever since struck two at one o'clock, and so on. To confirm this account of the matter, they shew a head, (which is placed near to this patriotic clock,) with the face turned to the road by which the enemy was to have entered, lolling out its tongue every minute, in the most insulting manner possible. It was originally framed by the famous clock-maker who saved the town, in derision of the enemy, whom he had so dexterously deceived; and by the care of the magistrates, it has been repaired, renewed, and enabled to thrust out its tongue every minute for these 400 years. Paper was first invented in Basil, A. D. 1470. Trade still flourishes here, especially in silk, ribbons, and wines; and the police is under excellent regulations. Most of the offices are bestowed by lot among well qualified persons. No person without the city must wear gold or silver lace. All young women are prohibited from wearing silks; and the nearest relations only are to be invited to a marriage-feast. For the government of the city, previous to the late revolution, there were several councils, or colleges, and officers. Of the last, the two burgomasters, and the two wardens of trades were the chief. The great council was composed of the representatives of the several companies of the greater and lesser city. Three treaties of peace were concluded here in one year, 1795, with the French republic, namely, by Prussia, Spain, and Hesse Cassel. Basil is capable of containing 100,000 inhabitants; but the number is scarcely more than 14,000. Basil was the see of a bishop till the Reformation; but though there is one that still bears the title, he has

now

now no jurisdiction here, and lives at Porentra, near the Upper Alsace. It lies 175 miles N. by E. of Geneva, and 250 E. by S. of Paris. Lon. 7. 34. N. Lat. 47. 35 N.

BASILDON, a village of Berkshire, 41 miles from London, on the road to Oxford.

BASILICATA, a territory of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Otranto, Bari, and Capitanata; on the W. by the Principato, and a small part of the Tuscan sea; on the S. by Calabria; and on the E. by the gulph of Taranto. It is watered by several rivers; and is almost all occupied by the Appennine mountains. The principal towns are Cerenza the capital, Mesi, Tursi, Rapollo, Muro, Lavello, Tricarico, Monte Peloso, and Veneso, which are all episcopal sees.

BASILIGOROD, a town of Russia, seated on the river Wolga.

BASILIPOTAMO, the ancient Euxotas, a river of European Turkey, in the Morea, which falls into the gulph Calochma.

BASING, or **OLD BASING**, a village in Hampshire, 2 miles N. of Basingstoke. It is famous for the Downs in its neighbourhood, now called *Basingstoke Downs*, where an obstinate battle was fought between the Danes and Saxons in 871; and still more for the resolute stand made in the reign of Charles I. against the parliamentary forces, by the then Marquis of Winchester; the remains of whose fortress are still bold and striking.

BASINGFIELD, a town in Nottinghamshire.

BASINGSTOKE, a large and populous town of England, in the N. of Hampshire, pleasantly situated on a small brook, at the junction of 5 great roads, from which, and from a canal opened in 1794, between the river Wey, in Surrey, and this place, it derives a very considerable trade. Basingstoke is a corporation town, consisting of a high steward, mayor, recorder, 7 aldermen, 7 burgesses, and 2 sergeants at mace. It has a good town hall, a spacious and handsome church, two meeting-houses for dissenters, and several seminaries for the education of youth. The number of houses in 1801 was 512, and the population 2580. The principal manufacture is druggets and shalloons. It has a great weekly market on Wedn. and fairs on Easter Tuesd. for sheep; Whit. Wed. and Michaelmas day, for cattle, &c. and

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Sept. 25 for sheep; besides a statute for servants on the 10th Oct. It lies 16 miles NE. of Winchester, and 46 from London. Lon. 1. 10. W. Lat. 51. 20. N.

BASINGTON, a village in Surry, SW. of Bagshot.

BASKARIA, a county of Muscovite Tartary.

BASKINRIDGE, a district of New Jersey, in Somerset county, on the W. side of a branch of the Passaic, 7 miles SSW. of Morristown. Here Col. Harcourt surprised Gen. Lee, Dec. 13, 1776.

BASLOW, a town in the high Peak of Derby.

BASAIM, or **BACCIM**, a port town of Asia, in the East Indies, situated in the province of Cambaya, 40 miles N. of Bombay, and subject to Portugal. Lon. 72. 5. E. Lat. 19. 55. E.

BASNO, a small town of Italy, in the dept. of the Tressino, and a-d vant principality of Pavia, seated on the canal of Milan.

BASS, an insulated rock, near a mile in circumference, situated in the mouth of the Frith of Forth, about a mile from the town of N. Berwick. It is steep and inaccessible on all sides, except the SW., and even there a single man can scarcely climb up with the assistance of a rope or ladder. The castle, which was once the state-prison of Scotland, is now in ruins. A garrison was formerly kept here; but a party of King James's adherents keeping possession of it long after the rest of the kingdom had submitted to the new government, the fortifications were ordered to be destroyed. There is a spring of excellent water on the top of the rock. This rock, with St Kilda and Aisla, is the only place in Scotland where the solan geese breed. They arrive in June, and retire in Sept. These birds are then so numerous that they almost darken the air; and the surface of the Bass is so covered with nests, eggs, and young, that it is difficult to walk without treading on them.

BASSALEG, a village in Monmouthshire, SW. of Newport.

BASSANO, a pretorship of the late Maritime division of Austria, in Treviso, 25 miles long and 7 broad, containing one town, 12 rich villages, and 27,100 inhabitants. Lon. 11. 24. E. Lat. 45. 51. N.

BASSANO, a town in the above pretorship, near 5 miles in circumference, containing 11,300 souls. It is seated on an eminence, which to the SE. gradually flattens

flattens to a fertile plain. It has a large and elegant market-place, neat streets, 6 gates, 30 churches, 4 nunneries, many hospitals and superb palaces, particularly one built by the tyrant Ezzelin, as a place of security; and the celebrated printing-house of Remondini, which has 50 printing presses constantly employed, and is supplied with paper by 3 paper mills. It has a great trade in silk, linens, cloths, leather, paper, books, &c.

BASSEEN, a city and fortress of Hindoostan, in Deccan, opposite to the N. end of Salsette, 27 miles N. of Bombay. Lon. 72. 10. E. Lat. 19. 19. N.

BASSET, a village in Essex, near Little Baddow.

BASSETERRE, a part of the island of St Christopher's, one of the Carribbee islands, formerly occupied by the French, but ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

BASSETERRE, the capital of St Christopher's, a place of great trade, defended by three batteries. Lon. 62. 36. 50. W. Lat. 17. 24. N.

BASSETERRE, the chief city in the island of Guadaloupe.

BASSET'S-CROSS, a village in Warwickshire, E. of Sutton Colfield.

BASSIEN, or **PARSAIM**, a city of Pegu, capital of the province of Bassien. It is a trading place, situate on a river of the same name, which is the W. branch of the Irrawaddy, 110 miles SW. of Pegu. Lon. 94. 53. E. Lat. 16. 52. N.

BASSINGNY, the SE. subdivision of the ci-devant province of Champagne, in France, which comprehended also part of the duchy of Bar.

BASSILDON, two English villages; 1. in Berkshire, on the Thames, 8 miles NW. of Reading; and, 2. in Essex, between Benfleet and Langdon, which has a fair September 24.

BASSINGHALL, a village in Essex, near Bishop's Stratford.

BASSINGHAM, two villages; 1. in Lincolnsh. NE. of Stapleford; and, 2. in Norfolk, between Alesham and Holt.

BASSINGTHORP, a village in Lincolnshire, near Corby.

BASSINGTHWATE, a town in the county of Cumberland, on the N. side of Bassingthwate Water, seated on the Derwent, a few miles below Keswick lake.

BASSINGTHWATE WATER, an extensive lake in Cumberland, 4 miles long, and one broad; having on the one side the vale of Bassingthwate and the lofty

Skiddaw, and on the other the steep and woody mountains of Whithop.

BASSORA, **BALSORA**, **BOSSORA**, or **BASRAH**, a city between Arabia and Persia, situated on the extremity of the deserts of Irak, about a day and a half's journey from one of the mouths of the Tigris, where it falls into the Persian Gulf, hence called the *Bay of Basrah*, lying in about Lon. 57° E. and Lat. 30° N. It was built by the command of the khaliff Omar, in the 15th year of the Hegira, for the sake of carrying on more commodiously an extensive commerce between the Syrians, Arabians, Persians, and Indians. It is at present a famous emporium of the E.; and the circumjacent tract is looked upon by the Arabs to be one of the most delightful spots in Asia, and even as one of the most beautiful gardens in the world: the hot winds, however, that frequently blow there are very troublesome to travellers, and sometimes overwhelm them with sand from the neighbouring deserts. The city is inhabited by Jacobites, Nestorians, Jews, Mahometans, and Chaldean Christians, or *Christians of St John*, which last are pretty numerous. The Abbe Raynal values the merchandise, annually brought to Bassora, at 525,000*l.*; of which the English furnish 175,000*l.*; the Dutch 87,500*l.*; and the Moors, Banians, Armenians, and Arabs the remainder. "The cargoes of these nations (says he) consist of rice, sugar; plain, striped, and flowered muslins from Bengal; spices from Ceylon and the Molucca islands; coarse, white, and blue cottons from Coromandel; cardamum, pepper, sanders-wood, from Malabar; gold and silver stuffs, turbans, shawls, indigo, from Surat; pearls from Baharen, and coffee from Mocha; iron, lead, and woollen cloth, from Europe. Other articles of less consequence are imported from different places. Some of these commodities are shipped on board small Arabian vessels; but the greater part is brought by European ships, which have the advantage of a considerable freight. This merchandise is sold for ready money; and passes through the hands of the Greeks, Jews, and Armenians. The Banians are employed in changing the coin current at Bassora, for that which is of higher value in India.

BAST, a village of the late Maritime Austria, in the district of Narenta.

BASTI. See **BAZA**.

BASTIA, a sea port town of Albania, in

iv. European Turkey, over against the island of Corfu, at the mouth of the river Calamu. Lon. 10. 35. E. Lat. 39. 40. N.

BASTIA, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panara, and late duchy of Modena.

BASTIA, the capital of the island of Corsica, with a strong castle, and a good harbour, situated on the NE. coast of the island, 120 miles S. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 42. E. Lat. 42. 35. N.

BASTIAN BRIDGE, a village in Somersetshire, with a bridge over a stream tributary of the Parret, near Huntspill.

BASTIMENTOS several small islands near Terra Firma, in South America, at the mouth of the bay of Nombre de Dios, E. of Porto Bello.

BASTIN, a village in Devonshire, between Barnstaple and Biddeford.

BASTIOGNE, a town of France, in the ci-devant Austrian Netherlands, 28 miles NW. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 26. E. Lat. 50. 5. N.

BASTION OF FRANCE, a fortress on the coast of Barbary, belonging to the French; 80 miles W. of Tunis. Lon. 8. 5. E. Lat. 50. 5. N.

BASTON, two English villages, viz. 1. in Kent near Bromley: 2. in Lincolnshire, near Langtoft.

BASTWICK, a village in the county of Norfolk, near Ludham.

BASVILLE, a sea-port in Martinico.

BASWICH, a village near Stafford.

BATABANO, a town of the island of Cuba, on the side of a large bay, opposite Pinos Isles, and 50 miles SW. of the Havannah.

BATACALA, a small kingdom on the coast of Malabar in the East Indies; which produces a good deal of pepper. The English formerly had a factory here; but were all massacred by the natives, because one of their bull dogs had killed a consecrated cow!

BATACALA, a large ruinous town in the above kingdom, of which little now remains, except about 11 or 12 pagods covered with copper and stone.

BATACALA, **BATACALO**, or **BATTECOLA**, a fortified town and castle on the E. coast of the island of Ceylon in the East Indies; 160 miles NE. of Columbo. The Dutch drove away the Portuguese, and possessed themselves of part of the adjacent country. Lon. 81. 3. E. Lat. 3. 2. N.

BATASEK, a town of Lower Hungary, seated on the Danube, in Lon 19.

50. E. Lat. 46. 30. N.

BATAVIA, a city of the kingdom of Bantam in the island of Java, and capital of the Dutch settlements in the East Indies. It is situated at the mouth of the river Jucatra, on a large bay, which is one of the safest and most commodious harbours in India. It is surrounded by a rampart 21 feet thick, covered on the outside with stone, and fortified with 22 bastions. This rampart is environed by a ditch 45 yards over, and full of water, especially in the spring, when the tides are high. The avenues to the town are defended by several forts, each of which is well furnished with excellent brass cannon: no person is suffered to go beyond these forts without a passport. The Jucatra passes through the midst of the town, and forms 15 canals of running water, all faced with free-stone, and adorned with ever-green trees: over these canals are 56 bridges, besides those which lie without the town. The streets are all perfectly straight, and each on an average, 30 feet broad. The houses are built of stone like those in Holland. The city is about a league and a half in circumference, and has 5 gates; but there are ten times the number of houses without that are within it. It has a very fine town-house, 1 Calvinist churches, besides other places of worship for all sorts of religions; a spin-huys, or house of correction, an orphan-house, a magazine of sea-stores, several for spices, with wharfs and cord manufactories, and many other public buildings. The garrison consists commonly of between 2000 and 3000 men. The citadel is a fine regular fortification, situated at the mouth of the river, and flanked with 4 bastions; two of which command the sea, and the other two the town. In this citadel the governor-general of the Indies has his palace; over-against which is that of the director-general, who is the next to the governor. The counsellors, and other principal officers of the company, have also their apartments there; as have likewise the physician, the surgeon, and the apothecary. It contains arsenals and magazines furnished with ammunition for many years. Batavia is not only inhabited by Dutch, French, Portuguese, and other Europeans, established here on account of trade; but also by a vast number of Indians of different nations, Javanese, Chinese, Malayans, Negroes, Amboynese, Armenians, natives of the isle of Bali, Mardykens or Topasses, Macassers,

crissers, Timois, Bougis, &c. Altogether it contains about 115,000, out of which about 4000 die annually, and the Dutch in proportion to their numbers contribute most largely to the list of mortality.

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC, one of the late Democratic States of Europe, formed upon the plan of the French Republic out of the ci-devant United Provinces, or States of Holland. Although the Stadtholderate was abolished in 1795, the Republican constitution was not finally established till March 1798. This new government was, however, still in embryo, though accepted by the representatives of the people; for since that period, it received several modifications, and was in some points completely altered, particularly by the constitution of 1807. And at last the rulers of this democratic state finding that numerous inconveniences attended their defective form of government, a power 'without solidity and certain duration,' being from the present organization of Europe, detrimental to the happiness of the people, entered into a treaty with France upon the 21th of May 1806, by which the Republic was converted into a kingdom, and Prince Louis Napoleon appointed 'Hereditary and Constitutional King of Holland.'
See HOLLAND.

BATCH, a town in Herefordshire, between Golden Vale and Radnorshire.

BATCHCOTT, a town near Munslow, Shropshire.

BATCOM, two villages, viz. 1. in Dorsetshire, 4 miles E. of Evershot; and 2. in Somersetsh. 4 miles N. of Brunton.

BATECALO, a town on the Malabar coast, situated in Lon. 74. 3. E. Lat. 14. 0. N.

BATELEY, a village in Yorkshire, 7 miles E. from Halifax.

BATH, a city of England, in Somersetshire, situated in a fertile valley, and environed by a number of hills, abounding with springs of excellent water. The river Avon, over which there is an elegant bridge, passes through the town in a serpentine course, and is made navigable to and from Bristol. This place has been particularly famous, from the time of the Romans, for its medicinal waters, which have retained their warmth and virtues for ages; and which are known to be very beneficial, not only as baths, but when taken internally. From the reputation of these springs, Bath has become, next to London, the principal

resort of persons of rank in England, and the constant residence of opulent invalids, as well as of numerous votaries of luxury and dissipation. At same time, this city, in splendour and elegance of architecture is certainly superior to every other town in England, being entirely constructed of a beautiful white stone, which as well as lime-stone and slits, abound in the neighbourhood. There was anciently a monastery in Bath, of which the present cathedral, commonly called the abbey, was the church: besides which Bath has 4 parish churches, 8 chapels of the establishment, 1 Roman catholic chapel, and 8 meeting-houses for dissenters, methodists, &c. Among the charitable institutions, are a public grammar school, a charity school, a school of industry, and Sunday school, which now consist of upwards of 700 children. Also a general hospital, a dispensary and asylum for the sick poor, a child-bed charity, and a casualty hospital. The principal places of amusement are the theatre, situated in Orchard-street, and allowed to be as complete for its size as any in Europe; a spacious riding school, in Mowbray-row; an elegant tennis court adjoining the riding school; two sets of assembly-rooms; (the one called the lower rooms, or the walk leading from the Grove to the Parade, and the new rooms E. of the Circus;) a public garden called Sydney Gardens; besides swings, bowling-greens, a labyrinth, &c. together with a spacious and elegant hotel. They have also public nights, with music, fire-works, and grand illuminations, similar to those of Vauxhall near London. The old Guildhall, erected after a plan of Inigo Jones, was situated in the High-street, between Christopher-inn, and the present green-market, but its offices being too small, and its situation inconvenient, a new one was built in 1766, on the E. side of High-street. The other buildings of chief note are the King's Circus, a grand and uniform pile of houses, built after the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, and decorated with appropriate ornaments; the Royal Crescent, an august assemblage of buildings, with a single row of Ionic pillars supporting the superior cornice; a noble range of houses, called Marlborough buildings. Here is also a large convenient prison, 60 feet in front and 80 in depth, with a spacious court-yard. The baths of this city, besides those belonging to the late Duke of Kingston, are

four, viz. the King's bath, which rises about 152 feet SW. of the Abbey-church; the new private baths in Stali-street; the Cross bath, about 100 yards SW. of King's; and the Hot bath, about 120 feet SW. of the former. The pump-room, situate at the N. side of the King's bath, is a neat structure, and a handsome portico was added in 1786. The corporation consists of a mayor, 8 aldermen, of whom two are justices of the peace, and 24 common council men. The city is extremely well provided with stage-coaches, postchaises, chaises, machines, and vaggons. The markets are remarkably well supplied with provisions of all kinds at reasonable rates, particularly fish and poultry. They also afford excellent mutton, fed upon Lansdown, one of the highest hills that overlook the city. At the extremity of the town there is a stone monument, with an inscription, erected to the memory of Sir Beville Granville, who was here killed in a battle which he fought with the parliament's army in the reign of Charles I. Bath sends two members to parliament. The earldom of Bath was bestowed on William Pitt, in the end of Sir Robert Walpole's administration, as a reward for his patriotism; but it is now extinct for want of heirs-male. Bath is 13 miles ESE. of Bristol, and 107 W. of London. Lon. 2. 22. W. Lat. 51. 22. N.

BATH, a flourishing town of Berkely county, Virginia. It is situated at the foot of a small mountain, known by the name of the Warm Spring mountain. The springs contiguous to the town are much celebrated; they are, however, found to be less efficacious than the Warm Springs in Bath county; the water is weakly mineralized, and scarcely warm. Upwards of 1000 people collect here every summer, from different parts of the United States, either for health or amusement. The country is agreeably variegated with hills, and the soil rich and well cultivated. It is 35 miles from Winchester, 25 from Martinsburgh, and 260 from Philadelphia.

BATH, a large mountainous county of Virginia, 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by Augusta, on the W. by Green Briar county, on the N. by Pendleton, and on the S. by Bottetourt. In this county are two springs remarkable for their medicinal quality. They are called the Warm and Hot spring, and rise near

the foot of Jackson's mountain, but more generally known by the name of the Warm Spring mountain. The Hot-spring, so called from its possessing a greater degree of heat than the Warm-spring, has frequently been so hot as to have boiled an egg. Some believe its heat to be diminished. It raises Fahrenheit's thermometer to 112 degrees, which is fever heat. It sometimes, says Mr. Jefferson, relieves when the Warm-spring fails. The stream which issues from it is small. A fountain of common water, which rises near its margin, gives it a striking appearance. The Warm-spring rises about six miles from the former, and issues with a bold stream, sufficient to turn a grist-mill, and to keep the water of its basin, which is nearly a hundred feet in circumference, at the vital warmth. The water is strongest in the hottest weather, which occasions the river being visited in the months of July and August. They remove rheumatisms, and various other complaints. It rains here 4 or 5 days every week.

BATH, a port of entry and post town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, on the E. side of Kennebec river. The number of houses compactly built is inconsiderable. It carries on a small trade in fish, lumber, &c. It is 162 miles from Boston, and 513 from Philadelphia.

BATH, a township in Lincoln county, district of Maine, containing 949 inhabitants. It lies on the W. side of the Kennebeck, 13 miles from Wiscasset, and 165 NE. of Boston. Lat. 39. 49. N.

BATH, a small post town of the state of New York, situated in Ontario county, on the N. side of Conhocton creek, which runs into Tyoga river, 9 miles direct above the Painted Post. It is 264 miles NW. of Philadelphia, and 211 W. of Hudson city. Lon. 2. 10. W. Lat. 45. 15. N.

BATH, a small town of Hyde county, North Carolina; situated near a bay which sets N. from Tar river, 11 miles E. by S. of Washington, and 61 S. by W. of Edenton. Lon. 2. 1. W. Lat. 35. 31. N.

BATH, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, containing 493 inhabitants. It lies on the E. bank of the Connecticut, 55 miles NE. by N. from Dartmouth college.

BATH, a village in the island of Jamaica, so named from a famous hot spring in its vicinity, efficacious in curing

ring the dry belly ache. The water is sulphureous, and too hot to hold the hand in it.

BATH, a village in the county of Ren-salaer, New York, pleasantly situated on the E. bank of Hudson river, oppo-site to Albany. It has a commodious bathing house, containing hot, cold and shower baths.

BATH, a village of Devonshire, E. of the Eaw, near North Tawton.

BATHA, or **BATH**, or *Bachua*, a coun-ty of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube.

BATHA, or **BATH**, the capital of the above county, seated on the Danube, 18 miles E. of Esseck. Lon. 20. 40. E. Lat. 46. 5. N.

BATHANS, ABBEY OF ST, a parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire, situated in the Lammer-moor hills, about 6 or 7 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The soil is light and dry, and on the banks of the Whitadder, fertile and well cul-tivated, but the hilly grounds are most-ly barren heath. It contains the remains of the old abbey of the Bernardines, founded in the reign of William I. and for which Ada Countess of March swore fealty to Edward I. of England, in 1296; and a spring called the *Well of St Bathans*, which never freezes. The parish is ornamented with an elegant new seat of the Earl of Wemyss, besides much natural wood, of oak, ash, birch, hazel, and other trees. It abounds in game. Population in 1801, 138.

BATHELY, a village in Norfolk, W. of Holt.

BATHESTON, a village in Somers-etshire, 3 miles E. of Bath.

BATHFORD, a village in Somerset-shire, 4 miles NE. of Bath.

BATHGATE, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Linlithgow, 7 miles long from E. to W. and 2 broad from N. to S. It is hilly towards the NE. but almost level towards the SE., S. and W. The soil is deep, and tolerably fertile; the climate wet, but not un-healthy. It abounds in lime-stone, free-stone, iron-stone, and coals. A vein of silver ore was discovered in the Earl of Hopeton's ground some years ago; but the produce did not repay the expense of working it. The coaleries produce more valuable and essential riches. They employ 20 miners constantly, and main-tain 95 persons, besides the profits arising from them to the noble proprietor, and the advantage accruing to the pub-

lic at large by the use of that valuable mineral. The only manufactures are a brick and tile work, a tannery, and a tallow-chandlery, which employ about 20 hands. Population about 2,600.

BATHGATE, a small town or village in the above parish, containing about 2,000 inhabitants. It was part of the exten-sive possessions given by King Robert Bruce, A. D. 1316, as the dowry of his daughter, Lady Margery, to Walter Lord High Steward of Scotland, who died in it in 1328. Some traces of his mansion, in the middle of a lake near the town, are still visible. Bathgate was anciently a burgh of regality: it is regular and well built: its inhabitants are mostly employed in weaving, and tambering muslins for the Glasgow market. It has 7 fairs, all on Wednes-days; viz. the 2d in April, 1st after Whitsunday, OS. 4th in June, 3d in July, 3d in August, 4th in October, and 1st after Martinmas. It lies 18 miles W. of Edinburgh, and 24 E. of Glasgow.

BATHING HALL, a village in De-vonsh. E. of the Taw, near Barnstaple.

BATHLY, a village in Nottingham-shire, near Sherwood Forest.

BATHWICK, a village in Somerset-shire, one mile from Bath.

BATINGS, a village in Yorkshire, near the hills of Blackstone Edge.

BATISMORE, a village in Suffolk, 5 miles W. of Needham.

BATLOW, a town in Sussex, near Hastings.

BATNALL, a village 1 mile from Worcester.

BATNIR, or **BATINDA**, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Moultan, 150 miles ESE. of Moultan, and 170 NW. of Agimere.

BATO, one of the Ladrone islands. Lon. 142. 0. E. Lat. 12. 0. N.

BATOA, a small island in the Indian Ocean, near the W. side of Sumatra, on the equinoctial line. Lon. 98. 0. E.

BATSFORD, 1. a village in Glouces-tershire, 4 miles from Camden, and 6 from Stow: 2. another: See **BAÇHESOR**.

BATTACH, MOUNT, a hill in Scot-land, in the parish of Birse, in Aberdeenshire, on the N. side of Mount Ganiach, both being a part of the Grampians. Battach is 1150 yards above the level of the sea.

BATTECOLA, a town of Ceylon, subject to the British. Lon. 81. 3. E. Lat. 7. 55. N.

BATTEL, a town of Sussex, 6 miles NW.

NW. of Hastings. It was formerly called *Epiton*; and is the place where William the Conqueror vanquished Harold II. king of England, Oct. 11, 1066. William, in memory of his victory, erected an abbey, which he called *Battel Abbey*; and if a criminal could but reach this abbey, he was dismissed from thence, and was afterwards in no danger for his past faults. The abbey was a large and noble structure, as may be judged from the remains, particularly the gate-house, which is almost entire, and is appropriated for the sessions, and other public meetings. This place is noted for making gun-powder equal to that of Dantzick; and the best goes by the name of *Battel gun-powder*. It has a weekly market on Thursday, and a monthly one on Tuesday, with fairs, 2d August, and 22d Nov. It has a good harbour for barges. It is 22 miles E. of Lewes, and 57. SE. of London. Lon. O. 33. E. Lat. 50. 55. N.

BATTLEDON, a village in Bedfordshire, near Cranfield.

BATTENBERG, or **BATTENBURG**, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the N. banks of the Meuse, almost opposite to Ravenstein, 10 miles SW. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 33. E. Lat. 51. 48. N.

BATTEN-HALL, a village 2 miles from Worcester.

BATTENHAUSEN, an ancient town of Germany, in the territory of the Catti.

BATTENKIL, a small river of North America, which rises in Bennington county, Vermont, and running SW. afterwards turns directly W. into the state of New-York, where it falls into the Hudson, nearly opposite to Saratoga.

BATTEN-PARK, a village of England, 2 miles from Worcester.

BATTERSBY, two villages; 1. near Durham, on the Wear; 2. in Yorkshire, near Cleveland.

BATTERSEA, anciently called **PATRICK'S EA**, or isle, a village in the county of Surry, seated on the Thames; over which there is a wooden bridge from it to Chelsea. It is 4 miles WSW. from London; and is noted for the seat of the family of St Johns, where the famous Bolingbroke was born, and died. On the site of it now stands a distillery, and a curious horizontal air-mill, to be seen at a great distance. The church was rebuilt about 17 years ago, and is a beautiful structure, but has a mean copper spire. Sir Walter St John founded

a free school in the village.

BATTIN CASTLE, near Dartmore in Devonshire.

BATTLE-BRIDGE, 3 English villages, viz. 1. in Essex, SE. of Chelmsford; 2. in Middlesex near London, on the road to Pancras; and, 3. in Yorkshire.

BATTLE-EDGE, a village in Oxfordshire, near Burtord.

BATTLEFIELD, a town in Shropshire, 5 miles NE. of Shrewsbury, between the roads to Chester and Holywell; where Henry IV. defeated the rebels under Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur. It contains about 400 houses, and 1400 inhabitants, and is governed by a constable. It has a large church, and one long paved street: and a fair is held in it on 2d August.

BATTLEHAM, a village in Surry, between Clapham and Footing.

BATTLE-LAW, a place in the parish of Balmerino, in Fifeshire, where the Scots obtained a second victory over the Danes after the battle of Luncarty, and forced them to fly to their ships, then lying in the mouth of the Tay.

BATTLE RIVER, in N. S. Wales, runs NE. into Saskawen.

BATTLESTON, a village in Bedfordshire, NW. of Hockley-in-the-Hole, and 12 miles SW. of Bedford.

BATTRIS, a village near Settle, Yorkshire.

BAVARIA, an ancient kingdom of Germany, which extended from the mountains of Franconia to the frontiers of Hungary and the Adriatic Gulf. It comprehended Tirol, Carinthia, Carniola, Stiria, Austria, and other states, which are now fallen to different princes.

BAVARIA, a late circle and electorate of Germany, bounded on the W. by Sussia, on the NW. by Franconia, on the NE. by Bohemia, and on the E. and S. by Austria. It contained Bavaria Proper, the Upper Palatinate, the bishoprics of Freisingen and Passau; the duchy of Neuburg, and the archbishopric of Saltzburg, with 55 cities, 94 towns, 720 castle, 4700 villages, 8 great abbeys, and 75 cloisters or monasteries, besides those of the mendicants; comprehending in all a superficial area of 16,176 square miles, a population of 1,934,000, and a revenue of 1,666,000*l*. Among the numerous revolutions which the power of France has brought about on the Continent, this electorate has assumed its ancient regal honours, and been acknowledged

ledge an independent kingdom in the treaty of peace concluded at Presbourg between Austria and France. The policy of France in this measure has been directed more by attention to its own advantage than that of the house of Bavaria; the dangerous power of Austria has been reduced, and an useful ally established on that important side of the French territories. But little less than nominal is the power of the Sovereign of Bavaria; he is indeed acknowledged by Napoleon to be nothing more than one of the "federative princes of the Gallic dynasty;" his kingdom is infested with his troops, his revenue officers, and in fact in every department the influence of the head of the "Imperial family," is predominant. By the accession which Bavaria has received to support this regal dignity, its territory has been nearly doubled, and this chiefly at the expense of the circle of Austria. The whole of the German and Italian Tyrol, the bishopric of Anspach, with several other large bishoprics and lordships in Germany, have been incorporated into the Sovereignty. All claims to fiefs and manorial rights throughout the kingdom, the emperor has resigned. It was formerly divided into the four great bailiwages of *Munich, Landslut, Straubing, and Burkhansen*. The inhabitants are strong and laborious, and exercise themselves in shooting with rifle muskets at a mark, to render themselves expert against an enemy.

BAVARIA, PROPER, a late duchy of Germany in the above circle, about 125 miles long from E. to W., and 87 broad from N. to S. It was bounded on the N. by Bohemia, and the Upper Palatinate; on the E. by Austria, the archbishopric of Salzburg, and bishopric of Passau; on the S. by that of Brixen and Tirol, and on the W. by the Leech. The air is wholesome. The upper part of the duchy is mountainous, woody, and full of swamps, fitter for pasture than tillage; the lower is level, and fruitful in corn and vines; but the principal dependence of the inhabitants is on their iron and lead mines, and well grown forests. They manufacture silk stuffs, velvets, tapestry, coarse cloth, and woollen stuffs, which afford, with the other produce, a source of considerable trade. The inhabitants are nevertheless very poor. The Danube is the principal river.

BAVARIA, UPPER, PALATINATE OF,

a late duchy of Germany, in the above circle, sometimes called **NORDBAY**, from its situation in the N. part of the circle of Bavaria; and sometimes the Upper Palatinate, to distinguish it from the Palatinate of the Rhine, often called the Lower Palatinate. It is only the principalities of Newburgh and Saltzbach, not the whole of this duchy, as some Gazetteers state, which belongs to the Elector Palatine. It is a rocky and mountainous country, yet some of its valleys produce excellent corn and vines. It is enriched by valuable silver, copper, and iron mines. The capital is Amberg.

BAVAY, a little town of France, in the dep. of the North, (late province of Hainault,) to which the French retired after the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709. It was taken by the Austrians in 1762, but recovered the same year. It is 9 m. SW. of Malplaquet, and 12 SW. of Mons. Lon. 3. 52. E. Lat. 50. 16. N.

BAUBON, a town in Cochin China. It is regularly divided into wards, and at the end of each street are raised gates to mark their respective limits. It lies in Lon. 109. 45. E. Lat. 15. 18. N.

BAUDS, anciently an extensive moor of Banfishore, in the parish of Rathven; now a plantation belonging to the Earl of Findlater; memorable as the scene of a bloody battle between the Scots and Danes; wherein the former obtained a complete victory, but with the loss of their king, Indulfus, A. D. 967, according to Buchanan, but 961, according to Abercromby. There are still a vast number of the cairns or burying places of the slain in it; and one of them, said to be the grave of Indulfus, bears the name of **KING'S CAIRN**.

BAVELAW-BURN, a rivulet of Scotland, in the county of Mid-Lothian, and parish of Currie, which joins the Lenth at the village of Balerno.

BAVELEIGH, a village in Devonshire, near Worlington.

BAVERWIT, a town of Germany in Silesia. Lon. 35. 46. E. Lat. 50. 7. N.

BAUGE, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Coesnon, 18 m. NE. of Angers.

BAVINGTON, MAGNA and PARVA, two villages in Northumberland between Swinburn Castle and Kirk-barle.

BAULEM'S KILL, a western water of Hudson river, 8½ miles below Albany.

BAULTERLIE, a village in Staffordshire, 5 miles from Newcastle.

BAUME, ST., a mountain of France, between

between Marsilles and Toulon, where Mary Magdalen is said to have died, and on that account much frequented in the days of French superstition.

BAUME-LES-NOÏES, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, seated on the river Doux. Lon. 6. 20. E. Lat. 47. 24. N. Five miles from this town is a remarkable cavern, whose entrance is 20 paces wide; and, after descending 300 paces, the entrance is seen to a grotto, 35 paces deep, 60 wide, and covered with a kind of vaulted roof, from which water continually drops. It is also intersected by a small brook, said to be frozen in summer, but not in winter; and at the bottom are stones resembling candied citron-peel. When the peasants perceive a mist rising out of this cave, they judge that it will rain the next day. It lies 15 miles NE. of Besançon.

BAUMEN, a cave of Lower Saxony in Germany, about a mile from Wermigerode, and 18 from Goslar. The entrance is through a rock; and so narrow that not above one person can pass at a time. The peasants have made several paths through it, in searching for the bones of animals, which they sell for unicorn's horns. Some think this cave reaches as far as Goslar; but this has never been ascertained; the skeletons of men have been found in it, supposed to have lost themselves in this attempt.

BAUNBOY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, 69 miles from Dublin.

BAUNTON, two villages of England, viz. 1. on the coast, 4 miles S. of Bridport; and, 2. in Gloucestershire, on the Churn, one mile from Cirencester.

BAVO, a town of Naples, in the territory of Bari.

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 situated on the Musa, 17 miles W. of Mittau. Lon. 24. 44. E. Lat. 56. 30. N.

BAUTRY, or **BAWTRY**, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and partly in Nottinghamshire, on the road from London to York. It has long been noted for millstones and grindstones found in the bed of the river Idle, on which it is seated, 8 miles above its fall into the Trent. It has markets on Wed. and Sat., and fairs 4 days in Whitsun-Week, Old Martinmas, and 23d Nov. It is 8

miles S. by E. from Doncaster, and 150 N. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. Lat. 53. 27. N.

BAUTZEN, or **BUDISSEN**, a considerable town of Germany, and capital of Upper Lusatia, subject to the Elector of Saxony, with a strong citadel, and some trade. Protestants and Papists have equally the free exercise of their religion. It stands on the river Spree, 30 miles E. by N. of Dresden. Lon. 14. 42. E. Lat. 51. 10. N.

BAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 10 miles E. by N. of Arles. It is seated on a rock, at the top of which is a strong castle. Lon. 4. 57. E. Lat. 4. 43. N.

BAWBURGH, a town of England, 4 miles from Norwich.

BAWDER, a river of Durham, which runs into the Tees by Cudderston.

BAWDRIE, a village, W. of the Parret, below Bridgewater.

BAWDSEY, a town near Harwich, Suffolk.

BAWDSWELL, a village in Norfolkshire, W. of Repeham.

BAWNE, a village in Yorkshire, 6 miles from Pontefract.

BAWSEY, a village in Norfolkshire, 2 miles E. of Lynn-Regis.

BAWTHORP, a village in Lancashire, NE. of Townley.

BAWTON, a village in Gloucestershire, N. of Cirencester.

BAXFIELD, a place near Chelmsford Essex.

BAXOS DE BABUCA. See **ALROJOS**.

BAXTERLEY, a village in Warwickshire, 4 miles W. of Atherston.

BAYDON, a town of Wiltshire, N. of Auburn.

BAYA, or **BAJA**, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 32 m. N. of Esseck. Lon. 19. 59. E. Lat. 46. 12. N.

BAYA, a sea port of Guinea, 60 miles ESE. of Acra. Lon. 1. 50. E. Lat. 46. 12. N.

BAYAGUANA, a town of St Domingo. Lon. 68. 48. W. Lat. 18. 35. N.

BAYAMO, a town in the E. part of Cuba, on the river Estero, which forms a bay on the coast 20 miles below the town. It gives name to a channel between the small islands and rocks called Jardin de la Reyna on the NW. and the shoals and rocks which line the coast on the SE; situated 80 miles WSW. of St Jago. Lon. 77. 20. W. Lat. 20. 35. N.

BAYESDALE, a village of Yorkshire, F f shire,

shire, 8 miles SE. of Stokesly.

BAYEUX, a considerable town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy. It was formerly the capital of Bessin, and had a bishop's see. The cathedral church is accounted the finest in that province; and its front and three high steeples are said to be the best in France. It is situated on the river Aure, 4 miles from the English Channel. Lon. O. 43. W. Lat. 49. 16. N.

BAYFIELD, a town of Norfolk, N. of Holt.

BAYFORD, a village 3 miles from Hertford, and 18 from London.

BAYHALL, two villages in Kent; viz. 1. near Pemburg; and, 2. near Tunbridge.

BAYHAM, a village in Sussex, near Tunbridge Wells.

BAYLDON, a village in Yorkshire, 6 miles SW. of Otley.

BAYLES, a town in Berkshire, 3 miles from Windsor.

BAYLEY-PARK, a village in Sussex.

BAYLIES-COURT, a village in Sussex, on the coast between Middleton and the mouth of the Ayr

BAYNARD, a town in Surry.

BAYNET, a town and bay on the S. side of St Domingo 24 miles W. of Jackmel. Lat. 18. 17. N.

BAYNTON, 3 English villages; viz. 1. in Northamptonshire, 3 miles from Stamford, and 6 from Peterborough; 2. in Wiltshire, 5 miles NE. of Westbury; and 3. in Yorkshire, 8 miles SW. of Fordlingham.

BAYON, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Moselle, 12 miles S. of Nanci. Lon. 6. 22. E. Lat. 49. 33. N.

BAYON, or **BAYONA**, a town of Galicia, in Spain, seated on a small gulf of the Atlantic ocean, about 12 miles from Tuy. It has a very commodious harbour, and the country around it is fertile. Lon. 9. 30. W. Lat. 43. 3. N.

BAYONNE, a small, but rich, populous, and commercial city of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees. Two rivers, the Nive and the Adour, unite their streams in the middle of the city, and proceed to the sea at the distance of a mile. The first, which is deeper, and more rapid than the latter, divides the town into two unequal parts, the smallest of which is called the *Bourg-neuf*, or new town. The whole city is divided into three parts. The great

town is on this side the Nive; the little town is between the Nive and the Adour, and the suburb of Saint Esprit is beyond this last river. Both the former are surrounded with an old wall, and a dry ditch; and there is a small castle in each. That of Great Bayonne is flanked with 4 round towers, and is the place where the governor resides. The new castle is flanked with 4 towers, in the form of bastions, with a great horn-work, and a half-moon; all which are encompassed with a ditch and a covered way. There is a communication by a bridge between the city and the suburbs, which are well fortified, as well as between the old and new towns by two bridges over the Nive. The citadel is seated beyond the Adour, on the side of the suburbs. It is one of the strongest in France, and was mostly constructed by Vauban. The ancient cathedral is remarkable for the height of the nef, and the delicacy of the pillars which support it. A bank of sand, at the mouth of the Adour, renders the entrance of the harbour difficult; but vessels, when entered, find it safe. By the Nive ships come up into the middle of the city, which, from its vicinity to Spain, has a considerable trade, particularly in wines. Bayonne is famous for its hams and chocolate. The military weapon, the *bayonet*, bears the name of this city, in which it was invented, as the pistol, for the same reason, is so called from Pistola, a town in Tuscany. It lies 25 miles SW. of Dax, 85 S. of Bourdeaux, and 425 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 20. W. Lat. 43. 20. N.

BAYREUTH. See **BAREITH**.

BAYION, two English villages; 1. in Sussex, near Wulpit; and, 2. in Worcestershire, 9 miles SW. of Bewdley.

BAZA, a town of Granada in Spain, anciently called Basti. See **BACA**.

BAZADOIS, a ci-devant territory of Guicenne in France, which formed a part of Lower Gascony. It is a barren, heathy country. Its capital was,

BAZAS, a town of France, now in the department of Gironde, built on a rock, 30 miles S. of Bourdeaux. Lon. O. 2. W. Lat. 44. 22. N.

BAZIEGES, a town of France, in the ci-devant province of Languedoc.

BAZOCHE, a town of France, in the department of Orne, and ci-devant territory of Perche.

BAZZANO, a mountain of Naples.
BEA-BRIDGE, a village in Shropshire,

shire, 4 miles E. of Bridgenorth.

BEACH, two English villages; viz. 1. in Kent, near Hartlip; and, 2. in Wiltshire, near Ambresbury.

BEACHAMPTON, a village in Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse, 3 miles SW. of Stoney-Stratford.

BEACHAMS, a village in Hertfordshire, 2 miles N. of Buntingford.

BEACHES, a town of Hertfordshire, on the borders of Essex.

BEACH-LAND, a town 5 miles from Cambridge.

BEACHLEY, two villages; viz. 1. in Buckinghamshire, near Fenny-Stratford; 2. in Monmouthshire, near Chepstow.

BEACH-WATER is situated 5 miles from Cambridge.

BEACH-WOOD, in Hertfordshire, in the parish of Flamstead.

BEACHWORTH, East, a village in the county of Surry, between Darking and Ryegate.

BEACHWORTH, West, a village in Surry, on the other side of the river, opposite to East Beachworth.

BEACHY-HEAD, a promontory on the S. coast of England, between Hastings and Shoreham. Lon. 0. 19. E. Lat. 50. 54. N.

BEACON-HILL, a high rock in the parish of Muthill, in Perthshire, from whence a fire in the night might be seen at the distance of 50 miles E., and which seems to have been so called as a place of signal. It is within two miles of Strageath, and may be seen from Camp's Castle, and from almost every part of a Roman road which runs from Strageath for several miles eastward, in a straight line, to the parks of Gask, where there are still the remains of a Roman station. It is also called *Eagle's Craig*.

BEACON-HILL; 1. a hill in Essex, on the S. side of the mouth of the port of Harwich, with a large high light-house on it; 2. another in Wiltshire, between Marlborough and Sandy-Lane.

BEACONSFIELD, a town of Buckinghamshire, seated on a hill in the road between London and Oxford, 8 miles from Marlow and Uxbridge, and 25 W. NW. of London. It consists of four streets, which assume the form of a cross. In the church, which is a neat edifice, there are several monuments, one in particular to the memory of Edmund Burke. It has a market on Thursday, and two fairs, Feb. 13. and Holy Thursday. Lon. 0. 25. W. Lat. 51.

36. N.

BEADLE-END, a town near Chelmsford, Essex.

BEADLOW, a village near Wrest, Bedfordshire.

BEAFORME, a village near Gosfield, Essex.

BEAKESBORN, a village in Kent, 4 miles SE. of Canterbury.

BEAKICH, or **BEAKACH**, a hill of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland.

BEAL, a village of Ireland, in Kerry.

BEALE, a river of England, which runs through part of the counties of Sussex and Kent, and falls into the Medway, near Twyford Bridge.

BEALING MAGNA, } two villages N.
BEALING PARVA, } W. and SW.
of Woodbridge, in Suffolk.

BEALSBURG, a village of Nelson county in the state of Kentucky, on the E. bank of the Rolling-fork, containing above 20 houses, and a tobacco-warehouse, 15 miles WSW. of Bairdstown; 50 SW. of Frankfort; and 890 from Philadelphia. Lon. 35. 50. W. Lat. 37. 42. N.

BEALT, **BEALTH**, or **BUILTH**, a town of Brecknockshire, in South Wales, pleasantly seated on the river Wye, consisting of about 100 houses, whose inhabitants have a trade in stockings. It has markets on Mond. and Sat. and fairs, June 27, Oct. 2, and Dec. 6. It is 92 miles from Chester, 16 N. of Brecknock, and 171 from London. Lon. 4. 10. W. Lat. 52. 4. N.

BEAMHURST, a village in Staffordshire, 4 miles NE. of Uttoxeter.

BEAMINSTER, an ancient town of Dorsetshire in England, seated on the river Bert. It has a chapel, freeschool, and alms-house, a commodious work-house, and a modern built market-house. The former, which is a chapel of ease to Netherbury, is a very stately building, with a tower nearly 100 feet high. The number of houses is about 337, many of which are good modern buildings. The inhabitants, in number above 2100, carry on a considerable trade in woollen cloth, sail cloth, iron, tin, and copper goods. They have a market on Thursday, with a fair Sept. 19; and of late years two public sales on April 4, and Oct. 19, for cattle, cheese, &c. Beaminster lies 15 miles WNW. of Dorchester, and 138 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. Lat. 52. 45. N.

BEAMISH, a village in the county of Durham, near Chester-in-the-Street.

BEAMOND, three villages; 1. in Cumberland, near Carlisle; 2. in Hampshire, between Fareham and Portsmouth; and, 3. in Lyfield Forest, Rutlandshire.

BEAMOND-CUM-MOGE, a village in Essex, near Colchester.

BEAMOND-END, a village NE. of St Alban's.

BEAMOND-HILL, in Durham, N. of Darlington.

BEANE, a river in Hertfordshire, which falls into the sea near Hoddsdon.

BEANESS, an anchoring ground, on the S. of the Isle of Sanday.

BEAR, the name of two villages in Devonshire, viz. 1. a little S. of Bradnich; and, 2. four miles from Plymouth.

BEARACH, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone.

BEARASTON, a poor town of Devonshire, which, however, is a borough by prescription, and sent 2 members to parliament, since the 27th of Queen Elizabeth. It is situated on the Tave, three miles from Tavistock, 10 north of Plymouth, and 212 from London.

BEAR-CREEK, a head water of the Jennessee in South Carolina.

BEAR-HALL, a village of Staffordshire, near Cheadle.

BEAR-HOUSE, the name of two English villages, viz. 1. in Hampshire, 5 miles N. of Fareham; and, 2. in Yorkshire 4 miles N. of Hall.

BEAR LAKE, one of the sources of the Mississippi river, N. America. Lat. 48. 15. N.

BEAR-LAKE, BLACK, in New S. Wales. Lon. 107. 30. W. Lat. 53. 30. N.

BEAR-LAKE, GREAT, in the NW. part of N. America, near the Arctic Circle.

BEAR-LAKE, WHITE, situated due W. of Bear-Lake, another source of the Mississippi. Lon. 98. 20. W. Lat. 48. 15. N.

BEARLE, a village of Northumberland, in Tyndale.

BEARLEY, the name of two English villages, viz. 1. in Herefordshire, 3 m. NE. of Webley; and, 2. in Warwickshire, 4 miles N. of Stratford upon Avon.

BEARN, a ci-devant prov. of France, bounded on the E. by Bigorres; on the W. by Soule and part of Navarre; and on the N. by Gascony and Armagnac. It now forms, with Basques, the department of the Lower Pyrenees; and lies at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains; being about 16 leagues in length, and 12 in breadth.

BEAR-PARK, two miles NW. of Durham.

BEARSTON, a town in Shropshire, near Staffordshire.

BEARTON, a village in Buckinghamshire, NE. of Aylesbury.

BEAR TOWN, a town of Maryland, in Carolina county.

BEARWICK, a village in Hampshire, NW. of Winchester.

BEAT, ST, a town of France in the department of Gers, and ci-devant county of Comminges, at the confluence of the Garonne and the Pique; between two mountains. All the houses are built with marble. Lon. 1. 6. W. Lat. 42. 50. N.

BEAUCAIRE, a town of France, in the department of Gard, and ci-devant province of Languedoc, on the Rhone, opposite to Tarascon, with which it had a communication by a bridge of boats. The much famed fair of the Magdalene, July 22, is held in the town and an adjacent valley. Beaucaire is 10 miles E. of Nismes. Lon. 4. 39. E. Lat. 43. 50. N.

BEAUCF, a ci-devant province of France, between the Isle of France, Biscuits, and Orleansois. It is so fertile in wheat, that it is called the granary of Paris. It now forms the department of Eure and Loire.

BEAUCHAMP COURT, a village in Warwickshire, N. of Aulcester.

BEAUCHAMP-OTON, **BEAUCHAMP**, **ST PETER**, and **BEAUCHAMP, WALTER**, 3 villages near Clare, and each other, in the county of Essex.

BEAUCHIEF, an abbey in Derbyshire, near Dronfield.

BEAUCHIN, a village in Dorsetsh.

BEAUDESERT, two small towns in England, viz. 1. in Staffordshire, 5 m. from Litchfield; and, 2. in Warwickshire, NE. of Henley, called also *Beldesert*, from its pleasant situation. In the reign of King Stephen, it had a charter for a market on Sunday, which was changed for another on Monday. It has a fair September 1.

BEAUFORD, or **FAIRFORD**, a village in Devonsh. 3 m. SE. of Torrington.

BEAUFORT, a county of the United States of America, in the district of Newbern, North Carolina, containing 3830 free persons, and 1632 slaves. It is bounded on the N. by Tyrrol; on the E. by the Ayde; on the S. by Craven; and, on the W. by Glasgow. The chief town is Washington.

BEAUFORT, a maritime district of South Carolina, bounded on the NE. by Cambahee river, which divides it from Charlestown district; on the NW. by Orangeburg; on the SE. by the ocean; and, on the SW. by Savannah river, which separates it from the state of Georgia. It is 69 miles in length, and 37 in breadth; and is divided into four counties, viz. Shrewsbury, Greenville, Lincoln, and Hilton. These were organized by an act of the legislature, which was passed since the revolution, and county courts established in each county. But this mode of administering justice not corresponding with the wishes of the citizens, they petitioned for, and obtained, a repeal of the law. County-courts are no longer held in the maritime districts. The number of free persons is 4517, and of slaves 14,236. The northern parts of this district abound with extensive forests of cypress. The lands in general are well calculated for raising rice, indigo, &c. The chief towns are Beaufort and Coosewatches.

BEAUFORT, a post-town of South Carolina, situated in the above district, on Port Royal island, at the head of a harbour of that name. It contains an episcopal church, and an academy. Here, and on St Hellena island, are several charitable societies, which have been incorporated with funds to a considerable amount; they are designed principally for the education of poor children. The harbour, which is on the S. side of the town, which is the largest, safest, and most convenient in the state, with $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water at the town. The direction to enter the harbour is, when in 7 fathoms water, bring Hilton head NW. by N., on the ebb steer NW., on the flood NW. by N. The courts of law were formerly held here, but are now removed to Coosewatches. It is 74 miles SW. of Charlestown, and 892 from Philadelphia. Lon. 5. 23. W. Lat. 32. 25. N.

BEAUFORT, a maritime town, and the capital of Carteret county, North Carolina. It is situated on the NE. side of Core sound, and has a court-house, and jail. A county court is held here the third Monday in Feb. May, Aug. and Nov. It is 55 miles S. by E. of Newbern, and about 27 from Cape Lookout. Lon. 2. 3. W. Lat. 34. 17. N.

BEAUFORT, a strong town of France, in the dep. of Mount Blanc, the ci-devant duchy of Savoy, seated on the Oron.

Lon. 6. 28. E. Lat. 45. 50. N.

BEAUFORT, a strong town of France, in the department of Main and Loire, and late province of Anjou, with a castle, near the river Authion. It contains two parishes, and formerly had a convent of Recolets. Lon. 0. 9. W. Lat. 47. 26. N. Beaufort gives title of Duke in England to the noble family of Somerset, who are lineally descended from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, whose duchess resided in this town, and here gave birth to John of Beaufort.

BEAUFORT, a village of France, in the former province of Champagne.

BEAUFORT, the name of, 1. a late archiepiscopal barony; and, 2. an imperial town of France, both in Dauphiny.

BEAUFRONT, a small town of Northumberland, seated on the Tyne.

BEAUGENCY, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, famous for its wines, seated on the Loire. Lon. 1. 46. E. Lat. 47. 48. N.

BLAUJEU, a town of France, in the dept. of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonnais. It is seated on the Ardieres, at the foot of a mountain 8 m. W. of Saone, and 30 E. of Chamberry.

BEAUJALOIS, a ci-devant district of France, bounded on the S. by Lyonnais Proper; on the W. by Forez; on the N. by Burgundy; and on E. by the principality of Dombes. It was 25 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Ville-Franche the capital.

BEAULIEU, a village of Hampshire, 4 miles SW. of Southampton. It has fairs on 15 April and 4th Sept.

BEAULIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, situated on the Indre, opposite Loches.

BEAULY, a district in Hampshire.

BEAULY, or **BEVLY**, a river of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, formed by the junction of the rivulets *Ferrar*, *Canich*, and *Glass*, near Erklack Castle; from whence, between bold and rocky banks, covered with natural wood, it pursues an easterly course, in which it forms the falls of Kilmorack and other beautiful cascades, and dividing at one place, surrounds the beautiful island of Agaish, on which is erected several saw-mills; and some miles below, falls into the frith of Beauly, at the NW. point of the parish of Urray. The river abounds with excellent salmon and several kinds of trouts; and it is reckoned one of the best in Scotland for angling. The frith, or mouth of the river, is 6 miles in length, and 2

in breadth. It is navigable, at high water, by ships of 50 tons burden, as high up as the village.

BEAULY, or **BEULY**, a village of Invernes-shire, seated on the Beauly, 12 miles W. of Inverness, from whence considerable quantities of salmon are sent to London, &c.

BEAUMARIS, or **BEAUMARSH**, the county town of Anglesey, in North Wales, seated on a bay, which affords good anchorage, and is frequently a refuge for ships in storms; having 7 fathoms water at the lowest ebb. The town is neat and well built, and one street is very handsome. The townhall, lately rebuilt by Lord Bulkeley, is an elegant and commodious edifice, and has excellent shambles, under it, with iron gates and railing, and a secure prison. Edward I. after founding the walls of Caernarvon and Conway, discovered that it was necessary to put another curb on the Welsh. He therefore built a fortress here in 1295; and fixed on a marshy spot near the chapel of St Meugan, such as gave him an opportunity of forming a great foss round the castle, and of filling it with water from the sea. He also cut a canal, to permit vessels to discharge their lading beneath the walls. The marsh was in early times of far greater extent than at present. Edward I. when he built the town, surrounded it with walls, made it a corporation, and endowed it with great privileges, and lands to a considerable value. He removed the ancient freeholders, by exchange of property, into other countries. Beaumaris sends one member to parliament. Its first representative was Maurice Gryffydd, who sat in the 7th year of Edward VI. The trade of this town was once very extensive, but it has declined greatly since Liverpool became so great a mart. The coasting business is still, however, considerable, from the great copper works at Amlwch, &c. It has markets on Wed. and Sat. and fairs on Feb. 13, Ascension day, Sept. 10, and Dec. 19. The ferry lies near the town, and is passable at low water. It was granted by charter to the corporation in the 4th of Queen Elizabeth. There is an order from Edward II. to Robert Power, chamberlain of North Wales, to inspect the state of the boat, which was then out of repair; and in case it was feasible, to cause it to be made fit for use at the expense of the bailiwick: but if the boat proved past repair, a new

one was to be built, and the expense allowed by the king. It appears, that the people of Beaumaris payed annually for the privilege of a ferry 30s. into the exchequer; but by this order it seems that the king was to find the boat. After passing the channel, the distance over the sands to Aber in Caernarvonshire, is 4 miles. The sands are called *Trueth Tclavan*, and *Wylafuen*, or the *place of weeping*, from the shrieks and lamentations of the inhabitants when it was overwhelmed by the sea, in the days of Helig ap Clunog. The church is dependant on Llandegvan, which is the gift of Lord Bulkeley. The former is called *chapel of the blessed virgin*; yet in ancient writings one aisle is called *St Mary's Chapel*, and another that of *St Nicholas*. Beaumaris is 59 miles W. by N. of Chester, and 241 NW. of London. Lon. 4. 15. W. Lat. 53. 15. N.

BEAUMINSTER. See **BEAMINSTER**.

BEAUMONT, a town of France, in the department of the North, and ci-devant French Hainault; 12 miles S. of Charleroy. It was taken in 1691 by the English, who blew up the castle. It is situated between the rivers Maese and Sambre, 10 miles E. of Maubeuge. Lon. 4. 19. E. Lat. 50. 12. N.

BEAUMONT, stiled formerly **BFAUMONT LE VICOMTE**, a town of France, in the dept. of Sarthe, and late province of Maine. Lon. 0. 10. E. Lat. 18. 42. N.

BEAUMONT LE ROGER, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, 22 miles SW. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 56. E. Lat. 49. 2. N.

BEAUMONT SUR OISE, a town of France, in the dept. of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the declivity of a hill, with a bridge over the Oise, 20 miles N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 26. E. Lat. 49. 9. N.

BEAUMONT DE LOMAGNE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 5 miles from the mouth of that river, and 12 SE. of Lectoure.

BEAUNE, a handsome town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its excellent wines. Its church, before the revolution, was reckoned the finest in France; and the great altar was adorned with a table enriched with jewels. The organs belonging to it were very magnificent, and were placed on a piece of ingenious workmanship. Lon. 4. 50. E. Lat. 47. 2. N.

BEAUPREAU, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire. Lon. 0. 50. W. Lat. 47. 20. N.

BEAUSALE, a village in Warwickshire, near Wedgenock-park.

BEAUVAIS, a city of France, in the department of Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. The cathedral church is dedicated to St Peter, and is much admired for its fine architecture. Before the Revolution, it had a great number of relics, and a library of curious books. There are several other churches, among which is one dedicated to St Stephen, remarkable for its curious windows. The town was ineffectually besieged by the English in 1449, and by the Duke of Burgundy with an army of 80,000 men. In this last siege the women signalized themselves under the conduct of Jeane Hachette, whose standard was long after preserved in the church of the Jacobins. The duke was obliged to raise the siege; and, in memory of the women's exploits, they used to walk first in a procession on the 10th of July, the anniversary of their deliverance. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in beautiful tapestry. Beauvais is situated on the river Thesin, 42 miles N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 15. E. Lat. 49. 26. N.

BEAUVAIS, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and ci-devant province of Languedoc, on the river Tescou. Lon. 1. 43. E. Lat. 44. 2. N.

BEAUVALE, a village in Nottinghamshire, near Griesley Castle.

BEAUVIN, a city of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and ci-devant province of Burgundy. Lon. 4. 50. E. Lat. 47. 5. N.

BEAUVOIR SUR MER, a maritime town of France, in the department of Vendee, and late province of Poitou; 25 miles SW. of Nantes. Lon. 1. 5. W. Lat. 46. 55. N.

BEAUVOISIS, a ci-devant territory of France, formerly part of Picardy, and afterwards of the Isle of France. **BEAUVAIS** was the capital.

BEAWBUST, a village in Sussex, near Poramber.

BEAWDLEY, a village in Worcestershire.

BEAWLEY, a town in Hampshire, near Southampton.

BEAWORTH, a village in Hampshire, 5 miles E. of Winchester.

BEBELINGUEN, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, seated on a lake from

which proceeds the river Worm; 10 miles NW. of Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 8. E. Lat. 48. 45. N.

BEBINGTON, **NETHER** and **UPPER**, two villages in Cheshire, in the middle-sand of the river Mersey.

BEC, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy. Lon. 0. 52. E. Lat. 49. 14. N.

BECAN, a territory of Asia, in the East Indies.

BECANER, or **BECANOR**, a town of India, in Asia, seated on the river Ganges, 180 miles E. of Delhi. Lon. 83. 5. E. Lat. 42. 40. N.

BECCA, a village near Otley, Yorkshire.

BECCLES, a large town of Suffolk, seated on the Waveney. It has an elegant church, with a detached tower in which are 10 fine toned bells, and two free schools, one of them with ten scholarships for Emanuel College, Cambridge. The town-hall is a handsome building, in which the quarter-sessions are held. Here is also a good theatre, occasionally used as an assembly room. There is a market on Saturday, and fairs Holy Thurs. June 29, and Oct. 3. It lies 12 miles SW. of Yarmouth, and 108 NE. of London. Lon. 1. 30. E. Lat. 52. 38. N.

BECHIFF, a village in Derbyshire, 4 miles NW. of Dronfield.

BECHIN, a circle of Bohemia, which abounds in salt mines and mineral waters.

BECHIN, the capital of the above circle, fortified by an ancient castle. It was taken and burnt by General Bequoi in 1619. It is seated on the river Lausnics, 57 miles S. by W. of Prague, Lon. 15. 12. E. Lat. 49. 14. N.

BECK, a town in Norfolkshire, near Sparham.

BECKBURY, a village in Shropshire, west of Snowden-pool.

BECKBY, a village in Lincolnshire, west of Lymberg.

BECKENHAM, a town of Kent, 2 miles NW. of Bromley, and 10 from London.

BECKENRIED, a town on the banks of the lake Lucern, in the canton of Underwald, in Switzerland, situated in Lon. 8. 25. E. Lat. 46. 41. N.

BECKENSALL, a village in Lancashire, near Eccleston.

BECKERMET, a village in Cumberland, near Brumfield.

BECKET, a small town in Berkshire, near Farringdon.

BCKET, a township of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, containing 751 citizens. 190 miles W. of Boston.

BECKFIELD, the name of two English villages, viz. 1. in Shropshire, near Chirburgh; 2. in Tynedale-ward, Northumberland.

BECKFORD, a village in Gloucestershire, near Dumbleton, 5 miles from Winchcomb.

BECKHAM, a town in Hampshire, east of Fording-bridge.

BECKHAM, EAST, a village in Norfolk, south of Cromer.

BECKHAM, WEST, a village in Norfolk, E. of Holt.

BECKAN, a river of North Wales, in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn.

BECKINGHAM, two English villages, viz. 1. in Lincolnshire, N. of Grantham; 2. in Nottinghamshire, near Gainsborough.

BECKINGTON, a village in Somersetshire, with a considerable woollen manufacture, 2 miles NE. of Frome-Selwood.

BECKLEY, 3 English villages, viz. 1. in Oxfordshire, between Woodstock and Thame; 2. in Shropshire, near Purslow; and, 3. in Sussex, 5 miles NW. of Rye.

BECKRING-HALL, a village in Lincolnshire, near E. and W. Barkworth.

BECKUM, a town of the bishopric of Munster in Germany, seated on the source of the river Verse. Lon. 8. 18. E. Lat. 51. 46. N.

BECSANGIL, the ancient BITHYNIA, a province of Natolia in Asia; bounded on the N. by the Black Sea; on the W. by the Sea of Marmora; on the S. by Natolia Proper; and on the E. by the province of Bolli. The principal town is Bursa.

RECTIVE BRIDGE, a village of Ireland, in the county of Meath, Leinster.

BEDAL, a river of Yorkshire, which runs into the Swale, below Morton.

BEDAL, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, situated upon the Roman causeway, called Leeming-lane, which leads from Richmond to Barnard-castle. Here is a charity-school for poor children; and the church living is said to be worth 500l. per annum. It has a market on Tuesday, and fairs on Easter-Tues. Whitsun-Tues. July 5 and 6, Oct. 10 and 11; and the last Mond. but one before Christmas. It is 6 miles from North Allerton, 8 from Richmond, and

222 from London. Lon. 31. 0. W. Lat. 51. 30. N.

BEDARIEUX, or **BEC D'ARIFUX**, a town of France, in the dept. of Ille-et-Vilaine, and ci-devant province of Languedoc, seated on the river Oibre. It has a manufacture of druggets, and other woollen stuffs. Lon. 3. 24. E. Lat. 43. 29. N.

BEDBORN, N. and S. two villages, in the county of Durham, near Darlington.

BEDBOROUGH, a town in Wiltshire, N. of Bishop's Cannings.

BEDCISTLER, a village in Dorsetshire, between Sturminster and Shaftsbury.

BEDDENHAM, a village in Norfolkshire, SW. of Bungay.

BEDDGEILERT, a town of North-Wales, 10 miles from Caernarvon, near the Snowdon mountains. It has fairs, August 18, and Sept. 23.

BEDDINGTON, a village in Surrey, between Carshalton and Croyden, adjoining which is Beddington-Park, where Queen Elisabeth is said to have resided. The parish church is an ancient Gothic building, with stalls in the aisle like a cathedral.

BEDEL, a small town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, seated on a little brook. Lon. 1. 30. W. Lat. 54. 30. N.

BEDEN, a city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in the Soubah of Doulatabad, about 80 miles NW. of Hyderabad. Lon. 78. 0. E. Lat. 17. 0. N.

BEDEN, or **BEDING**, a river of Sussex, which runs into the sea at New Shoreham, and contains good mullets, pikes, eels, &c.

BEDEN, or **BEDING**, a village in Sussex, seated near the river, 13 miles from Lowes.

BEDER, a strong town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. Lon. 95. 10. E. Lat. 16. 50. N.

BEDESTLOW, a village in Shropshire, near Wellington.

BEDE'S WELL, ST, a small rivulet rising from a spring well, in the parish of Kilbucho, in Peeblesshire.

BEDEVE, a village in Cornwall, NW. of Egloshale.

BEDFIELD, a village in the county of Suffolk, W. of Franglingham.

BEDFONT, EAST, and **BEDFONT, WEST**, two villages in Middlesex, between Hounslow and Staines.

BEDFORD, or **BEDFORDSHIRE**, a small inland county of England. When the Romans landed in Britain, A. A. C.

85, it was included in the district inhabited by the Catteuchlani, whose chief, Cassibelintus, headed the force of the whole island against Cæsar, and the year following was totally defeated. In 310 the emperor Constantine divided Britain into 5 Roman provinces, when this county was included in the third division, called Flavia Cæsariensis; in which state it continued 426 years, when the Romans quitted Britain. At the establishment of the kingdom of Mercia (one of the divisions of the Saxon Heptarchy,) it was considered as part of that kingdom; and so continued from 582 to 827, when, with the other petty kingdoms of the island, it became subject to the West Saxons, under Egbert, and the whole was named England. In 889, when Alfred was head of the sovereignty, and England was divided into counties, hundreds, and tythings, Bedfordshire first received its present name. It is situated in the Norfolk circuit, the province of Canterbury, and bishopric of Lincoln. Its form is oval, being about 73 miles in circumference, 33 long, and 16 broad; containing an area of about 323 square miles, or 260,000 square acres. It supplies 400 men to the national militia. It contains 124 parishes, 58 vicarages, and 10 market towns, viz. Bedford, Ampt-hill, Biggleswade, Dunstable, Leighton-Beau-desart, or Buzzard, Luton, Potton, Shefford, Tuddington, and Woburn, and 55 villages. The inhabitants, by a late computation, are 67,350, and it has 7294 houses that pay taxes. It is divided into 9 hundreds, sends 2 members to parliament, and pays seven parts of 513 of the land tax. Its principal river, the Ouse, is navigable to Bedford; and divides the county into two parts, of which that to the S. is the most considerable. The air is healthy; and the soil in general a deep clay. The N. side of the Ouse is fruitful and woody, but the S. side is less fertile; yet producing great quantities of wheat and barley, excellent in their kind; and wood for dyers. The soil yields plenty of fullers earth for the woollen manufactory. The chief manufactures of the county are thread, lace, and straw-wares. In this county there are many remains of Roman, Saxon, and Norman antiquities; and a few Roman stations, viz. Sandy, near Potton, (the Magiovinum of Antonius, by others supposed to be the ancient Salenz,) containing 30 acres, where many urns, coins, &c. have been dug up,

another at Madning-bowre, or Maiden-bower, one mile from Dunstable, containing about nine acres, which Camden supposes to have been a Roman station, from the coins of the emperors having been frequently dug up there, and calls it Magintum. Leighton Buzzard is supposed to have been a Roman camp; as also Arlesey, near Shefford; and a Roman amphitheatre may be traced near Bradford Magna. The Roman road, Ichnield-street, crosses this county, entering at Leighton-Buzzard, from whence it passes Dunstable, where it inclines northward over Wardon hills to Baldock in Hertfordshire. The Watling-street enters this county near Luton, from St Alban's, passes a little N. of Dunstable, where it crosses the Ichnield-street, and from thence to Stoney-Stratford, in Buckinghamshire. A Roman road also enters near Potton, passes on to Sandy, and from thence to Bedford, where it crosses the Ouse and proceeds to Newport Pagnell, in Buckinghamshire. The following antiquities in this county are worthy of notice: Bedford bridge and priory; Chicksand abbey, near Shefford; Dunstable priory, near Luton; Eaton Parkhouse, or Eaton Bray; Five Knolls, near Dunstable; Newnham priory, near Bedford, Northhill church, 3 miles from Biggleswade; Summeris Tower, near Luton; Wardon Abbey, near Shefford; Woburn Abbey, and Woodhill castle, or Oddhill castle, near Harewood.

BEDFORD, the county town of Bedfordshire, in England, pleasantly seated on both sides of the river Ouse, over which there is a stone bridge. It is an ancient town, and within the last 15 years very considerable improvements have been made in the general appearance of the place. Here are 5 parish churches, 5 meeting-houses of different denominations, a chapel for Moravians, a modern assize and session-house, a new prison, a new county gaol, and 20 new almshouses, erected by the trustees of the Harpur charity, which being now between 4000 and 5000l. exceeds the endowment of the free-school built here by Sir William Harpur, knight and lord-mayor of the city of London, and whose statue in white marble stands in a niche over the door of the school. A house of industry has likewise been recently opened for the poor of all the 5 parishes, where they are comfortably supported by the establishment of a flannel manufactory. Bedford sends two members

to parliament, and gives title of duke to the noble family of Russel. At this place the Britons were overthrown in a great battle, in 572, by Cuthwulf, the Saxon king; and here a strong castle was built in the time of the Normans, by Pagan de Beauchamp, the third baron of Bedford. It was reduced by King Stephen after a long siege; and was afterwards taken by King John from one Fulco de Brent, who, notwithstanding he had taken the castle before from the barons, and received possession of it from the king, had now rebelled against his sovereign liege. The town is a very ancient corporation, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, 12 aldermen, two chamberlains, a town-clerk, and three serjeants. It enjoys a good trade in corn by way of Lynn, and has fairs, first Tuesday in Lent, April 21, July 5, Aug. 21, Oct. 10, and Dec. 19. It is 50 miles from London. Lon. 0. 30. W. Lat. 52. 13. N.

BEDFORD-LEVEL, a tract of fens, consisting of 300,000 acres, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely; which, from the ruins of houses, large trees, &c. that have been found in several parts of them, appear to have been formerly dry land. After several expensive and unsuccessful attempts to drain these fens in the reigns of Henry VI. and Charles I. William, Duke of Bedford, in 1649, undertook, and completed it. In these fens there are decoys, where great quantities of wild fowls are taken. One near Ely, generally sends 3000 couple weekly to London, and is let for 500l. a-year. When the river Ouse is swelled by rains, especially in winter, it is usual in Cambridgeshire to say, *The Bailiff of Bedford is coming*; meaning, that it is going to lay their fens under water.

BEDFORD, a village of England, in Lancashire, near West Derby.

BEDFORD, a county of the United States of America, in Virginia; bounded on the N. by James river, which separates it from Amherst; E. by Campbell; W. by Botecourt; and, S. by Franklin county. It is 34 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. Chalk and gypsum are met with in this county. It is agreeably variegated with hills. The chief town is New London.

BEDFORD, a large mountainous county of Pennsylvania; bounded on the N. by Huntingdon; E. by the North Moun-

tain, which separates it from Franklin county; W. by the Allegany mountain, which divides it from Somerset; and S. by part of Washington and Alleghany counties, in the state of Maryland. It is 50 miles in breadth from N. to S., and 54 in length from E. to W.; and is divided into nine townships, viz. Bedford, Woodbury, Hopewell, Dublin, Providence, Belfast, Bethel, Colerain, Cumberland-valley, and Londonderry. The chief waters are, the Raystown branch of Juniatta, Wills, and Licking-creeks. The chief mountains are Wills, Evits, Warriors, Sideling-hill, Dunnings, and a few others of inferior magnitude. The valleys between some of these are extensive, rich, and in many parts well cultivated. Limestone and iron ore are found in many places.

BEDFORD, a post-town of Pennsylvania, and capital of the county, situated on the S. side of the Raystown branch of Juniatta river, between two small creeks. It is regularly laid out and contains a market-house, a jail, a court-house, and a register for the county records. The inhabitants are supplied with water from a spring at the distance of half a mile, which is conveyed by wooden pipes to a reservoir in the centre of the town. It was incorporated by an act of the Assembly, passed the winter session of 1795, and is governed similar to Chester. It is 10 miles W. of Philadelphia. Lon. 3. 16. W. Lat. 40. 0. N.

BEDFORD, the chief town of West Chester county, situated on a small stream that falls into Long Island sound. It is compactly built, and has a court-house, where a court of common pleas is held the 4th Monday in May, Sept. and Jan. and a court of general sessions the 4th Monday in May and Sept. It is 46 miles NNE. of New York. Lon. 74. 20. W. Lat. 41. 15. N.

BEDFORD, a township of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, containing about 1000 inhabitants. It lies on the W. bank of the Merrimack, 56 m. W. of Portsmouth.

BEDFORD, a township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, containing 523 inhabitants; 13 miles N. of Boston.

BEDFORD, a township of New York, on the W. end of Long Island, 4 miles NW. from Jamaica Bay, and 6 E. from the city of New York.

BEDFORD, a village of Georgia, near the Savannah, 4 miles above Augusta.

BEDFORD,

BEDFORD NEW, a flourishing town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, containing about 4000 inhabitants; 58 miles S. of Boston. Lon. 70.52. W. Lat. 40. 41. N.

BEDGBURY, a village in Kent, two miles SW. of Canterbury.

BEDHAMPTON, a village in Hampshire, three miles NW. of Havant.

BEDICK, SOUTH, a village in the county of Durham, on the S. bank of the Wear.

BEDICK, WEST, a village of England in Durham, in the parish of Washington, on the N. side of the Wear.

BEDINGFIELD, a village near Eye, Suffolk.

BEDINGHAM, a town in the county of Sussex, 3 miles SE. of Lewes. It has a fair July 21.

BEDINGSTREET, a village in Sussex, 4 miles E. of Bramber.

BEDISTON, a town in Devonshire, SW. of Oakhampton.

BEDIZZOLE, a town of Italy, in the late Venetian territory of Verona, now in the department of Benaco. It contains 3000 citizens.

BEDLAY, a village of Lanarkshire, in the parish of Cadder.

BEDLEYHAY, a village in Cambridgeshire 5 miles SE. of Ely.

BEDLINGTON, two villages of Northumberland, viz. 1. 5 miles SE. of Morpeth; and, 2. near Tweedmouth.

BEDMINSTER, a village in Somersetshire, SW. of Bristol.

BEDMINSTER, a township of New Jersey in Somerset county, containing 1197 inhabitants, including 169 slaves.

BEDMONT, a small town of Hertfordshire, N. of Langley Abbey.

BEDNAL-GREEN, one of the hamlets of Stepney, in Middlesex, containing upwards of 3000 houses, and 25,000 people.

BEDNALL, 2 English villages, viz. 1. in Northumberland, near Shields; and, 2. five miles from Stafford.

BEDNORE, or **BEADANORE**, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the Mysore, 452 miles SE. of Bombay, and 187 NW. of Seringapatam. It was taken by the British in 1783, and retaken soon after by Tippoo Sultan; but on his defeat and death in 1799, the town and part of its suburbs, became subject to the British. Lon. 75. 30. E. Lat. 14. 0. N.

BEDOUINS, a tribe of wandering Arabs that are dispersed all over Arabia,

and the N. of Africa, who live in tents, and employ themselves in grazing cattle, and are governed by their own chiefs, in the same manner as the patriarchs of old.

BEDRULE, a parish of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, 4 miles long from N. to S. and about 2½ broad from E. to W.; consisting of nearly an equal quantity of arable, pasturage, and moor land. It is intersected by the great road between Berwick and Carlisle, as well as by the London road. The soil, surface, and climate are various, the parish being partly hilly and partly flat. There is abundance of free-stone and marle, and also appearances of coal mines. The soil is uncommonly fertile, and is much improved by the use of marle and lime, though the latter is brought from a considerable distance. Population in 1801, 260.

BEDRULE, a village in the above parish, situated on the river Rule. The names of these, and some other adjacent places, are supposed to be derived from St Rule, or St Regulus.

BEDSER, a town in the Danish Island of Sansø. Lon. 10. 15. E. Lat. 55. 57. N.

BEDSTEN, a village in Shropshire, between Hopeton Castle and Herefordsh.

BEDWELTY, a small town of England, in Monmouthshire, on the borders of Glamorganshire.

BEDWES, a village in Monmouthsh.

BEDWID, a village in the county of Cornwall, 6 miles NE. of Camelford.

BEDWIN, GREAT, a town of England, in the eastern part of Wiltshire, on the borders of Berkshire. It is an ancient borough by prescription, and sends two members to parliament. The church is a spacious edifice, in the form of a cross, with a high tower, and a peal of 6 bells. It has two fairs, April 23, and July 26; and it had formerly a weekly market on Tuesday, which has been discontinued for several years.

BEDWIN, LITTLE, a village in Wiltshire, 3 miles N. of Great Bedwin, and 72 from London.

BEDWORTH, a town in Warwickshire, 3 miles S. of Nun Eaton.

BEE-BURN, a rivulet in the parish of Coldingham, in Berwickshire.

BEECH-FORK, a river of the United States, in Kentucky, and one of the three principal sources of the river Salt, which rise in three different parts of Mercer county; and, winding westward,

ward, unite, and form that large navigable river, about 15 miles from the Ohio.

BEECH-WOOD, a village in Hertfordshire, near St Albans.

BEEADING, a town in the county of Sussex, which has a fair on 21st July.

BEEF ISLAND, one of the smaller Virgin islands in the West Indies, between Dog Island on the W. and Tortola on the E. about 5 miles long and 1 broad. Lon. 63. 2. W. Lat. 18. 23. N.

BEEKINAU, a considerable township of New-York in Dutchess county, containing 3597 inhabitants, including 106 slaves, and 502 electors.

BEEMAH, a river of Hindoostan, in Decan, which rises in the mountain N. of Poonah, and is joined by a principal branch of the Kistna, near Edgher. It is esteemed one of the sacred rivers by the Gentoos.

BEEFMORE, a town of Ireland, in Kerry.

BEERE, a manor in W. Clive.

BEERE, a village in Somersetshire, 3 miles S. of Curry-Mallet.

BEERINGS ISLAND. See **BERING**.

BEERING STRAITS. See **BERING**.

BEESON, a village of Cheshire, on the borders of Staffordshire.

BEES ST, a town in the county of Cumberland, between Whitehaven and Egremont, noted for its public school.

BEESTON, the name of five small towns in England; viz. 1. in Bedfordshire, near Warden; 2. on the coast of Norfolkshire, near Cromer; and, 3 near Lytcham; 4. in Shropshire, four miles S. of Shrewsbury; and, 5. in Yorkshire, S. of Leeds.

BEESON ST LAWRENCE, a town in Norfolkshire, between Ludham and Wursted.

BEEZLEY, a town in Hampshire, 5 miles E. of Petersfield.

BEFORT, a ci-devant district of France, on the frontiers of Switzerland, now comprehended in the department of the Upper Rhine. It has excellent iron mines, and two old forts, between which runs the road leading to the town.

BEFORT, or **BELFORT**, a small but strong town of France, situated on the river Hall, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. There are not above 100 houses in the town; but it is important on account of the great road by this place from the ci-

devant Franche Compte. The fortifications were greatly augmented by Lewis XIV. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 28 miles W. of Basil. Lon. 6. 54. E. Lat. 47. 36. N.

BEG, a place in Ayrshire, above Ailanton, in the parish of Galston; celebrated for being one of the retreats of the patriotic Sir William Wallace, where, in a rude fortification, attended by only 50 of his friends, he obtained a complete victory over 200 Englishmen, under an officer named Fenwick.

BEGBROOK, a town in Oxfordshire, 2 miles S. of Woodstock.

BEGEMDER, a province of Abyssinia.

BEGERMANS, a village in Yorkshire, between Cam-hill and the river Wharfe.

BEGGAR'S BRIDGE, a village of Ireland, in the county of W. Meath, 37 miles from Dublin.

BEGGAR'S BUSH, two villages of England: viz. 1. in Huntingdonshire, near Godmanchester; 2. in the county of Middlesex, 10 miles from London. This village has a fair, September 12.

BEGGAR'S INN, a village of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, 38 miles from Dublin.

BEGHAM, a town in the county of Kent, 5 miles W. of Lamberhurst.

BEGGIA, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with a strong castle on the declivity of a mountain, 65 miles W. of Tunis. Lon. 11. 30. E. Lat. 36. 42. N.

BEGIMOR, a village in Northumberland, belonging to the manor of the Woller.

BEGUIERES. See **BEQUIERES**.

BEHNEU, a town of Egypt. Lon. 27. 35. E. Lat. 25. 0. N.

BEHLULIA, a town of Syria in Asian Turkey. Lon. 35. 58. E. Lat. 35. 15. N.

BEHIRING'S BAY, on the NW. coast of N. America separated from Admiralty Bay, on the N. by a point of land; lies NW. from Cross Sound.

BEHRING'S STRAITS. See **BERINGS STRAITS**.

BEJA, a lake of Portugal in Alentejo. **BEJA**, an ancient town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated in a fruitful plain, remarkable for excellent wine. It has 3 gates of Roman architecture; and many Roman antiquities are dug up in it. It has a strong castle; and was taken from the Moors in 1162. It is 40 miles S. of Evora. Lon. 7. 40. W. Lat. 37.

35. N.

BEJAPOUR. See **VISIAPOUR.**

BEJAR, a town of Estramadura, in Spain, famous for its ba. la. It is seated in a very agreeable valley, surrounded with high mountains, whose tops are always covered with snow. Here the Duke of Bejar has a handsome palace. In this neighbourhood are forests filled with game, and watered by fine springs: also a lake abounding with excellent fish, particularly trouts. This lake is said to make such a noise before a storm, that it may be heard 15 miles off.

BEICHLINGEN, a territory of Germany, in Thuringia, in the circle of Upper Saxony.

BEICHLINGEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in the above territory, 13 miles N. of Weimar. Lon. 11. 50. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

BEIGHTON, 2 towns in England; viz. 1. in Derbyshire, 8 miles NE. of Dronfield: and, 2. in Norfolkshire, near South Walsham.

BEILA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont. Lon. 7. 45. E. Lat. 45. 2. N.

BEILD, a small hamlet in the county of Tweeddale and parish of Tweedsmuir, where there is a post-office, on the road from Edinburgh to Moffat, &c.

BEILSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse, 10 miles S. of Dillenburg. Lon. 8. 0. E. Lat. 50. 30. N.

BEILSTEIN, a town and castle of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Moselle, 22 miles SW. of Coblentz.

BEILSTEIN, a town and castle of Germany, in the Westerwald, seated on the Umbach, 12 miles WNW. of Wetzlar.

BEIN, or **BEINN**, in the Gaelic language, signifies a mountain, and accordingly makes part of the names of a considerable number of hills and mountains in Scotland; particularly,

BEIN-ACHAOLAIS, in the island of Jura, named the Paps. See **JURA.**

BEIN-AN-INI, in Argyllshire, which has a seam of coals in it, that has been twice attempted to be wrought, but from various causes given up.

BEIN-AN-LOCHAM, (i. e. the hill of the lake), in Argyllshire, so named from a lake which washes its base.

BEIN-AN-OR, one of the Paps of Jura. See **JURA.**

BEIN-ARDLARICH, in Ranoch, in the parish of Fortingall, Perthshire, about

3500 feet above the level of the sea.

BEIN-BHARFHION, in the NW. part of the Isle of Arran, said to be 2 miles high.

BEIN-CHONZIE, in the parish of Monivaird, in Perthshire, rising 2922 feet above the level of the sea. On the summit are 40 acres of deep moss, containing large trees of oak and fir.

BEIN-CHROMDAL, in Banffshire, situated between the parishes of Cromdale and Kirkmichael.

BEIN-DERG, in Perthshire, 3550 feet above the level of the sea.

BEIN-DIAN-A-BHAIG, SE. of the harbour of Portree, on the coast of Invernessshire. On this hill, tradition says, a son of Sueno, king of Denmark, lies interred. The side next the sea is extremely romantic, being very steep, and having a number of conical rocks, green at their tops, or covered with heath; and between which run small hollow vales, where sheep and goats find pasture. At the bottom of the hill, on the same side, there are several caves, in which scapwings and wild pigeons nestle, and into some of which the sea, at high water, enters. This hill, by its height and peculiar form, serves as an infallible mark of the situation of the harbour.

BEIN-DONICH, in Argyllshire, and parish of Lochgoil-head.

BEIN-DORAN, in the united parishes of Glenorchy and Inishail, Argyllshire; till lately much frequented by roe-bucks and mountain-deer.

BEIN-EIDIN, in the parish of Morven, Argyllshire, on which there is a rock with natural steps in the form of a stair. This hill is mentioned in one of Ossian's poems.

BEIN-GHRIMMOR, in the county of Sutherland and parish of Kildonan.

BEIN-GHULBUINN, or **BEIN-GHIELLEINN**, a hill of Perthshire, at the head of Glenshee, in the parish of Kirkmichael, celebrated for having been the scene of a hunting match, which proved fatal to Diarmid, one of Fingal's great heroes. The Rev. Mr Stewart says, "The boar's den and Diarmid's grave are still to be seen on this hill."

BEIN-GLO, in Perthshire, the highest pinnacle of which is 3724 feet above the level of the sea. There are stones upon a part of Bein-Glo, that shine as if they had been vitrified, which leads some to suppose it has been formerly a volcano. On the S. side of it, there is a remarkable cave, narrow at the mouth, but

very

very wide within, and afterwards very narrow, and so deep, that no person will venture down. The sound of running waters is heard in it at all times.

BEINLAOI, in Argyllshire.

BEIN-LAWERS, above Loch Tay, in Breadalbane, 4015 feet above the level of the sea.

BEIN-LUIBHAIN, one of the western Grampians, Argyllshire.

BEINMORE, in the island of Mull. It exhibits many appearances of volcanic fire, and is mostly composed of basaltic columns of a pentagonal, or hexagonal form.

BEINMORE ASSINT, in the county of Sutherland, situated partly in the parish of Assint, and partly in that of Criech. It produces excellent pasture for sheep.

BEIN-THIOLAIRE, in Argyllshire, remarkable for springs and water cresses.

BEIN-UARICH, in the parish of Kildonan, in the county of Sutherland.

BEIN-VEIR, in the parish of Appin, Argyllshire.

BEIN-UNA, in Argyllshire, one of the western Grampians.

BEIN VURICH, in Atholl, Perthshire.

BEINHEIM, a fort of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and adjacent province of Alsace, seated on the Sur, near its confluence with the Rhine. Lon. 8.^o12. E. Lat. 49. 2. N.

BEIRA, a province of Portugal, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic ocean; on the S. by Portuguese Estramadura; on the SE. by Spanish Estramadura; on the E. by the provinces of Tralos Montos and Entre-Douro-e-Minho; and on the N. by the river Douro. It extends in length about 94 leagues, and in breadth about 30 leagues, and is divided into 6 comarcas. Within this province lies Lamego, where the first assembly of the states was held; the chief episcopal city of Coimbra, which is likewise an university; and Visco, also a bishopric, and formerly the capital of a dukedom. The country is equally agreeable and fruitful, producing corn, wines, &c. in abundance, and the hills affording excellent pasture to cattle and sheep. The militia consists of about 10,000 men.

BEISAR, a town of Hindoostan, on the river Chantrou. Lon. 76. 40. E. Lat. 33. 82. N.

BEITH, a parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire, (excepting a small district of four farms in Renfrewshire,) about 5 miles long from E. to W. and 4 broad from

N. to S. The ground rises gradually from S. to N. where there is a small ridge of hills, whose summits are about 500 feet above the level of the sea. This elevated situation, and its vicinity to the sea, renders the parish very subject to frequent storms and rain. It abounds in lime-stone, iron-stone, whin-stone, and a peculiar species of durable free-stone, consisting of horizontal *laminae*, from 2 to 6 inches thick, and from 3 to 5 feet square; besides coal-mines, which, from the great plenty of that mineral in the neighbourhood, have never yet been wrought. There are also some beautiful figured stones and silicious petrifications in the parish, besides zeolite and barytes. The inhabitants manufacture linens, linen yarn, silk-gauzes, cottons, muslins, &c. but the three first branches have considerably declined. About 1760, the linen yarn trade was estimated at £. 16,000 a-year. There are three bleachfields, and 4 corn, 1 malt, 1 fulling, and 5 lint mills, in the parish. The lands are almost all arable and inclosed; the soil rich and highly cultivated; yet much attention is paid to the management of the dairy, from which the farmers generally pay their rent. This and the neighbouring parish of Dunlop have long been famed for good cheese. Population in 1801, 3103.

BEITH, a village in the above parish, situated on the great road from Glasgow by Paisley, to Ayr and Portpatrick. Before 1688, it consisted of only six houses. In 1792-3 it contained 488 families, composed of 1754 souls, and now about 1800 souls. It has a branch of the Paisley bank: with a market on Friday, and 3 fairs, on the 4th Tuesday of May, O. S. 30th Aug. and 3d Tues. Oct. O. S.

BEITH, a small parish in the county of Fife, about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The surface is rugged and uneven, rising to an eminence called the hill of Beith, from which the prospect is extensive and beautiful. The soil is fertile, and the fields mostly inclosed. Almost every part of the parish contains coal, and plenty of free-stone for buildings. It is watered by two small rivulets. Population in 1801, 613.

BEKIA, BECOUYA, or BOQUIO, a small island among the Granadilloes, belonging to Britain, chiefly valuable for turtle. It produces also wild cotton and water melons. It lies 55 miles NE. of Granada.

BELABRE, a town of France, in the depart-

department of Indre, 25 miles SW. of Chateauroux.

BELAC, or **BELLAC**, a small city of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, and ci-devant province of Lyonnais; seated on the Vincon, 20 miles N. of Limoges, and 160 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 20. E. Lat. 46. 10. N.

BELAN, a village in Nottinghamshire, 2 miles NE. of Retford.

BELANAGAR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, 81 miles from Dublin.

BELAPORT, a town in Shropshire, 2 miles NE. of Atherley.

BELAUGH, a village in Norfolkshire, near Sparham.

BELBEIS, a town of Egypt, 35 miles NE. of Cairo, and 45 NW. of Suez.

BELBROUGHTON, a village in Worcestershire. It has fairs, 1st Mond. in April, and Mond. before Oct. 18.

BELBY, a village near Howden, Yorkshire.

BELCARA, a town of Ireland, in Mayo.

BELCASTRO, anciently called **PERFILIA**, an episcopal city of Italy, in the farther Calabria, and kingdom of Naples, seated on a mountain, near the gulph of Quillac; 5 miles S. of St Severins. Lon. 17. 15. E. Lat. 9. 36. N.

BELCHALWELL, a village of Dorsetshire, near Stourminster.

BELCHAM PAULS, and **BELCHAM WATER**, two villages in Essex, bordering on Suffolk, near Clare. They have a fair, November 30.

BELCHER, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, containing 1485 citizens, who subsist chiefly by the culture of the neighbouring country. It is 8 miles W. of Boston.

BELCHFORD, a village in Lincolnshire, SE. of Burwell.

BELCHITE, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, seated on the river Almonazir. Lon. 0. 30. W. Lat. 41. 19. N.

BELCHOE, or **BELCOE**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, seated on Lough Nilly; 18 miles SE. of Ballyshannon. Lon. 7. 29. W. Lat. 54. 20. N.

BELLCLARE, a town of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, and county of Sligo, 23 miles SE. from the town of Sligo. Lon. 7. 5. W. Lat. 53. 55. N.

BELBY, a village of Yorkshire, S. of Pocklington.

BELEM, a town of Portugal, in Es-

tramadura, about a mile from Lisbon; seated on the N. side of the river Tajo, and designed to defend the entrance of Lisbon. Here all the ships that sail up the river must bring to. In this place the kings and queens of Portugal are interred. Lon. 9. 40. W. Lat. 38. 40. N.

BELESBY, a village in Lincolnshire, between Ashby and Castor.

BELESME, or **BELLESME**, a town of France, in the dep. of Orne, and ci-devant province of Perche; 75 miles SW. of Paris. Lon. 0. 16. W. Lat. 48. 23. N.

BELESTAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Arriege, remarkable for a spring which regularly flows and ebbs.

BELEY, a village in Worcestershire, 2 miles from Bromesgrove.

BELEZ, a city of Terra Firma, in New Granada, S. America.

BELEZERO, a province of Russia.

BELEZERO, the capital of the above province. It is situated on the SE. shore of the White sea. Lon. 36. 10. E. Lat. 61. 50. N.

BELFAST, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, seated on the mouth of the Laggan, at the bottom of Carrickfergus bay. It is the chief town and port in that part of Ireland, for its beauty and the number of its inhabitants, as well as for its wealth, trade, and shipping. Its local situation enables it to carry on an extensive trade in coals, teas, sugars, hops, malt liquors, and several other articles with Britain. Iron, hemp, timber, and ashes, are imported from the Baltic, and barilla from Spain. Staves, wheat, flour, and flax-seed from America. In addition to these, considerable quantities of brandy, Geneva, rum, and wines, are imported. Belfast likewise exports the greatest quantity of linen of any port in the north of Ireland. The other exports are beef, butter, pork, and some grain. The trade in these articles, together with the extensive linen and cambric manufactures carried on in the town and in the adjacent country, are the principal sources of employment and opulence. These causes have co-operated to render Belfast an elegant and handsome town. The streets are broad and regular, and although the public buildings are few, yet some of them are not unworthy of a commercial city. Among these, the most remarkable are the new church and the assembly room, built over the exchange by the late Marquis of Donegal, who is superior of the whole town.

town, and proprietor of an estate extending from Drumbridge, near Lisburn, to Larne, 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. The population of Belfast is estimated to be about 25,000. Over the Laggan at this place, there is a spacious bridge of freestone, elegantly finished, consisting of 21 arches, besides a considerable piece of solid building on each side of the river. It was begun in 1682, and cost about 12,000*l.* which was defrayed at the joint expense of the counties of Down and Antrim. It is 9 miles SW. of Carrickfergus, and 80 from Dublin. Lon. 5. 52. W. Lat. 54. 46. N.

BELFAST, a post town of the United States of America, in the district of Maine: situated on the W. side of the Penobscot, 246 miles from Boston, and 591 from Philadelphia.

BELFAST, a town of Pennsylvania, in the county of Bedford.

BELFAST, a township of the United States, in Hancock county, district of Maine, on the mouth of the Penobscot.

BELFAST BAY, a bay on the coast of the district of Maine, which runs into the land by three arms.

BELFAST, a village in Lincolnshire, SE. of Belwood Hall.

BELFOND, a town near Salisbury, Wiltshire.

BELFORD, a post-town of Northumberland, N. of Wooler, seated on the ridge of a hill on the Berwick road, 12 miles from Alnwick, and 319 from London. It has fairs, Tuesday before Whitsunday, and 23d August, with a market on Tuesday.

BELFORTE, an island in the Adriatic, opposite to the mouth of the Timavo.

BELGARDEN, a town of Germany, in E. Pomorania, in the province of Cassubia, 55 miles NE. of Stetin, subject to Prussia. Lon. 16. 5. E. Lat. 54. 10. N.

BELGASI, a town in Bengal, on the river Lagusi. Lon. 89. 3. E. Lat. 23. 32. N.

BELGERN, a town of Saxony Proper, with a good trade in beer, seated on the Elbe, 8 miles SE. of Torgau.

BELGHE, a village in Derbyshire, NE. of Scarsdale.

BELGICA, a town of the Ubii, in Gallia Belgica, midway between the Rhine and the Rocr: Now called Balchusen, a citadel of Juliers.

BELGICA, GALLIA, one of Cæsar's three divisions of Gaul, contained between the ocean to the N., the Seine and

the Marne to the W., the Rhine to the E.; but on the S. at different times, within different limits. Augustus, instituting every where a new partition of provinces, added the Sequani and the Helvetii, who till then made a part of Celtic Gaul, to the Belgic.

BELGINUM, a town of the Treviri, in Gallia Belgica: Now called *Baldenau*, in the electorate of Triers.

BELGIUM, the ancient name, as well as one of the modern ones, of the *Netherlands*. Belgium is distinguished from *Belgica*, as a part from the whole by Cæsar, who makes it a country of the ancient Bellovacii. Hirtius adds that of the Atrebrates; whence, that of the Ambiani, which lay between these, must also have been included in it. Thus ancient Belgium reached to the sea, and included the late provinces of Beauvais, Amiens, and Artois. But in modern times the name has been applied by Faminius and others, to the whole of the Netherlands, French, Dutch, and Austrian. Of late, however, it has been chiefly used for the ci-devant *Austrian Netherlands*, now annexed to France.

BELGOROD, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia, seated at the mouth of the Neister, on the Black Sea, 80 miles SE. of Bender. Lon. 31. 10. E. Lat. 46. 30. N.

BELGOROD, a province of Russia.

BELGOROD, a town of Russia, and capital of the above province, seated on the river Donnes. Lon. 37. 5. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

BELGRADE, a city of European Turkey, the capital of Servia, seated on a hill a little above the confluence of the Save and the Danube. Belgrade was formerly large, strong, and populous. It was surrounded with a double wall, flanked with a great number of towers, and had a castle situated on a rising ground, and built with square stones. The town has however been much reduced by the wars between the Turks and Hungarians, yet it is still a large and populous city. The suburbs are very extensive; and resorted to by Turkish, Jewish, Greek, Hungarian, and Slavonian merchants. The streets where the greatest trade is carried on are covered with wood, to shelter the dealers from the sun and rain. The rivers on which it stands render it very convenient for commerce. By the Danube that falls into the Black Sea, the trade is easily extended to distant countries, which renders it the staple town in these

these parts; and as this river also reaches up to Vienna, goods are sent from thence with a great deal of ease. The Armenians have a church here, and the Jews a synagogue, both being employed as factors. The shops are small, and the sellers sit on tables disposing of their commodities out of windows, for the buyers never go into the inside. The richest merchandise is exposed to sale in two bezestems or bazars, built crosswise. There are two exchanges, built with stone, and supported with pillars not unlike the Royal Exchange at London. There is likewise a caravansera or public inn, and a college for young students. Belgrade has been taken by the Turks and Imperialists alternately several times; but was ceded to the Turks in 1739, and its fine fortifications demolished. It was again taken by the Russians and Austrians in 1789. It lies 60 miles S. of Temeswaer, 265 SE. of Vienna, and 400 NE. of Constantinople. Lon. 22. 20. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

BELGRADE, a small town of Romania, on the strait of Constantinople.

BELGRADE, a township of the United States, in Lincoln county, district of Maine, between the Kennebeck and the Androscoggin.

BELGRADO, a town late of the Friuli, in the Venetian territories in Italy, forming a district of the late Maritime division of Austria ceded to Bonaparte, comprehending a castle, with 15 villages and 2100 souls. It stands near the river Tejamento, in Lon. 13. 5. E. Lat. 46. 0. N.

BELGRAVE, a town two miles N. of Leicester.

BELHAVEN, a village of Scotland, in the county of Haddington and parish of Dunbar, situated within the royalty of that town.

BELHELVE, a parish of Aberdeenshire, situated in the district of Formartin, between the Don and the Ythan. This parish lay long in a state of nature, but since the sale and division of the estate in 1782, a most rapid improvement has taken place, in consequence of long leases, &c. The soil along the coast is sandy, but farther up a deep black loam and rich clay, which produces great crops of oats, barley, turnips, potatoes, &c. in much greater quantities than the inhabitants can consume. The population, in 1801, was 1428, and had increased 110 within 10 years. Belhelvie, the district properly so called,

which gives name to the above parish, and comprehends the greater part of it, was formerly the property of the Earl of Panmure; but being forfeited in 1715, was purchased by the York Building Company. In 1782, it was exposed by the Court of Session in 16 lots, at 24 years purchase, amounting to 22,963l. 18s. 8d. but sold for no less than 30,745l. Sterling.

BELHOUSE, a village in Essex, near Bellerichy.

BELHUSH, a village in Dorsetshire, near Winfrith.

BELIDA, or **BLEEDA**, a town of Algiers, in the province of Titeri, at the foot of a ridge of mountains 15 miles SE. of Algiers.

BELIM or **PARA**, a town of Brazil.

BELLISTON, a village in Lincolnshire, N. of Holbesh.

BELKIRK, a village in the county of Northumberland, on the borders of Scotland.

BELL, a town in Dorsetshire, near Sturminster, Newton.

BELL ROCK, or **CAPE**, a dangerous ridge of sunk rocks, lying about 12 miles E. from Ffenesa, and about the same distance S. from Arbroath harbour, between the openings of the frith of Tay and Forth. The ridge extends about a mile in length, and about half a mile in breadth, the top of the rocks only being seen a few hours at low water. This rock renders the navigation not only of the Tay and Forth very hazardous, but is also dangerous to all vessels navigating coastwise. Every year vessels of great value are wrecked upon it; and there is reason to suspect that many supposed to have foundered at sea, have gone to pieces on this dangerous reef. Some years ago Capt. Brodie of the royal navy placed a beacon on it; but notwithstanding the greatest care in securing it, the first storm broke the chain, and drove the beacon on shore. The same gentleman afterwards sent round for the approbation of sea-faring people, and of the several ports on the sea coast, a very ingenious model of a light-house, and thus got the matter brought before parliament, where a bill was passed in 1806, for erecting a light-house on Bell-Rock. The building which is to be of a circular form, 40 feet diameter at the base, and to terminate in a cone 60 feet above high-water mark, is now (1809) considerably advanced. The lower part of it being built of granite, brought from

Aberdeen to Arbroath, at the latter place the stones are dressed and fitted one to another, and from thence conveyed to the rock : and the upper part is to be of hard stone from Kingoodie quarry near Dundee.

BELL, or BELL ISLE, an island on the E. side of Newfoundland. Lon. 55. 42. W. Lat. 50. 46. N.

BELLA ISOLA, an island of Italy, in the lake Maggiore.

BELLAC, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, seated on the Vincon, 20 miles N. of Limoges.

BELLADRUM, a rivulet in Inverness-shire.

BELLAMONT, a village of Ireland, in the county of Connaught, 10 miles from Sligo, and 126 NW. of Dublin.

BELLAMORE, a hill in Staffordshire.

BELLANO, a flourishing town of Italy, on the E. bank of the lake Como. It was included in the department of the Lario, in the late Italian republic.

BELLBANK, a village in Cumberland, near Blankin and Harper hills.

BELLE, a town of France, in the department of the North, the ci-devant French Netherlands. 9 m. SW. of Ypres.

BELLE-AIR, a post town of the United States of America, the chief town of Harford county, in Maryland. It contains a town-house and jail; and is situated 7 miles NW. of Harford, and 86 from Philadelphia.

BELLEEK, two towns in Ulster, Ireland; viz. 1. in Donegal, 105 miles from Dublin; 2. in Fermanagh, 97 miles from Dublin.

BELLEGARDE, a strong town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, and ci-devant province of Roussillon, on the frontiers of Catalonia. It opens a passage to the Pyrenean mountains. It belonged to Spain before the war, and stood a severe siege by the French in July and August 1794; but was obliged to surrender at discretion on the 17th Sept. to General Dugommier; after which the French named it *Sub-Libre*. Lon. 24. 56. E. Lat. 42. 27. N.

BELLEGARDE, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy; seated on the Saone, 15 miles NE. of Chalons. Lon. 5. 10. E. Lat. 46. 57. N.

BELLE-ISLE, an island of France, 115 miles from the coast of the department of Morbihan, in the ci-devant Brittany. It is the largest of the French European islands, being 15 miles long,

5 broad, and between 12 and 13 leagues in circumference. It is a mixture of craggy rocks and fertile soil; but the inhabitants are very poor, and the only trade carried on is the curing of pilchards. There are three harbours on the island, namely, Palais, Sauzon, and Goulford; every one of which labours under some capital defect, either in being exposed, shallow, or dangerous in the entrance. It contains only one little city, called *L. Palais*, 3 county towns, 103 villages, and about 5000 inhabitants. The island originally belonged to the Earl of Coronalle; but was afterwards yielded to the king, who in 1742 erected it into a duchy in favours of Marshal Belleisle. The town of Palais takes its name from a castle belonging to the Duke de Belleisle, which stood in its neighbourhood; but was afterwards converted into a citadel fronting the sea, and strongly fortified. Its fortifications are composed principally of horn-works; and it is provided with two dry ditches, the one next the counterscarp, and the other so contrived as to secure the interior fortifications. This citadel is divided from the largest part of the town by an inlet of the sea, over which there is a bridge of communication. From the other part of the town, and which is most inhabited, it is only divided by its own fortifications and a glacis. In this state was the island in 1761, when an expedition was undertaken against it by a British fleet under the command of Commodore Keppel, having on board a considerable land force, commanded by General Hodgson. The fleet sailed from Spithead on the 29th of March, and arrived before Belleisle on the 7th of April. Various attempts were made by them, but they were not successful, till the 7th of June, when the French, under the brave Chev. St Croix, capitulated, and the garrison marched out with the honours of war. The island, however, was restored to the French by the treaty of 1763. Lon. 3. 6. W. Lat. 47. 18. N.

BELLE-ISLE, an island of North America, lying at the mouth of the strait between the country of the Esquimaux or New Britain, and the N. end of Newfoundland; whence the passage between them is called the Straits of Belle-Isle. Lon. 56. 25. W. Lat. 51. 55. N.

BELLENTS, BELLFNS, or BELLINZONA, a ci-devant bailiwick of Switzerland, being one of the four which the Swiss possessed in the Milanese, afterwards

wards united to the Italian republic, and now belonging to the king of Italy. Belents was included in the department of Verbano. It consisted of 7½ square miles, and contained 13,000 citizens.

BELLENTS, BELLENS, BELLINGONA, or **BELLINZONA**, a town in the above bailiwick and department, seated on the river **TESINO**, 5 miles above where it falls into the lake Maggiore. It is fortified with two strong castles, formerly joined together by a wall flanked with towers. Lon. 9. 0. N. Lat. 46. 8. N.

BELLER, BELLAY, or BELLY, a town of France, in the department of Ain, and capital of the ci-devant district of Buguey, seated near the Rhone, among the hills on the borders of Mont Blanc, 12 or 16 miles NW. of Chamberry, and 250 SE. of Paris. Lon. 5. 50. L. Lat. 45. 47. N.

BELLERBY, a village in Yorkshire, near Constable Burton.

BELLE-VILLE, a town of France, in the dept. of Drome, and ci-devant district of Beaujalois, seated near the river Saone. Lon. 4. 46. E. Lat. 45. 5. N.

BELLEY, or BELLAY. See **BELLER.**

BELLFIELD, a village of Ireland, in the county of West Meath, and province of Leinster.

BELLSGROVE, a town of New Jersey, in Bergen county; 24 miles N. by W. of New York.

BELL-HAMMONDS, a village in Middlesex, near Uxbridge.

BELL-HOUSE, three English villages in Essex; 1. near Chipping Ongar; 2. near Halstead; and, 3. between Morehall and Ockinden.

BELLICHASSE, a town on the banks of the river St Laurence, in Canada. Lon. 70. 30. W. Lat. 46. 56. N.

BELLIDUFF, an ancient tumulus in the inclosures of Belmont, in the parish of Meigle, Angus-shire, which, tradition says, is the spot where Macbeth fought and fell. At some distance, a stone of granite, 20 tons in weight, stands almost erect, to commemorate, it is said, the death of one of his generals. But Dr Playfair, who records this tradition observes, 'it is more probable that tyrant was slain at Lumphauan, in the Mearns.'

BELLIE, a parish of Scotland, in Bamff-shire, (except the town of Fochabers, which lies in the county of Moray,) extending from N. to S. about 6 miles, and from E. to W. nearly 4. Its coast is formed on the N. by the Moray frith, and on the W. by the Spey. The cli-

mate is excellent, and the soil abundantly fertile. It produces barley, oats, pease, rye, turnips, sown grass, and potatoes: besides feeding a number of horses, sheep, and black cattle. Among its spontaneous productions, is the rare plant called *Satyrum repens*. A manufacture of cotton, thread, and worsted stockings, with vest and breech pieces, is carried on in the parish: a capital salmon fishery on the Sp. y brings the Duke of Gordon above 1500l. a-year. There is a salmon fishery on the coast, called Stell fishing. From the product of these, vast quantities of salmon are annually exported to London and elsewhere. Upon the bank of the Spey, in this parish, stands Gordon Castle the seat of his Grace the Duke of Gordon, surrounded with elegant and extensive pleasure grounds. The front of this castle is 568 feet in length; and perhaps no place in Britain can vie with it in elegance; an attempt at description would extend the account far beyond our limits. Population in 1801, 1802.

BELLIE'S HILL, a beautiful hill in the above parish, which commands a fine view of Gordon Castle, the Spey, the Moray frith, part of the county, and the mountains of Sutherland and Caithness. A gentleman, once viewing this delightful prospect, jocularly remarked, that the original name of the parish must certainly have been *Bel-leu*.

BELLINGFORD, a village in Norfolk, near Repeham.

BELLINGHAM, a town of Northumberland, 14 miles NNW. of Hexham, and 294 from London. It has a fair, Sat. after Sept. 15. It suffered greatly by fire on 25th August, 1780. Lon. 2. 10. W. Lat. 55. 10. N.

BELLINGHAM, a township of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, 34 miles S. of Boston, containing 735 citizens.

BELL-INN, a village in Worcester-shire, E. of Kidderminster.

BELLINZONA. See **BELLENTS.**

BELLISTER, a village of England, near Haltwesle in Northumberland.

BELLOSSE, a village in Durham, in the parish of Bellingham.

BELLOW, the name of two English villages. viz. in Lincolnshire, NW. of Alford: in Nottinghamsh. near Rufford.

BELL'S MILLS, so named from the mills in it, a village near Edinburgh, situated on the water of Leith, where the road to the Queen's-Ferry crosses that river.

BELLTEIN, a town of Germany, in the county of Isenburg, about 9 miles from Coblentz.

BELLUNESE, a territory of Italy, which belonged to the Venetians, till ceded to Austria by the treaty of Campo Formio; and afterwards included in the Italian territories ceded by the Emperor to Bonaparte, at the late peace of Presburg. It lies between Friuli, Codormo, Festrino, the bishoprick of Trent and Tirol. It is 30 miles long, and 22 broad, and produces plenty of corn, wine, fruits, &c. besides rearing great numbers of cattle. Under the Austrian government it was divided into four districts, and contains, besides the capital Belluno, 200 towns, villages, and ferts, with 40,000 inhabitants.

BELLUNO, capital of the above territory, is a bishop's see, and situated among the Alps, on the river Piave, between Cadora and Trevisini, containing 7,400 inhabitants. Lon. 16. 50. E. Lat. 39. 20. N.

BELLWOOD HALL, a village in Lincolnshire, E. of Temple Bellwood.

BELLWOOD, TEMPLE, a village in Lincolnshire, in the parish of Belton.

BELLYMIRE, a deep morass in Berwickshire, on the N. of the parish of Chirnside.

BELLYNG, a small town of England, in Northumberland, near Yarrow.

BELMADUTHY, a village in Rosshire. The estate of Belmaduthy, in which it is situated, contains a large plantation of oak, ash, beech, firs, &c. covering upwards of 509 acres.

BELMONT, a hill of Scotland, in the district of Strathmore, and parish of Meigle. 759 feet above the level of the sea.

BELMONTE, a town of Italy, in the Hither Calabria, and kingdom of Naples. It is situated on the coast of the Tuscan sea. Lon. 16. 50. E. Lat. 39. 20. N.

BELNAGOWAN, a village of Rosshire, in the parish of Urray.

BELOW, the name of two villages in Norfolkshire, viz. 1. near Repeham; and 2. four miles south of Wursted.

BELOW, or BELAN, a river of Westmoreland, which runs into the Eden.

BELPAR, or BELFER, a pleasant town of Derbyshire, on the bank of the Derwent, which, though a place of no note a few years ago, is now the most populous in the county, Derby excepted. The number of houses is estimated at 893; and that of the inhabitants in the liberty at 4500. This surprising increase

in its extent and population originated in the erection of three large cotton-mills, at which from 12 to 1300 persons are constantly employed; and for their accommodation a chapel and a number of houses have been erected, and a Sunday-school established for the instruction of the children. Here is also a receiving house for letters. A new stone-bridge of 3 arches has been erected over the Derwent, since 1795, when the old one was destroyed by a flood which did considerable damage in this and the adjacent counties. Within 1 mile on the right is a turnpike road to Derby; on the left to Mattock.

BELPRE, a post town and a small settlement of the United States of America, in the NW. territory, opposite to the mouth of the Little Kenhawa, on the N. side of the Ohio. It is 479 miles from Philadelphia, 46 NE. of Gallipolis, and 14 SW. of Marietta.

BELRENNIS, BELRINNAS, or BELREINNS, a high mountain of Scotland, in Bamfshire, and parish of Aberlour; from the top of which, in a clear day, one can see as far S. as the Grampians, and as far N. and E. as the mountains of Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness. It is a good land-mark in sailing into the Moray firth; its height above the sea being upwards of 2650 feet, and from its base about 1680.

BELSERDINE, a village in Shropshire, between Sheaton and Little Wrekin hill.

BELSEY-CASTLE, a town in Northumberland, near Newcastle.

BILSO, a town in Northumberland, near Hexam.

BELSTEAD, a village in Suffolk, 5 miles S. of Ipswich.

BELSTON-TOR, a village in Staffordshire, near Throwley.

BELTS, certain straits between the German ocean and the Baltic. They belong to the king of Denmark, who exacts a toll from all ships which pass through them, excepting those of Sweden, which are exempted.

BELT, the **GREAT**, a famous strait of Denmark, between the islands of Zealand and Funen, at the entrance of the Baltic sea. It is not however so commodious, nor so much frequented as the sound. In 1658, the whole strait was frozen 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 3 miles in breadth, and very crooked.

BELTHORP, a village in Rutlandshire, near Lincolnshire.

BELTINGHAM, a village in Northumberland, near the influx of West Alun, into the Tyne.

BELTON, the name of six small towns in England, viz. 1. in Leicestershire, between Loughborough and Stanton Harold, which has a fair, Monday after Trinity: 2. in Lincolnshire, in the Isle of Axholm: 3. in ditto, one mile from Grantham: 4. in Rutlandshire, near Rudlington and Wardley: 5. in Suffolk, 5 miles SW. of Yarmouth: and, 6. in Yorkshire, near Nun-Appleton.

BELTOST, a village in Lincolnshire, near Epworth.

BELTRA, a town of Ireland, in Sligo.

BELTURBET, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, situated on the river Earn. Lon. 7. 35. W. Lat. 54. 1. N.

BELTZ, or BELZO, a province of Red Russia, in Poland; bounded by Leopold on the S.; by Chelm on the north; Little Poland on the east; and Volhynia on the west.

BELTZ, or BELZO, a town of Poland, and capital of the province, situated among marshes on the confines of Upper Volhynia, 35 miles N. of Lemberg. Lon. 25. 15. E. Lat. 50. 5. N.

BELTZIG, a town and castle of Saxony Proper, on the frontiers of Anhalt, 18 miles NE. of Zerbst.

BELVEDERE, a considerable town of Greece, the capital of the province, 17 miles NE. of Chirensa. It is called by the Greeks, Calloscopium, and stands on the site of the ancient Elis. It takes its name from the delightful view which the adjacent country affords. Lon. 21. 45. E. Lat. 38. 0. N.

BELVEDERE, a province of Greece, on the W. coast of the Morea, near Cape Torness; subject to the Turks. It is the most fertile in all the Morea, and, among other fruits, produces the Belvedere raisins.

BELVEDERE, a village in Kent, near Erith.

BELVEDERE, or ST PETER, an island in the lake Granada, Italy.

BELVEDERE, a township of Vermont, in Franklin county.

BELVEDERE, a village of New Jersey, in Sussex county, seated on the Delaware.

BELY, a village in the high peak of Derby.

BEMBEA, a province of the kingdom of Angola, in Africa. It is divided into Higher and Lower; and extends on one side along the sea, and on the other divides Angola from the foreign states on the S. The country is large, populous, and abounds with cattle; with the fat of which the inhabitants anoint their heads and bodies, and clothe themselves with their hides coarsely dressed. They are addicted to the same idolatrous superstitions with the rest of the natives, but speak a quite different language. The province is watered by a river called Lutano, or San Francisco, which abounds with crocodiles, sea-horses, and monstrous serpents, very dangerous to travellers.

BEMBER, a chain of mountains in Asia, which divide India from Tartary.

BEMERTON, a village in Wiltshire, near Salisbury.

BEMINGBOROUGH, a village in Yorkshire, SW. of the forest of Gaultres.

BEMINGHAM, a village in Yorkshire, near Heydon.

BEMPSTED, a village in Essex, near Hornndon.

BEMPSTON, a village in Kent, near Rolvenden.

BEMSTER. See BEAMINSTER.

BEN-ACHALLY, a lake in Perthshire, in the parish of Cluny, at the foot of the mountain of Benachally on the N. side; extending about a mile from W. to E. and half a mile from N. to S. It is about 11 or 12 fathoms deep, and abounds with trouts.

BEN-ACHALLY, a mountain in Perthshire, about 5 miles N. by E. of Birnam, supposed to be upwards of 1800 feet above the level of the sea. It stands on an elevated basis, and commands a most extensive prospect of the Grampians, towards Argyllshire; of the whole extent of Strathmore, from Stone-haven to Stirling; of the Sidla, Ochil, Lomond, and Pentland, hills, and even to the eastern termination of the Soutra hills, near Haddington.

BENACHARD, a hill in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Kinellar.

BENACO, a department of the late Italian republic, so named from the *Benacus*, comprehending part of the adjacent Venetian territory of Verona, and the whole of the late territory of Sale on the lake Garda. Benacus was 80 Italian miles long and 15 broad, and being partly

partly level, partly mountainous, exhibits one of the most charming spots in Italy. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, silk, fruits, lemons, oranges, iron, lead, copper, marble, granite, &c. It contains 42 parishes, 150 villages, 1 large and several small towns; and sends nine deputies to the two councils of the republic. Its population in Oct. 1797, was 150,895 souls. Defenzano was the capital.

BLNACUS, the ancient name of the lake of **GARDA**. It is mentioned by **Virgil** in his *Georgics*, lib. 2.

• **Benacus**, with tempestuous billows vext.
BENAGER, a village in Somersetshire, near Mendrip hills.

BENAKER, a village in the county of Suffolk, between Southwold and Leostoff.

BENALDER, a large mountain on the borders of Inverness and Perthshires, on which was a romantic building called the cage, where the unfortunate Prince Charles Stuart lay concealed several weeks till the French frigate arrived which conveyed him from this county.

BENALL, a village in Nottinghamshire, NW. of Hucknall.

BLNALLOCK, two small towns in Cornwall, viz. 1. SE. of Helston; and, 2. on the W. side of Grampond.

BENAMENIL, a town of France in the department of Meurthe, 7 miles E. of Lunéville.

BENAN, a hill in Ayrshire, about half a mile from the village of Stranton, on the summit of which there are vestiges of a Roman camp.

BENARES, a district of Hindoostan Proper, between Bahar and Oude; which was ceded to Britain in 1775. It contains the circars of Benars, Jom-pour, Chounar, Gazypour, and produces a clear revenue of 380,000l. a-year.

BENARES OF BANAKES, a fine rich and populous city, the capital of the above district, lies along the N. side of the Ganges, which is here extremely broad, and the banks of great height. Its appearance from the water is uncommonly beautiful. Several Indian temples, and many other magnificent buildings, both public and private, embellish the banks of the river. The streets are narrow; the houses high, and crowded with inhabitants; but the wealthy Hindoos live in detached houses, with an open court surrounded by a wall.

This city is chiefly celebrated as the ancient seat of Braminical learning, as well as the present seat of their university. Benares has long been famed for a fine observatory built by the emperor Ackbar. The inhabitants are very tenacious of their ancient customs and manners. An insurrection here, in 1781, had nearly proved fatal to the English interests in Hindoostan, in consequence of which Cheyt Sing, the rajah, was deposed in 1783. It lies 125 miles SE. of Delhi, and 400 NW. of Calcutta. Lon. 83. 10. E. Lat. 25. 20. N.

BENAROZ, a town of the province of Valencia, Spain. Lon. 0. 34. W. Lat. 38. 22. N.

BENARTY, a hill of Scotland, in Kinross-shire, on the S. side of Loch-Leven.

BENAVARRI, or **BINAUABEL**, a town of Arragon, in Spain, seated on the frontiers of Catalonia 26 miles N. of Balaguar. Lon. 0. 10. E. Lat. 42. 10. N.

BENAVENTO, a town of Spain, in Terra di Campos, in Leon, with the title of duchy. It is seated on the river Elsa, 40 miles S. of Leon; and has a strong castle and a fine palace. Lon. 6 5. W. Lat. 42. 10. N.

BENBECULA, a small island on the W. coast of Scotland, between the islands of N. and S. Uist, and belonging to the parish of S. Uist, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, nearly dry at low water. It is a low island, about 8 or 9 miles each way. The soil is sandy and unproductive. A great quantity of sea-weed is annually thrown on the coast, from which kelp is made by the inhabitants. There are the remains of a very large Danish tower upon the island, said to contain the ashes of the daughter of a Danish chief. Lon. s. 30. W. Lat. 57. 26. N.

BENBRIDGE POINT, situated on the coast of Hampshire, between the bay of St Helens and Claverchiff.

BENBUIC, a hill of Argyllshire, in the parish of Inverary, which affords excellent pasture to one of the largest sheep stocks in the Highlands.

BENBURB, a town of Ireland in Tyrone.

BENBURY, a town of England, in Somersetshire, near Bath.

BENBY, a village in Lincolnshire, on the road from Glanford-Bridge to Barton.

BENCAIRN, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Kirkcudbright, and parish of Rerrick, 1200 feet above the level of the sea.

BENCHOACHIAN, a mountain of Perthshire, in the parish of Aberfoyle, about 3000 feet in height.

BENCLOCH, or **BENCLEUGH**, the highest of the Ochil hills, situated in the parish of Tillicoultry, in Clackmannanshire. It is mostly composed of granite, containing large crystals of black schearl. It rises 2120 feet above the level of the river Devon, which runs at its base.

BENCOOLEN, a fort and town of Asia, on the SW. coast of the island of Sumatra, belonging to the British. The place is known at sea by a slender mountain called the Sugar Loaf, which rises about 20 miles inland. The East India Company have often been considerably injured by bickerings betwixt the natives and the factory, which was once on this account entirely deserted; but the natives finding trade decrease, allowed them to return. The country about Bencoolen is mountainous and woody, the air unwholesome, the mountains being 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; and indeed provisions of all kinds, except fruit, are rather scarce. The chief trade is in pepper, of which great quantities grow on the island.

BENDER, a town of Bessarabia, in European Turkey, seated on the river Niester, memorable for being the retreat of Charles XII. after he was defeated by the Russians at Pultowa, in 1709. Lon. 29. 5. E. Lat. 46. 58. N.

BENDERMASSEN, a kingdom of Asia, in the island of Borneo.

BINDERMASSEN, a town of the island of Borneo, and capital of the kingdom. It has a good harbour. Lon. 113. 50. E. Lat. 2. 40. S.

BENDOCHEY, a parish of Perthshire, situated in the valley of Stathmore, near the borders of the county of Angus. It extends from the Grampian to the Sidlaw hills, occupying the low grounds of the Strath. The length of the parish is about 12 miles, and its breadth from 6 to 8. The Isla bounds it on the W. and the small river Erecht divides it into two districts, running nearly W. to fall into the Isla. The banks of the Isla are very fertile; but often overflowed so as

to carry away the labours of the farmer. The soil is various, but on the low grounds of the Strath it produces excellent crops. The highland district, if we may so term the front ridge of the Grampians, which is included in the parish, is fit only for pasture. A fine stone bridge of 5 arches is thrown over the Isla upon the road from Cupar Angus to Fort George. Loch Stormont, which gives its name to a district of Perthshire, contains a great deal of marble, but has not yet been drained. There are besides a number of smaller lakes which contain that excellent manure. The parish also abounds with excellent freestone and some granite. Population in 1801, 860.

BENDORFF, a town of Germany, on the banks of the Rhine.

BENDZUN, a town of Cracow, in Little Poland. Lon. 19. 38. E. Lat. 50. 21. N.

BENECKAR, a village in Wiltshire, near Melksham.

BENDETTO, or **BENDITTO**, ST, a considerable town of Italy, late in the Mantuan, afterwards a part of the Italian republic, in the department of Minicio, seated on the Po; famous before the revolution for the richest and finest convent in all Italy. The celebrated countess Mathilda died and was buried in it. Lon. 11. 25. E. Lat. 45. 0. N.

BENEDICT, a town of Maryland, in Charles county, on the Patuxent; 20 miles SE. of Federal city.

BENEFIELD, two English villages, viz. 1. in Essex, near Birchanger; 2. in Northamptonshire, 4 miles N. of Oundle.

BENEGATEIC, a town of Arabia Petraea. Lon. 37. 20. E. Lat. 27. 5. N.

BENELFY, a village in Northumberland, near the Till, 6 miles N. of Alnwick.

BENEDEN, a village in Kent, near Rolvenden and Cranbrook. It has a fair May 15.

BENESOEUF, a town of Egypt, seated on the western shore of the Nile, remarkable for its hemp and flax. Lon. 31. 0. E. Lat. 29. 10. N.

BENET, a village in Cornwall, 4 m. SW. of Bodmin.

BENEVENTE, a town of the province of Leon, in Spain, seated on the river Esia. Lon. 5. 5. W. Lat. 42. 4. N.

BENEVENTO, a city, and duchy of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, with an archbishop's see. The city which is the capital of the duchy, is situated near the confluence of the rivers Sabato and

Calore, in a fertile valley called the Strait of Benevento, full of gentlemen's seats, and pleasure houses. The duchy was given to the Pope, by the emperor Henry III. in exchange for some feudal rights in the city of Bamberg, which belonged to the city. Benevento has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1688, when the archbishop, afterwards Pope Benedict XIII. was dug out alive. When he was advanced to the papal chair, he rebuilt this place. It is 35 miles NE. of Naples, and 130. SE. of Rome. Lon. 14. 57. E. Lat. 41. 6. N.

BENEVENTUM, a town of the Samnites, formerly called Maleventum, from the unwholesomeness of the wind, and under that appellation it is mentioned by Livy; but after a Roman colony was led thither, A. U. C. 485, it came to have the name of Beneventum, as a more auspicious title. It is mentioned by Horace as an ancient city, said to have been built by Diomedes, before the Trojan war. It is now called Benevento.

BENFELD, or **BENFIELD**; a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, in the ci-devant Alsace, seated on the river Ill, 15 miles SW. of Strasburg. Its fortifications were demolished in consequence of the treaty of Westphalia. Lon. 7. 45. E. Lat. 48. 14. N.

BENFIELD SIDF, a town of England, in the county of Durham, near Northumberland.

BENFLEET, MAGNA, a village in Essex, near Canvey Island. It has a town August 24.

BENFLEET, NORTH, a village in Essex.

BENFORD, a village in Devonshire, near Great Torrington.

BENGAL, a country of Hindoostan, in Asia; bounded on the E. by the kingdoms of Assam, Tipra, and Arracan; on the W. by Malva and Berar; on the N. by Gehud, Rotas, Benares, and Jesuat; and on the S. by Oriza and the bay of Bengal. Its greatest length from W. to E. is about 720 miles; and its breadth from S. to N. where greatest, is not less than 300, though in some places not above 150; extending from Lat. 21° to 25° N. and from Lon. 80° to 91° E. The British nation possesses in full sovereignty the whole scabab of Bengal, with the greatest part of Bahar, the districts of Midnapour in Oriza or Orissa, and the district of Benares, besides a

considerable territory, composed of the districts ceded by Tippoo in the treaty of March 1792. (See HINDOOSTAN.) But of all the Indian provinces, Bengal is perhaps the most interesting to an English reader. It is esteemed to be the storehouse of the East Indies. In fertility it exceeds Egypt after being overflowed by the Nile, and the produce of its soil consists of rice, sugar-canes, corn, sesamum, small mulberry and other trees. Its calicoes, silks, salt-petre, lacca, opium, wax, and civet, go all over the world: and provisions are here in vast plenty, and incredibly cheap, especially pullets, ducks, and geese. The country is intersected by canals cut out of the Ganges for the benefit of commerce, and extends near 100 leagues on both sides of that river, full of cities, towns, castles, and villages. The worship of the Gentoos is practiced in its greatest purity in Bengal, and then sacred river, Ganges, is in a manner lined with their magnificent pagodas or temples. The women, notwithstanding their religion, are said by some to be lascivious and enticing. The capital, where the nabob keeps his court, is Patna, or Moorshe-dabad. The principal English factory is at Calcutta, or Fort-William, situated on the river Hugley, the most westerly branch of the Ganges, about 100 miles from the sea; and the river is navigable up to the town for the largest ships that visit India. Chandernagore, higher up the river than Calcutta, is the principal place which the French possessed. Hoogley, lying 50 miles N. of Calcutta upon the Ganges, where the Dutch had a well fortified factory, is a place of prodigious trade for the richest of all Indian commodities; about 10,000 people from Samuehpour, which lies 30 leagues to the N. of Hoogley, are employed in the search for diamonds for about 50 miles farther. Dacca is said to be the largest city in Bengal, and the tide comes up to its walls. The other chief towns are Cassumbazar, Chinchuta, Barnagua, and Muldo; besides a number of other places of less note, but all of them rich in Indian manufactures. This country, however, lying almost entirely within the torrid zone, and in the middle of a very extensive continent, is sometimes subject to such extremes of heat as render it very fatal to European constitutions. Dr Lind is of opinion, that the climate of Bengal is the most dangerous in this respect, of any of the English territories,

ritories, excepting Bencoolen on the coast of Sumatra. Part of this unhealthiness arises from the mere circumstance of heat; for in all the southern parts of India, when the wind blows over land, it is so extremely hot and suffocating as scarcely to be borne. Here indeed, when the air is clear, the sun-beams are much more powerful than in our climate, inasmuch, that the light at no mid-day is too powerful for the eyes to bear: and the huge stars, as Venus and Jupiter, shine with a surprising lustre. This, the reflection of the sun-beams from the earth must necessarily occasion an extraordinary degree of heat in the atmosphere; so that from the winds above-mentioned, very great inconveniences sometimes arise, similar to those which are occasioned by the Harmattan in Africa. Mr Ives tells us, that it is affirmed they will sap glass, if it be too much exposed to them; he has seen them strip the veneering from a chest of drawers, and crack and chap almost every piece of wood that is not well seasoned. We have noticed, under Asia, that they have a very pernicious effect on such people as are exposed to them while sleeping. This seldom fails to bring on a fit of the *harbars*, a kind of paralytic distemper, attended with a total deprivation of the use of the limbs, and which the patient never gets the better of, but by removing to some other climate. These hot winds are made use of with great success for cooling liquors, by wrapping a wet cloth round the bottle, and exposing it to the air. Mr Ives remarks, that it will thus cool much sooner than by being exposed to the cool sea-breeze. The great cause of the unhealthiness of Bengal, however, is owing to the inundations of the Ganges and Burrampooter, by which such vast quantities of putrescible matters are brought down, as infect the air with the most malignant vapours when the waters retire. Bengal produces the vegetables and animals common to other countries in the torrid zone. Among the vegetables, Mr Ives mentions the *atca* tree, the woody part of which is as tough as whalebone; and a beautiful tree called *Chulta*, the flower of which is at first a hard green ball on footstalks, about 4 inches in length: This opens, and the calyx is composed of five round, thick, and succulent leaves; the corolla consists of the like number of fine beautiful white petals. After one day, the corol-

la falls off, and the ball closes again, and is sold in the markets. There is a succession of these for several months. The mango tree grows here also in plenty. Its fruit is preferred to all others in the country, excepting very fine pine-apples; the gentlemen eat little else in the hot months, when these fruits are in season. If no wine be drunk with this fruit, it is apt to produce boils, which are troublesome, but healthful. In the walks of Bengal, they have a tall tree called the *latoon*, said to have been first brought into England by Captain Burch. The leaves are of a deep shining green, the lower part rather paler where it is ribbed, and undulated round the edges. The fruit is of the size, shape, and colour, of an olive, with a moderately thin husk, and a kernel like that of the date; five or six grow on the same pedicle. Near Calcutta is a large spreading tree called the *rusa*, which makes a nice appearance when in full bloom. The natives say that this and another near the Dutch settlement are the only two in Bengal. They pretend likewise that they can never find the seed; but Mr Ives informs us, that this is to be met with in plenty, though in a bad condition, the ants and other vermin being so fond of them, that not a single pod is ever to be met with that is not touched by one or other of these species of insects. This tree bears flowers of bright crimson, and all the shades from thence down to a bright yellow. They are in such plenty as almost to cover the tree, but have little or no smell. The fruit is a pod of the shape and size of a large garden bean, containing 4 or 5 shelly seeds, which easily fall into two when dry. They are brown on the outside, white within, and nearly square, but convex on the sides. Among the animals to be met with in Bengal, Mr Ives makes mention of a kind of birds named *argill*, or *hurgill*. They are very large, and in the evenings would majestically stalk along like as many naked Indians, for which our author at first mistook them. On discovering that they were birds, he resolved to shoot one of them; which, however, was very difficult to be done. The Indians showed evident marks of dissatisfaction at the attempt; and informed him, that it was impossible to succeed, because these birds were possessed by the souls of bramins. At last, however, he succeeded; and the bird he shot extended 14 feet 10 inches

between the tips of the wings; from the tip of the bill to the extremity of the claw, seven feet and a half; the legs were naked, as was also one half of the thighs; the naked parts being three feet in length. The feathers of the wings and back were of an iron colour, and very strong; those of the belly were very long; and on the breast was a great deal of down, all of a dirty white. The bill was 16 inches round at the base, nearly of a triangular shape, and of different colours. In the craw was a land tortoise 10 inches long, and a large black male cat was found entire in its stomach.

BENGAL, a hill of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, on which there is an old fort.

BENGAL, or BENGALL, a village in Dumfriesshire, named from the hill, and situated on the W. of it.

BENGASI, a town of the kingdom of Tripoli in Africa. Lon. 20. 25. E. Lat. 32. 27. N.

BENGHU, a town of Cabul in Hindoostan. Lon. 69. 40. E. Lat. 31. 56. N.

BENGO, a province of the kingdom of Angola in Africa, having the sea on the W. and the province of Moseche on the E. It produces plenty of banana trees; but the Portuguese have grubbed up vast quantities of these, and cultivated the land, which now abounds with maize, and manioc root, of which they make bread. The province is divided into a great number of districts, of which the chiefs are natives, but tributary to Portugal, and obliged to till the lands belonging to the Portuguese. They are Christians, and have 8 churches.

BENGUELA, a province of Angola, bounded on the E. by the river Rimba, on the N. by the Coanza, and extending W. quite to Cape Negro. Benguela was formerly governed by its own kings; but was entirely ruined by the incursions of the barbarous Giagas, so that its being conquered by the Portuguese proved a great happiness to the natives. It still retains the title of *kingdom*, and is allowed to enjoy some small privileges; but is far from being restored to the state of plenty it enjoyed before its destruction by the Giagas. The climate is unhealthy, and particularly so to Europeans. It produces abundance of salt, but inferior in quality to that which is made in the province of Chissama. The zimbis, whose shells are current as money thro' many countries of Africa, are caught upon the coast. The country, which is mostly mountainous, abounds with ele-

phants, rhinoceroses, lions, tigers, crocodiles, &c. which are very dangerous, and destroy great numbers of cattle.

BENGUELA, a river; and

BENGUELA, the capital of the above province, where the Portuguese have a fort N. of the Bay of Benguela. Lon. 12. 50. E. Lat. 10. 50. S.

BENGWORTH, a village in Worcestershire, on the Avon, opposite to Evesham.

BENHALL, a village near Saxmundham, Suffolk.

BENHAM, 3 English villages; viz. 1. in Berkshire, near Reading; 2. in Buckinghamshire, near Uston; and, 3. in Surry, near Darking.

BENHAM-HIATH, a village in Berkshire, near Wargrave.

BENHOLME, a parish of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, 3 miles long, and of equal breadth. The surface is considerably diversified, and the soil various; but, being sheltered from the N. wind with a S. exposure, it is very fertile. Of 4721 English acres contained in the parish, above four-fifths are cultivated. From 3000 to 4000 bolls of grain are exported annually. The road leading from Montrose to Aberdeen passes through the parish. Population in 1801, 1412.

BENHOLME, NETHER, and UPPER, two small villages in the above parish. The former consists of 15 houses, built upon the beach; and as the opening of the land strongly resembles a harbour, the distressed mariner, in stormy or hazy weather, is often allured to his destruction, while he hopes for a safe mooring at the *Haugh* of Nether Benholme. This dangerous place is situated about midway between Johnshaven and Gurdon.

BEN-HOPE, a mountain in the county of Sutherland, upwards of a mile above the level of the sea, and, excepting a few rocks, entirely covered with heath. It is frequented by deer.

BENHUABEL. See BENAVERRI.

BENIARAX, an ancient and considerable town of Algiers in Africa. Lon. 0. 50. W. Lat. 35. 0. N.

BENJAR, a large river, which intersects almost the whole length of the island of Borneo. It is navigable a great way, and its banks being adorned with evergreens, are very pleasant.

BENJAR-MAUSAN, or BENJARSEN, a town in Borneo, and one of the principal harbours to which European traders resort. Lon. 114. 25. E. Lat. 2. 50. S.

BENICK,

BENICK, a village in the isle of Ely.

BENIFAGOS, a town of the province of Valencia in Spain, on the banks of the river Morredro. Lon. 0. 5. W. Lat. 40. 11. N.

BENIN, a kingdom of Guinea, in Africa, bounded by part of the gulf called the *Bite of Benin*, and the Slave Coast on the W., part of Gago and Biafara on the N., Myjac and Makoko on the E., and Congo on the S., where it extends about one degree beyond the equinoctial line: the length from E. to W. is about 600 miles; but its extent to the N. and S. is not so well determined. The land in general is low and woody; in some parts it has rivers and lakes, but in others there is a scarcity of water. It has a great number of wild beasts, particularly elephants, lions, tigers, leopards, baboons, monkeys, wild boars, deer, &c. The birds are partridges, of blue and green colours, turtles, wild ducks, woodcocks, &c. Indian corn and yams are the ordinary food of the natives, and serve in the room of bread; they have two sorts of beans, like horse-beans, though not near so good. Their fruits are cocoa-nuts, cormantine apples, bananas, wild figs, &c. The negroes have several colours which might serve for painting, and a good sort of soap made with palm-oil and wood-ashes; they have a great deal of cotton, which not only serves for their own use, but is exported to distant places. A little above the village of Arebo, the country is very low and marshy, and seems to be divided into islands; and yet there are trees of all sizes growing on the banks; this renders the country very unhealthy; it is also incommoded with vast numbers of *musquitoes*, which sting terribly, and render the skin full of pustules. There are three principal villages, to which the negroes come from the inland countries to traffic. One is called *Boodaudou*, and consists of about 50 houses, or huts, for they are made of reeds and covered with leaves. The 2d, called *Arebo*, is much larger than the former, and pretty well stocked with inhabitants; and the houses have much more room, but they are built after the same manner. The 3d is named *Agaton*, and was built upon a hill. It was almost ruined by the wars; but the negroes lately rebuilt it on account of its agreeable situation. Great Benin is the capital and residence of the king. The inhabitants of Benin are very exact in their trading, and will not recede from

any of their old customs; this renders them slow in their dealings, and backward to pay their debts, which sometimes obliges the trader to sail before he receives satisfaction; but then he is paid so soon as he returns. Some of the merchants are appointed by the government, which exacts a sort of custom; but it is very trifling. There are different classes of officers under the king; one is always near him, and none can address him but by their means; another takes care of the slaves, or of the cattle, or of the streets, or of war, and so on through the different civil departments. Children go almost naked till they are 14, when they wrap a cotton cloth round their middles: the richer sort put on a sort of callico gowns, when they go abroad, with a kind of drawers; but within they are contented with their usual covering: the women of the superior rank wear their cotton cloths like petticoats, and have a covering round their shoulders, but keep it open before. The rich inhabitants of Benin live upon beef, mutton, and poultry; their drink is water, and brandy, when they can get it. The poorer sort live upon dried fish, bananas, and beans; their drink is water and palm-wine. Their chief handicraftsmen are smiths, carpenters, and carriers; but they perform all their work in a very bungling manner. The men have as many wives as they can keep, whom they take without any ceremony, except giving a treat to their relations. The wives of the lower sort may go where they please: but those of the rich are shut up. They allow their wives to be very familiar with the Europeans, and yet pretend to be jealous of their own countrymen. When a woman is caught in adultery, she is turned away, and the goods of the man are forfeited to the husband; but if the relations of the woman are rich, they prevail with him to overlook the fault by dint of presents. They use circumcision, which is performed 7 days after the children are born, at which time the father makes a feast for the relations; they have also customs, relating to uncleanness, resembling those of the Jews. Thieves are punished by making the party amend if they can, otherwise they are bastinadoed; but murder is always punished with death. When a person is only suspected of a crime, they have several ways of putting him to trial, like the fire ordeal, or the bitter water of the Jews. As to religion, they be-

Here in an almighty and invisible God; yet worship images of a human form, and after the likeness of all sorts of animals, making them offerings, every one being his own priest. They look upon these lesser deities as mediators between God and man; some of these idols are in the houses, and some in cabins by themselves. Every 5th day is holy; on which the rich kill cows, sheep, and goats, and others dogs, cats, and fowls, which they distribute among their poor neighbours.

BENUE, a river of the above Kingdom, which has many arms, or sources; some of them so large that they deserve the name of rivers. It abounds with fish, which the inhabitants eat smoke-dried as well as fresh. The place of trade on this river is at Arebo, about 120 miles distant from its mouth, and to this place ships may sail on. Those who have taken this voyage inform us, that they saw a great many rivers fall into the principal channel from both sides; but how far they or the river Benue itself ascends into the country, is not known.

BENIN, GREAT, the capital of the kingdom, the residence of the Kings, is seated pretty far in the country; it stands on a plain, and is about 4 miles in compass. The streets are long and broad; and there are markets twice a-day, where they sell cows, cotton, elephants teeth, European merchandise, and whatever the country produces. The houses are large, with clay walls and at a distance from each other; they are covered with reeds, straw, and leaves. The women in this place are great slaves; for they go every day to market, manage the household affairs, take care of the children, cook the victuals, and till the ground. The king's palace makes great part of the town; and its vast extent excepted, there is nothing worth taking notice of, it being only a confused heap of buildings, made with boards and clay, without regularity or neatness. In the middle, there is a wooden tower, about 70 feet high, made like a chimney; and on the top is a brazen serpent, hanging with its head downwards; this is pretty well made, and is the most curious thing in the town. There is a gallery of statues, but so wretchedly carved that one needs to be told what they represent: behind a curtain there are 11 brazen heads, with an elephants's tooth on each; these are the king's idols: his

throne is made of ivory, on which he sits in a pavilion of India stuff. The king shews himself but once a-year, on the day of a certain festival, when he is surrounded with his wives and a great number of his officers, who walk out in procession to begin the feast by sacrificing to their gods; this done, he bestows victuals and wine among the multitude, which is imitated by his officers. All the inhabitants of this town and country go under the denomination of the *king's slaves*; and it is said that the king of Benin can bring 100,000 fighting men into the field. The Europeans resort hither to purchase slaves. Lon. 5 4. P. Lat. 7. 30. N.

BENINGTON, a town of Hertfordshire, four miles from Stevenage, and near mid-way between Hertford and Eridge. It has a fair, June 20.

BENINGWORTH, a village in Lincolnshire, 7 miles S.W. of Market Harborough.

BENJOY, a town in Hertford.

BENKES, one of the highest hills in Scotland, situated in the parish of Fodderty in Ross-shire, N. of the valley of Strathbogie, near 1070 feet above the level of the sea.

BENIVENOW, a mountain of Perthshire, in the parish of Abercrombie, about 2000 feet in height.

BENLACHEN, a mountain in Banffshire, on the banks of the Fiddich.

BENLACHAL, a mountain in the county of Sutherland, almost perpendicular, deeply furrowed, and about half a mile high. It is famed in the songs of the Highland bards, for being the scene of Ossian's death, though some other bards place it upon Ben-Gulluenn. They differ in the tradition, too, as well as in the scene; for here they tell us that Diarmid, being an Abstemious beauty, and little better in virtue, seduced Fingal's wife; which made that hero contrive the plan of letting him killed by the bear.

BENLAIOL, a mountain in Argyllshire.

BENLAWERS, a mountain near Kenmore, in Perthshire, supposed, next to Bennevis, to be the highest in Britain. It rises from the banks of Loch Tay, in a conical shape to the height of 4610 feet.

BENLEDI, or, the "Hill of God," a mountain of Scotland, in Perthshire, and parish of Callander, 3009 feet above the level of the sea. From the top of it there is a very extensive prospect; particularly eastward down the tract of the

Forth

Forth to the German ocean, as no other mountain of half that altitude intercepts the view. It is of a conical figure, and the summit is smoothed by art, having been employed, according to tradition, in the days of Druidism, as a place of worship.

BEN-LOMOND, a lofty mountain in Shropshire, 3240 feet above the level of Loch Lomond, along the side of which it stretches for several miles. Its height is surpassed by Benavis, Benlawers, and some other mountains; but the difference is more than compensated by the magnificence of its insulated situation with respect to the neighbouring hills. Its form is a truncated cone, and its sides, particularly towards the lake, are handsomely covered with natural wood. The ascent is easy on the SW. side; but the N. side is exceedingly steep, having at one place a perpendicular precipice nearly 100 fathoms deep. The view from the summit is most extensive. On the N. side is the source of the river Forth, here an inconsiderable rill, but very soon augmented to a river, by the numerous streams which join its waters, as it passes through the valley. Benlomond is chiefly composed of granite, interspersed with immense masses of quartz. Considerable quantities of micaeous schistus are found even at the top, and many rocks near the base of the mountain are entirely composed of that mineral. From the number of rare plants it possesses, Benlomond affords a rich field for the ingenious botanist.

BENMORE, or **BENMORE**, a high mountain of Scotland, in the Isle of Mull.

BEN-MORT, or **BENMOIR**, a lofty mountain in Perthshire, in the parish of Killin, of a conical figure, and according to Stobie's map of that county, 3903 feet above the level of the sea. It is situated by the side of Loch-Dochart, between Glendochart and Strathfillan, and affords good pasture for sheep.

BENNACHIE, or **BENNOCHIE**, a hill in Aberdeenshire, nearly 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and 750 above that of the river Gady. Its base covers about 4000 acres. It was formerly fortified, and the remains of a stone wall are still standing near its highest pinnacle.

BENNAVENTA, or **BENNAVENNA**, an ancient town of Britain, on the Aulsona Major, or the Antonia of Tacitus; supposed to be the Northampton on the Neus; but Camden says it is Wedon, a

village 6 miles to the W. of Northampton.

BENNETS, a village in Shropshire, near Shrewsbury.

BENNET'S BRIDGE, a village of Ireland, 3 miles from Kilkenny, Lemster, and 57 from Dublin.

BENNET'S ISLAND, *in the Holme*, i. e. a river island, in Norfolkshire, SE. of Repeham.

BEN-NEVIS, or **BENNEVIS**, a lofty mountain of Scotland, in Invernessshire, esteemed the highest in Britain, being 4790 feet above the level of the sea. The summit of this mountain affords one of the most extensive prospects in Scotland. The whole of the great glen of Caledonia, from Fort-George to the Sound of Mull, is at once in view, comprehending the fresh water lakes of Ness, Oich, and Lochy, and all the course of the two rivers Ness and Lochy, from their source to the place where they enter into the salt water, running in opposite directions, the one NE. and the other SW. One sees at once across the island, eastward to the German ocean, and westward to the Atlantic. The extent of view on the horizon of the sea is above 80 miles; and from the Moray Frith on the NE. to the island of Colonsay on the SW. it reaches 170 miles. Mr Fraser, minister of Kilmalie, after giving a most beautiful description of all the various prospects it affords, (*Stat. Acc. Vol. VIII. p. 414*), concludes thus; "In a word, the number, the extent, and the variety, of the several prospects, the irregular wildness of the hills, of the rocks, and of the precipices, the noise of rivulets, and of torrents, breaking and foaming among the stones, in such a diversity of shapes and colours; the shining smoothness of the seas, and of the lakes; the rapidity and rumbling of the rivers, falling from shelves to shelves, and forcing their streams through a multitude of obstructions; the serenity of the azure skies, and the splendour of the glorious sun, riding in the brightness of his Majesty, have something so charmingly wild and romantic, and so congenial to the contemplative mind, as surpasses all description, and presents a scene, of which the most fervid imagination can scarcely form an idea." Mr Williams, in his *Natural History of the Mineral Kingdom*, mentions, that "A great part of the hill of Bennevis, is composed of porphyry. It is a remarkably fine, beautiful, and ele-

gant stone, of a reddish cast, in which the pale rose, the blush, and the yellowish white colours, are finely blended, and shaded through the body of the stone, which is of a jelly-like texture, and is, undoubtedly, one of the finest and most elegant stones in the world. About three fourths of the way up this hill, upon the north-west side, there is found a porphyry, of a greenish colour, with a tinge of brownish red. This stone is smooth, compact, hard, and heavy, of a close uniform texture, but of no brightness when broken. It is spotted with angular specks, of a white quartz substance. The elegant reddish granite of Ben-nevis is perhaps the best and most beautiful in the world; and there is enough of it to serve all the kingdoms of the universe, though they were all as fond of granite as ancient Egypt."

BENNINGTON, a county of the state of Vermont, in North America, bounded on the N. by Rutland, on the E. by Windham, on the S. by the state of Massachusetts, on the W. by a due N. and S. line, which divides it from the state of New York. It is 34 miles from N. to S., and 19 from E. to W. It is divided into 19 townships, viz. Arlington, Bennington, Bromley, Dorset, Glastonbury, Langrove, Manchester, Pownell, Reedsborough, Rupert, Shaftsbury, Stamford, Sunderland, Sundgate, Woodford, and Windhill. In the mountains are found large quantities of iron ore: for the manufacturing of which, a furnace and two forges have been erected.

BENNINGTON, a post and chief town of the above county, and formerly the seat of government. It is situated near the S. side of the Hoosack river, and contains about 150 houses, a congregational church, a court-house, and a jail. Near this town, in 1777, a detachment of General Burgoyne's army, was defeated by the Americans, and 700 taken prisoners, with 4 brass field-pieces, and other military stores. A supreme court sits here the first Tuesday in August, and a county court the 3d Monday in Dec. It is 203 miles NNE. of New York, and 298 from Philadelphia. Lon. 1. 19. E. Lat. 42. 42. N.

BENNINGTON, two English villages; viz. 1 in Lincolnshire, near Boston; 2. in Yorkshire, near Hornsey.

BENNINGTON, LONG, a town in Lincolnshire, near Leicestershire.

BENOLE, a town of Tripoli. Lon. 16. 47. E. Lat. 29. 59. N.

BENONIS, a village of Leicestershire, near Hinchley.

BENSBERG, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 7 miles E. of Mulheim.

BENSBURY, a town of the county of Surry, originally called *Knebensbury*, from Kneben, a captain under Ethelred, king of Kent, who was slain there in a battle against Ceaulin, king of the West Saxons.

BENSFORD, a village in Wiltshire, NW. of Bristol.

BENSIAM, a village near Croydon, Surry.

BENSHEIM, a town of Germany, late in the palatinate of the Rhine, ceded to Hesse Darmstadt in 1802, 10 miles NE. of Worms. Lon. 8. 41. E. Lat. 49. 36. N.

BENSHINGTON, or **BLINSON**, a village in Oxfordshire, on the Thames, a little below its junction with the Isis.

BENSON, a township of Vermont, in Rutland county, on the E. side of Lake Champlain, containing 658 citizens.

BENTALL, the name of three English villages, viz. 1. in Lancashire, near Manchester; 2. in Shropshire, 2 miles NE. of Wenlock; and, 3. in ditto, 5 miles W. of Shrewsbury.

BENTALUIDH, or **BEINTALUIDH**, a mountain in Argyllshire, which commands a very extensive view, and, from its form, is called by sea-faring people the **SUGAR LOAF**.

BENTHAM, two English villages, viz. 1. near Gloucester; and, 2. in Yorkshire, E. of Hornby Castle.

BENTHEIM, a county of Westphalia, 45 miles long, and 18 broad. It is a pleasant fertile country, abounding in fertile fields and luxuriant meadows. The inhabitants are Protestants, and remarkably industrious, and deal in yarn, wool, linen, cattle, honey, stones, wood, and other articles. This county has lately been seized upon by France, for behoof of the Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves.

BENTHIM, the capital of the above county, with a fortified castle. It was taken by the French in 1795. It is seated on the Vecht, 32 miles NW. of Munster. Lon. 7. 8. E. Lat. 52. 23. N.

BENTIVOGLIO, a small town of Italy, late in the Pope's territory, and the department of the Upper Padua, in the Italian republic, 10 miles NE. of Bologna with a castle. Lon. 11. 54. E. Lat.

Lat. 44. 47. N.

BENTLEY, the name of nine small towns and villages in England, viz. 1. in Derbyshire, near Middleton Park; 2. in Hampshire, near Farnham, in Surrey; 3. in Staffordshire, W. of Walsall; 4. in Suffolk, near Ipswich; 5. in Sussex, 8 miles NE. of Lewes; 6. in Warwickshire, between Kingsbury and Shitstock. This village has a fair, July 20. 7. in Worcestershire, near Tandebigg; 8. in Yorkshire, near Doncaster; and, 9. in ditto, 4 miles SW. of Beverley. It also makes a part of the names of other five villages; viz. 1. Bentley-Fenny, in Derbyshire, NE. of Ashborn. 2. Bentley-Hall, in Essex, near Elmsted. 3. Bentley-Hungry, in Derbyshire, near Bentley-Fenny. 4. Bentley-Magna, in Essex, SW. of Fendring. It has two fairs, on Monday after St Swithins, and July 15. 5. Bentley Parva, in Essex, 3 miles N. of Bentley Magna.

BENTON, a village of Yorkshire, NE. of Bridlington.

BENTON MAGNA, or **MICKLE**, a town in Northumberland, near Newcastle.

BENTON PARVA, or **LITTLE**, a village near Benton Magna.

BENTWORTH, a village in Hampshire, NW. of Alton.

BENUAIS, or **BFNUAISH**, a high mountain in Rose-shire, seen at a very great distance, the top of which is always covered with snow, even in the hottest day of summer. In allusion to this, there is a clause in a charter of the family of Foulis, whereby the forest of Uaish is held of the king on condition of paying a *snowball* to his majesty, if required, on any day of the year.

BENVENU, a hill of Perthshire, in the parish of Callander.

BENVILLE, a village in Dorsetshire, 1 mile from Corsecomb.

BENVOIBEN, a mountain of Ireland, 4 miles N. of Siigo, and 2 from the ocean.

BENVURLICH, or **BENVOIRLICH**, a mountain of Perthshire, seated near Loch-erne, 3300 feet above the level of the sea. In a clear day it is distinctly seen from Perth, from Edinburgh castle, and Loudon castle in Ayrshire.

BENWELL, a village in Northumberland, near Newcastle.

BENWYKE, a town in Northumberland.

BENY, a village in the county of Cornwall, NE. of Boscastle.

BEPTON, a village in Sussex, 2 miles

S. of Midhurst.

BEQUIERÈS, **BEGUIRES**, or **ABOU-KIR**, an island and bay on the coast of Egypt, at the mouth of the Nile, near which, on the 1st of August 1798, the British fleet commanded by Admiral Nelson, gained one of the most complete naval victories that was ever obtained. Of the French fleet, consisting of 13 ships of the line, and 4 frigates, commanded by Admiral Bruzen, 9 ships of the line were taken, 2 burnt, and only 2 escaped; and of the frigates 1 was burnt and 1 sunk. The British fleet consisted of 14 sail of the line, but of much inferior force; and the French had a battery of guns and mortars on the island. During the action, which lasted 19 hours. Admiral Nelson was wounded, and Admiral Buys, after being wounded, and then cut in two by a grape shot, was blown up in the Orient. The French lost above 2000 men; but Admiral Nelson generously set all the French prisoners ashore on the coast of Egypt after the victory.

BERABZAN, a long lake in New North Wales, lying N. and S., and narrowing gradually to the S., till its waters mix with those of Lake Schechary, and form Seal river, which falls into Hudson's Bay, at Churchill Fort. The N. end of Berabzan lies in Lon. 93. 50. W. Lat. 60. 30. N.

BERAR, a soubah of the deccan of Hindoostan, bounded on the N. by Malwa and Alahabad, E. by Orissa, S. by Candeish. The principal part of it is subject to a rajah, the other to the nizam of the Deccan. The rajah's country extends 550 miles from E. to W. and in some 200 from N. to S. Its capital is Naghour. Less is known of the interior parts of Berar than of most of the other countries in Hindoostan. That about Nagpour is fertile and well cultivated; but the general appearance of the country, particularly between Nagpour and Orissa, is that of a forest thinly set with villages and towns.

BERAUN, a circle of Bohemia.

BERAUN, a royal city, the capital of the above circle. It has manufactures of fire arms and earthen ware, and is seated on the Misa, 16 miles WSW. of Prague. Lon. 14. 25. E. Lat. 50. 2. N.

BERAY, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and ci-devant province of Normandy. Lon. 1. 20. W. Lat. 40. 6. N.

BERBENO, a town of Italy, included in

in the department of the Lirio, of the late Italian republic.

BERRICE, a river of South America, in Guiana.

BERRICE, a river of Terra Firma in America, which falls into the North Sea, in Lat. 6. 30. S.

BERRICE, a town of South America, on the coast of Surinam, which belonged to the Dutch, but was taken by Captain Par of the Malabar, on the 2d May 1796. The land is low and woody, and produces much logwood and cotton.

BERBU, a town of the Tooth-Coast, Council. Jon. 5. 0. W. Lit. 5. 4. N.

BERBURG, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, 12 miles NE. of Luxemburg.

BERCHTOLSGÄDEN, a town of Bavaia in the archbishopric of Salzburg. It serves all the neighbourhood with salt; and is seated on the Achen, 10 miles S. of Salzburg. Lon. 13. 3 E. Lat. 47. 58. N.

BERDOA, a town of Persia, in Eriuan, seated on a fertile plain, 10 miles W. of the river Ery, and 62 S. by E. of Gangeta. Lon. 48. 0. E. Lat. 41. 0. N.

BERDON, a village in Essex, S. of Charing.

BERDWELL, a town in Suffolk, N. of Ipswich.

BERE, two English villages: viz. 1. in Cornwall, 4 miles SE. from Stratton; 2. in Dorsetshire, near Ockford Stalling and Dorseton.

BEREALSTON. See **BEAR-ALSTON**.

BERIAN, or **BERIAN HILLS**, hills of Italy, in the territory of the Vicentino, between the Bisato and the Leona.

BERE-CHURCH, a village in Essex, near Colchester.

BEREG, a county of Hungary, 40 miles long and 23 broad.

BEREG-LASS, the capital of the above county. Lon. 21. 33 E. Lat. 47. 39 N.

BEREGONIUM, the ancient metropolis of Scotland, is said to have been situated in the parish of Ardchattan, Argyllshire. It was the chief residence of the Scottish kings, from Fergus II. till the removal of the seat of the government to Dunstaffnage.

BERE-HACKET, a village in Dorsetshire, 2 miles SE. of Bradford-Abbas.

BERE-HAGGARD, a village in Dorsetshire, near Yetminster.

BERELLY, a small city of Hindoostan Proper, the capital of the country of the Rohillas, between Delhi and Lucknow 120 miles from each. Lon. 75. 40.

E. Lat. 28. 30. N.

BERE-REGHS, a rivulet of Dorsetshire, which runs into the Piddle, 6 miles below Wareham.

BERE-REGHS, a town in Dorsetshire, seated on the above rivulet, near its influx into the Piddle, between Wareham and Middleton. It has a market on Wed. and a fair Sept. 18, on the site of an old Roman fort. It lies 12 E. by N. of Dorchester, and 113 SW. from London. Lon. 2. 15. W. Lat. 50. 44. N.

BERESEORD, a village in Staffordshire, on the Dove, near Narrowdale.

BERESOW, a division of the province of Tobolsk in Siberia; bounded on the N. by the straits of Wagatz, on the E. by a large bay of the Frozen ocean which runs into the land towards the S. and at latitude 65° separates into two arms, one of which is called the *Obsskian-Guba*, or *Oj-by*; and the other, *Tazovskian Guba*, or the bay of *Tazow*. The river Oby empties itself into the former, and the Taz into the latter. This district was under the Russian dominion long before the other parts of Siberia were conquered, being reduced by the Czar Gabriel so early as A.D. 1599.

BERLSTON, a town in Dorsetshire, W. of Woolton St Giles.

BERLIED, a village in Berkshire, near Whitebourn.

BERFORD, two English villages, viz. 1. in Dorsetshire, near Wimborn Munster; 2. in Wiltshire, 4 miles N. of Wiltton.

BERG, a duchy of Germany, bounded on the N. by the duchy of Cleves, on W. by the county of Mark and the duchy of Westphalia, on the S. by Westeravia, and on the E. by the diocese of Cologne, from which it is separated by the Rhine. It is about 150 miles in length, and 24 in breadth. It is very fruitful along the Rhine, but mountainous and woody towards the county of Mark. Among the various territorial exchanges to which Prussia was forced to accede, previous to the breaking out of the present disastrous war, the duchies of Berg and Cleves were transferred to France. This valuable acquisition Bonaparte conferred on General Murat, with the title of duke of Cleves and berg, and to his legitimate male heirs for ever in order of seniority, excluding females and their descendants. In case male heirs should become extinct, these duchies are to revert to the descendants of Bonaparte, whom he gave to prince Joseph, and whom taking, to Louis, but they never

never can be united to the imperial crown of France. Upon the late union of the princes of the Rhine, and separation from the Germanic body, these duchies naturally formed a part of the confederated system, and by the treaty of confederation the heretofore duke is honoured with the title of "His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Cleves and Berg." According to a proclamation of the new government, nothing has been changed in the ancient civil or judicial administration of these duchies. The principal town is Dusseldorf; and the principal rivers, besides the Rhine, are the Wipper, Agger, and Sieg.

BERGAMASCO, a province of Italy late in the territory of Venice. It is bounded on the E. by the Bressau, on the N. by Valtelme, on the W. and S. by the Milanese. It extends about 36 leagues from N. to S. and 30 from E. to W. It is watered by several rivers which render it very fertile, and particularly it produces great quantities of chesnuts. It has mines of iron and quarries of marble and other stones, of which they make millstones. There are a great number of towns and villages; but Bergamo, the capital is the only city. The people are very industrious, and make the best of their natural productions, particularly fine tapestry; and they are well stocked with cattle. Their language is the most corrupt of any in Italy. Bergamasco was included in the Italian republic, and divided into two departments, viz. that of Serio, and that of the Adda and Oglio.

BERGAMO, or **BERGOMUM**, a large and strong town of Italy, capital of the above province, and of the republican department of the Serio. It is built on 10 small hills, in the form of an amphitheatre, and is fortified with walls, bastions, and ditches, besides two castles. It is 7 Italian miles in circumference, and has 4 gates, 4 barracks, many elegant buildings, 14 churches, and 2500 inhabitants. Before the revolution it was the see of a bishop, had 12 monasteries, and 12 nunneries, which were then abolished. It has a fine palace, called the *Fiera*, built in the form of a quadrangle, and containing 500 apartments. In the square within it, a great fair is annually held, and it has a marble fountain in the centre. It lies 20 miles NW. of Brescia, and 30 NE. of Milan. Lon. 9. 47. E. Lat. 45. 46. N.

BERGARAC, or **BERGERAC**, a very

rich, populous, and trading town of France, in the department of Dordogne, seated on the river Dordogne, 50 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 42. E. Lat. 45. 0. N.

BERGAS, or **BERGASE**, a town of Romania, in European Turkey, and the see of a Greek archbishop, situated on the Larissa. Lon. 27. 30. E. Lat. 41. 17. N.

BERGATO, a town of Italy, in the late republican department of the Reno, and ci-devant province of Bologna, on the Reno.

BERGEN, anciently **BERGHI**, a city of Norway, and capital of Bergenhus. It is the see of a bishop, and has a strong castle, and a good port. It is a large place; but is subject to fires, being all built of wood. It is surrounded with mountains almost inaccessible; and no corn grows in the country, being all imported, and distributed from thence throughout the kingdom. The principal trade is in skins, stock-fish, firs, and deal boards. It is 200 miles NW. of Gottenburg, and 350 N. by W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 5. 45. E. Lat. 60. 11. N.

BERGEN, a town of Pomerania in Germany, and capital of the isle of Rugen, subject to Sweden. Lon. 12. 0. E. Lat. 54. 30. N.

BERGEN, a mountainous and rough county of New Jersey, bounded on the E. by Hudson river, which separates it from the state of New York, on the NW. by Sussex, on the SW. by Pegunock river, which divides it from Morris county, and Passaic river, which separates it from Essex, on the NE. by the state of New York, and on the S. by Arthur-Kul, or Newark bay, which divides it from Staten island. It is 30 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; and is divided into six townships, viz. New Barbadoes, Bergen, Hackensack, Harrington, Franklin, and Saddle River. In this county is a mine of copper ore, which was wrought previous to the war, but has since been wholly neglected. The chief town is Hakensack.

BERGEN, a town of New Jersey, situated in the above county, about 3 miles W. by N. of New York. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 50 dwelling-houses and a reformed Dutch church. It is 92 miles NE. of Philadelphia. Lon. 1. 15. E. Lat. 40. 44. N.

BERGEN, a town of N. Holland, noted for two bloody battles, on Sept. 19th and Oct. 2d 1799, between the English and Russian forces, and the Dutch and French,

French, which terminated in favour of the former. It is situated among woods, 4 miles NNE. of Alkmaar.

BERGENIUS, a province of Norway, very mountainous and barren.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, a territory and ci-devant marquise of Dutch Brabant, consisting of a considerable tract of land, containing several villages, besides the town, and several islands in the Scheldt.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, a town in the above territory. It is seated on an eminence, in the middle of a morass, about a mile and a half from the eastern branch of the Scheldt, with which it has communication by a navigable canal. The houses are well built, and the market places and squares handsome and spacious. It is very advantageously situated on the confines of Brabant, Holland, Zealand and Flanders. It is strong by nature, as well as by art, being so secured by the morass about it, which is not formed by the river Zoom, that it was reckoned impregnable. The fortifications were allowed to be the masterpiece of that great engineer Cohorn. It was however taken in 1747 by the French, but it is thought not without treachery. It had been twice besieged before without success. When the Marquis of Spimola invested it, he was forced to raise the siege, with the loss of 10,000 men. This town was among the conquests of the French republican army; but has been restored to the Dutch patriots since the expulsion of the stadholder, and their alliance with France. It lies 15 miles N. of Antwerp, and 22 SW. of Breda. Lon. 4. 5. E. Lat. 51. 30 N.

BERGLINTZ, a town of Italy, near the territory of the Grisons. It was taken by the French republican army under General Kellerman, in June 1796.

BERGERAC, a trading town of France, in the department of the North, on the river Côlene, at the foot of a mountain, 50 miles S. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 23 E. Lat. 51. 29 N.

BERGERODE, a village in Lancashire, near Thornton.

BERGH, a small town in Norfolk, near Kimberley Park.

BERGH, a town of Nordland, in Sweden, situated near the river *Judahl*. Lon. 12. 4. E. Lat. 63. 7. N.

BERGHAMPTON, a village in Norfolk, near Broke and Loddler.

BERGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the late province of Westerland,

and circle of the Upper Rhine. It was a short time in the possession of the French republic in arms, in spring 1796.

BERGHARI, a town of Asiau Turkey, in the province of Curdistan, situated on a branch of the Tigris. Lon. 43. 25. E. Lat. 26. 27. N.

BERGHOLT, a village in Suffolk.

BERGHOUT VESTER, a village in Essex, near Colchester.

BERGILL, a village in Shropshire, near Buby's Wood.

BERG ST VINOX, **BERG ST WINOX**, or **BERGUIS ST VINOX**, a town of France, in the department of the North, the ci-devant Flanders. It is situated on the Côlene, at the foot of a mountain, 5 miles from Dunkirk, and 21 from Ypres. The air is often very unwholesome, especially to strangers. It has an hospital for soldiers, and two seminaries for young students. The Côlene serves as a canal to Holland, St Omer's, and Gravelines. There is likewise a canal to Dunkirk. The villages of its territory are famous for butter and cheese, of which they export great quantities. Fort Lipin and Fort Sause are within cannon's shot, and Fort St Francis on the canal, is near 3 miles from the town. Lon. 2. 28 E. Lat. 51. 37. N.

BERG-ZABERN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and ci-devant province of Alsace, 5 miles S. of Landau. Lon. 7. 55. E. Lat. 49. 4. N.

BERIDEN, a river of England, in Norfolkshire, which runs into the Yare below Norwich.

BERING'S STRAITS, the name of that narrow division of the Old and New World, where the breadth between Asia and America is only 13 leagues. They are so named from Captain Vitus Bering, who was employed by the emperor of Russia on a similar plan of discovery in these parts with our great countryman Cook. Bering, after a tedious and fatiguing journey through the wilds of Siberia, arrived at Kamtschatka, attended with the scanty materials for his voyage, the greatest part of which he was obliged to bring with him through a thousand difficulties. He sailed from the river of Kamtschatka on July 15, 1723; and on the 15th of August saw Serdz Kamen, or the heart shaped rock, a name bestowed on it by the first discoverer. From Serdz Kamen, to a promontory named by Captain Cook *East Cape*, the land trends SE. The last is a circular peninsula

peninsula of high cliffs projecting far into the sea due E. and joined to the land by a long and very narrow isthmus, in lat. 66. 6. This is the Tschutski Ness of our navigators, and forms the beginning of the narrow straits between the Old and New World. The country about the cape, and to the NW. of it, was inhabited. About mid-channel are two small islands, named by the Russians the *Ishs of St. Demodes*; neither of them above 3 or 4 leagues in circuit. It is very extraordinary that Bering should have sailed through this confined passage, and yet that the object of his mission should have escaped him. His misfortune could only be attributed to the foggy weather, which he must have met with in a region notorious for mists; for he says that he saw land neither to the N. nor E. Our generous commander, determined to give him every honour his merit could claim, has dignified these with the name of *Bering's Straits*. The depth of these straits is from 12 to 29 or 30 fathoms. The greatest depth is in the middle, which has a slimy bottom; the shallowest parts are near each shore, which consists of sand mixed with bones and shells. The current or tide was very inconsiderable, and what there was came from the W. From East Cape, the land trends S. by E. In lat. 65 56. is the bay in which Captain Cook had the interview with the Tschutski. Immediately beyond is the bay of St Laurence, about 5 leagues broad in the entrance, and 4 deep, bounded at the bottom by high land. A little beyond is a large bay, either bounded by low land at the bottom, or so extensive as to have the end invisible. To the S. of this are two other bays; and in lat. 64 13. lon. 186. 36. is the extreme southern point of the land of the Tschutski. This formerly was called the *Anaduskoï Ness*. Near it Bering had conversation with 8 men, who came off to him in a *bandar*, or boat covered with the skins of seals; from which Bering and others have named it the *Tschutski Ness*.

BERINGHAM, a village in Suffolk, 5 miles SW. of Budesdale.

BERINGTON, the name of 4 small towns in England; viz. 1. in Shropshire, 2 miles E. of Cundover; 2. in ditto, near Chin; 3. Berington Magna; and, 4. Berington Parva; both in Oxfordshire, on the borders of Gloucestershire.

BERION, a village in the county of Cornwall, between N. Hill and S. Hill.

BERITON, a village in Hampshire, near Peterfield.

BERKELY, a fertile and populous county of Virginia, bounded on the E. and N. by Potomac river, which separates it from the state of Maryland; on the SE. by London county; on the SW. and W. by Hampshire; and on the S. by Frederick county: It is 40 miles in length and 20 in breadth. The chief town is Martinsburg.

BERKESWILL, a village in Warwickshire, near Coventry.

BERKFURD, a town of Bedfordshire, N. of Todd-stord.

BERKHAMSTEAD, or **BARKHAMSTEAD**, an ancient town of England, in Hertfordshire. The principal street is spacious, with the hospital of St James at one end, and that of St Leonard at the other. Here is a fine Gothic church, a free grammar school, and an almshouse. On the N. side of the town are the remains of a castle, once the residence of the Kings of Mercia. In this town a parliament was held in 697, when Ina's laws were published: William the Conqueror swore to maintain the laws of his predecessors; Henry II. for a while kept his court; and James I. had his children nursed in it, and made it a corporation, which was dropped in the civil wars. It lies 9 miles from St Albans, and 26 NW. of London. It has fairs on Shrove Tuesday, Whitsun-Mornday, St James's day, and 25th July. Lon. 0. 31. W. Lat. 51. 46. N.

BERKHAMSTEAD, LITTLE, a village 4 miles from Hertford.

BERKHAMSTEAD, a township of Connecticut, in Litchfield county.

BERKLEY, a town of England, in Gloucestershire, situated on a brook that falls into the Severn. Its church, dedicated to St Mary, is a large, handsome edifice, containing some elegant monuments of the Berkeley family; and the parish is 24 miles in compass. The town is governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen, and has a market on Wednesday, and a fair May 14. On a rising ground is the castle where Edward II. was imprisoned. Berkeley has the honour of giving birth to the justly celebrated Dr Edward Jenner, the discoverer of the vaccine inoculation. It lies 18 miles from Gloucester, 5 from Dursley, and 114 from London.

BERKLEY, a township of Massachusetts, Bristol county, containing 850 citizens, 50 miles S. of Boston.

BERKLEY, a county of South Carolina, Charleston district, containing 752 citizens, and 5170 slaves in 1791.

BERKLEY, a town in the above county.

BERKS, a populous county of Pennsylvania, bounded NE. by Northampton, N. by a point of Luzerne county, SW. by Dauphin and Lancaster counties, and SE. by Chester and Montgomery. It is 53 miles in length, and 28½ in breadth; and contains 1,080,400 acres. It is divided into 29 townships, viz. Mannheim, Brunswick, Pinegrove, Bethel, Tulpehocken, Bern, Windsor, Albany, Ruscomb, Longswamp, Alsacc, Exeter, Amity, Brecknock, Heidleberg, Comru, Robeson, Caernavon, Maiden-Creek, Richmond, Maxatanny, Greenwich, Rockland, Hereford, Colebrookdale, Douglass, Union, District and Oley. In this county are found mines of iron ore, and coal in great abundance. Iron works have been erected, which carry on the manufacture of pig and bar iron, &c. extensively. The northern parts of the county are exceedingly rough and mountainous. It is well watered by Schuylkill river, which passes through the middle of it. The chief town is Reading.

BERSA, or **BIRKSHIRE**, an inland county of England, which contains the whole of that British principality, anciently inhabited by the Atrebatii, who are supposed to have been originally from Gaul. When Constantine divided the island into Roman provinces in 310, this principality was included in Britannia Prima, the first division, whose boundaries were the English Channel on the S. and the Thames and Severa on the N. On the Romans quitting the island, and civil dissensions enabling the Saxons to establish the Heptarchy, this part of the country was included in the kingdom of the West Saxons, which commenced in 519, and continued till 828, when it became the only remaining sovereignty; its sovereigns having conquered all the others. They were all incorporated by the name of *England* under Egbert; whose grandson, Alfred, a native of Wantage in this county, divided his kingdom into counties, hundreds, and parishes, in 889; when this division first received its appellation of *Berocshire*, or *Berkshire*. At present it is in the Oxford circuit, the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Salisbury. The general shape of it somewhat resembles the form of a slipper or sandal. It contains an area of 654 miles, or

527,000 square acres, is 39 miles long, 29 broad, and about 137 in circumference. It is divided into 20 hundreds, 140 parishes, with 62 vicarages; has 12 market towns, but no city, 671 villages and hamlets; 21,195 houses, 135,000 inhabitants; supplies 560 men to the national militia; pays 10 parts of the proportion of the land tax; and sends 9 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 2 for Windsor, 2 for Reading, 2 for Wallingford, and 1 for Abingdon. Its other market towns are Faringdon, Hungerford, East Ilsley, Lower Lambourne, Maidenhead, Newbury, Ockingham, and Wantage. Its principal river is the Thames. It has also the Kennet, great part of which is navigable; the Loddon, the Ocke, and the Lambourne, a small stream, which, contrary to all other rivers, is highest in summer, and lowest in winter. The air of this county is healthy even in the vales; and though the soil is not the most fertile; yet it is remarkably pleasant. It is well stored with timber, particularly oak and beech, and produces great plenty of wheat and barley. Its principal manufactures are woollen-cloth, sail cloth, and malt. The Roman Watling-street, from Dunstable, enters Berkshire at the village of Streathly, between Wallingford and Reading, and crossing this county proceeds to Marlborough. Another Roman road from Hampshire enters this county, leads to Reading and Newbury, the Spinae of Camden, where it divides; one branch extends to Marlborough, in Wilts, and the other to Cirencester in Gloucestershire. A branch from the Ickneld-street proceeds from Wallingford to Wantage, where there is a Roman camp on the brow of a hill, of a quadrangular form; there are other remains of encampments at East Hampstead, near Ockingham, White-horse-hill, and Pusey; and 13 on Sinedunhill, near Wallingford. In this county the following antiquities are also worthy of notice: Abingdon church and abbey; Aldworth castle, near Ilsley; Bysham monastery; Dunnington castle; Lambourne church; Reading abbey; Sunning chapel; Wallingford church and castle; Windsor castle, &c. Berkshire is an earldom belonging to a branch of the Howard family, the representative being Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.

BERKSHIRE, the most westerly county of Massachusetts. It is bounded on the N. by the state of Vermont, on the E. by Hampshire

Hampshire county, on the W. by the state of New-York, and on the S. by the state of Connecticut. It is 51 miles from N. to S. and 18 from E. to W. and is divided into 25 townships, viz Lee, Becket, Stockbridge, Loudon, Toppingham, Great Barrington, Alford, Egremont, Mount Washington, Sheffield, North Marlborough, Sandshfield, Bethlehem, Lanesborough, Adams, Pittsfield, Williamston, Richmond, Lenox, Hancock, Partridgefield, Windsor, Washington, Dalton, and North Ashford. This county is considerably mountainous and hilly; in some of these are found quarries of marble. The chief town is Stockbridge.

BERKSHIRE, a township of Vermont, in Franklin county.

BERLAMONT, a town of France, in the department of the North, 6 miles ESE. of Quesnoi.

BERLAND-PARK, a village of Perthshire, in the parish of Auchterader.

BERLEBURG, a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, situated on the Berlebach, near its confluence with the Eder, 20 miles NW. of Marburg.

BARLEY, two villages of England, 1. in Shropshire, between Walcot and Shipton castle; 2. in Yorkshire, N. of Snath.

BERLIN, a city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, and of the whole Prussian dominions; one of the largest, best-built, and best governed of any in Germany. The streets are large, straight, clean, and well paved, some of them long and elegant. There are several large and handsome squares, with pleasant walks. It is surrounded with beautiful gardens, which produce excellent fruit. The Spree, that crosses the city, has communications by canals with the Havel, Oder, and Elbe, as well as with the Baltic sea and German ocean, which greatly facilitate commercial intercourse. In 1785, according to Busching, it had no fewer than 443 silk looms, 149 of half silks, 2858 for woolen stuffs, 453 for cotton, 218 for linen, 451 for lace-work, 39 frames for silk stockings, and 340 for worsted ones. Here are also manufactures of camel's hair, Prussia blue, cutlery, and porcelain. The inhabitants are also famous for their enamelled, inlaid, and embroidered works. The population, in 1803, was 153,128, exclusive of the garrison. The city is 12 miles in circumference, and is divided into 5 parts, without

reckoning the suburbs, which are extensive; but the houses are there almost all of wood, so well plastered, however, that they seem to be of stone. In the suburb called *Spandau* is a house belonging to the royal family, with well contrived apartments, and elegantly furnished. Adjoining to Straulau is another house and garden belonging to the king. The royal gate of the city is defended by a half moon and two bastions, covered with brick; it fronts the royal street, which is one of the longest and most frequented in the city. It contains very handsome houses, particularly those belonging to some of the ministers of state. The royal street is crossed by 5 others, which are noble and spacious.

On the new stone bridge over the Spree is an equestrian statue of William the Great, which is esteemed an exquisite piece of workmanship. The elector is represented in a Roman habit, and his horse stands on a pedestal of white marble, adorned with basso-relievos, and 4 slaves bound to the base. After passing this bridge, the king's palace appears, a grand and superb edifice; it is 4 stories high, and the apartments are extremely magnificent. No palace in Europe has so great a quantity of silver tables, stands, lustres, branched candlesticks, &c. In the knights hall there is a buffet, which takes up one side, where there are basons and cisterns of gilt silver of extraordinary magnitude. The furniture of the great apartment is extremely rich; there is also a handsome gallery adorned with paintings, representing the principal actions of Frederic I. Formerly there were fine gardens to the palace, but they are now turned into a place of arms. The king's stables are large, stand near the palace, and front the great street. Externally they make a Gothic appearance, but within are elegant and magnificent. The managers are of stone, and the pillars that divide the stalls of iron, adorned with the king's cypher. Over the racks are pictures representing the finest horses which the king's stud has produced. Above the stables there are large rooms containing all sorts of horse furniture, particularly the equestrian equipage of Frederic I, all the metallic part of which is gold set with diamonds. Besides these there are handsome lodgings for the officers of the stables. Over the riding house is a theatre, where plays have been acted, and balls made for the entertainment

entertainment of the court. The arsenal consists of 4 grand buildings, that form a court in the middle, like a college; each front has three large porticos. On the principal gate is a medallion of Frederic II. in bronze, supported by fame and victory; the 4 cardinal virtues, of a colossal stature, are placed on pedestals on each side of the portico. The Corinthian order is prevalent in the first stage, and is managed with a great deal of art. The whole edifice is surrounded in the upper part with a balustrade, adorned with trophies and statues, among which is Mars rising from a heap of several sorts of arms. This altogether forms a noble and majestic decoration. It is bounded with non in the shape of canon, which are placed at proper distances, and support iron chains that hang like festoons, to prevent passengers from approaching the windows below. The lower rooms are filled with a great number of brass cannon; the walls and pillars which sustain the floor are set off with cuirasses and helmets. The upper story contains several rooms filled with arms, which are disposed in a curious order. Behind the arsenal is the house of the general of the artillery, which includes the foundery, where they are continually at work. There are other places where they keep the train of artillery. The opera house is an elegant modern edifice. The front has a noble portico supported by Corinthian columns, and a pediment adorned with basso-reliefs and statues. The columns that support the roof throw the whole into a grand saloon. It has three galleries, and is said to be capable of containing 2000 persons. A ramp it and fosse separate *Worder* from *Dorothea Stadt*, or the New town: inhabited chiefly by French. There are seven great alleys or walks, which divide this quarter into two parts. The middle walk is broader than the rest, and is surrounded with balustrades, having a grass plot in the middle, for persons to take the air on foot. The alleys on each side are paved, and serve for those that come abroad in coaches. These alleys, which are about three miles in length are terminated with a bar that leads towards the park. The alleys with trees are bounded by rows of houses. In one of these are the ledgings for the guards. The apartments above these are occupied by the academies of painting, and of arts and sciences, both of

which is the observatory, where there is a great number of astronomical and mathematical instruments; the royal cabinet of medals, antiquities, and natural curiosities; the chemical laboratory and its furnices and medals, of a new invention; the theatre for anatomical demonstrations, and the royal library, one of the most complete in Germany, having many scarce books and manuscripts, well worthy of observation. The city was taken, October 9th, 1760, by an army of Russians, Austrians, Saxons, &c. who totally destroyed the magazines, arsenals, and founderies; and seized an immense quantity of military stores, and a number of cannon and arms. They called first for the immediate payment of 800,000 guilders, and then laid on a contribution of 1,600,000 German crowns; not satisfied with this, many irregularities were committed by the soldiery; though by the exertions of the officers the private property of the inhabitants was in general spared. The apartments of the royal castle of Charlottenburgh were entirely plundered, the precious furniture spoiled, the pictures defaced, without even sparing the antique statues collected by Cardinal Polignac, which had been purchased by the House of Brandenburg. The castle of Schonhausen, belonging to the queen, and that of Frideustede, belonging to the Margrave Charles, were also plundered. The palace of Potsdam, the James's Sans Souci, had a better fate; Prince Esterhazy commanded there, and it was preserved from the smallest violation. The prince, on viewing the palace, only asked which picture of the king resembled him most; and being informed, desired that he might have leave to take it, together with two German notes which the king used; to keep them, he said, in memory of his majesty. This was a sort of *taking* very different from *pillag*. The troops staid in the city four days; but hearing that the king was moving to its relief, they quitted it October 18th; and having wasted the whole country round for a vast extent, and driven away all the cattle and horses they could find, retreated by different routes out of Brandenburg. In 1806, Berlin again underwent the fate of a captured city; in the tide of success which followed the fatal battle of Austerstadt, the French entered the capital on the 24th of Oct. From the celebrity of the conquerors as pillaging

pillaging marauders, Berlin would scarce meet such a mild treatment as from the Russian Austro army; nor the *Sans Souci* with such a generous conqueror as the Prince Esterhazy. Berlin is 42 miles NW. of Frankfort on the Oder; 60 N. of Dresden; and 300 N. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 1. 31. E. Lat. 52. 22. N.

BERLIN, a handsome flourishing town of York county, Pennsylvania; situated on the SW. side of Conewago creek, at the confluence of a small stream. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 100 dwellings. It is 13 miles W. of New York town, and 104 W. of Philadelphia. Lon. 1. 19. W. Lat. 39. 56. N.

BERLIN, a thriving town of Somerset county, Pennsylvania; situated on a branch of Stony creek, which empties into Conemaugh river, on the W. side of Allegheny mountain. It is regularly laid out, and contains 60 dwellings. It is 30 miles W. by S. of Bedford, and 210 W. of Philadelphia. Lon. 3. 48. W. Lat. 39. 51. N.

BERLIN, a township of Vermont, in Orange county, on the river Dog, containing 134 citizens.

BERLIN, a township of Connecticut, in Hertford county, 26 miles N.E. of New Haven.

BERLIN, a township of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 34 miles W. of Boston, containing 512 citizens.

BERLING, a village in Northumberland, near Habottle.

BERLINGS, a village near Lincoln.

BERMUDA HENDRIE, a port of entry, and post-town of Virginia. It is situated in Chesterfield county, on the W. side of James river, a few miles above the junction of the Appomattox, and about 19 direct below Richmond, but considerably more by the course of the river. It contains between 30 and 40 houses, among these are several warehouses, it carries on a brisk trade with the West Indies, and the different states. There are few merchants of wealth residing here; the exports, notwithstanding, in the year 1794, amounted to 773,541 dollars. The different articles shipped from this place are chiefly collected at Richmond, and boated down the river to the vessels of burden lying here. It is 315 SW. by S. of Philadelphia. Lon. 2. 22. W. Lat. 37. 18. N.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, a post-town of Virginia, in Chesterfield county, 36 miles W. of Williamsburg. Lon. 77. 31½. W. Lat. 37. 16. N.

BERMUDAS, or the **SUMMITT ISLANDS**, a cluster of small islands in the Atlantic ocean, lying almost in the form of a shepherd's crook, in Lon. 66. 0. W. Lat. 32. 20. N.; between 200 and 300 leagues distant from the nearest place of the continent of America, or any of the other West India Islands. The whole number of the Bermuda islands is said to be about 400, but very few of them are habitable. The principal is St George's, which is not above 16 miles long, and 3 at most in breadth. It is universally agreed, that the nature of this and the other Bermuda islands has undergone a surprising alteration for the worse, since they were first discovered; the air being much more inclement, and the soil much more barren than formerly.

This is ascribed to the cutting down of those fine spreading cedar trees, for which the islands were famous, and which sheltered them from the blasts of the north wind, at the same time that it protected the undergrowth of the delicate plants and herbs. In short, the Summer Islands are now far from being desirable spots; and their natural productions are at best sufficient for the support of the inhabitants, who, chiefly for that reason, perhaps, are temperate and lively even to a proverb. At first tobacco was raised upon these islands; but being of a worse quality than that growing on the continent, the trade is now almost at an end. Large quantities of ambergris were also originally found upon the coasts, and afforded a valuable commerce; but that trade is also reduced, as well as their whale trade, though the perquisites upon the latter (101 on every whale) form part of the governor's revenue. The Bermudas, however, might still produce some valuable commodities, were they properly cultivated. About three or four feet below the surface, a chalky stone is found, which is easily chiseled, and is exported for building houses in the West Indies. Their palmetto leaves, if properly manufactured, might turn to excellent account in making women's hats; and their oranges are still valuable. Their soil is also said to be excellent for the cultivation of vines, and it has been thought that silk and cochineal might be produced; but none of these things have yet been attempted. The chief resource of the inhabitants for subsistence is in the remains of their cedar wood, of which, with the assistance of the New England pine, they fabricate small sloops, and

and sell many of them to the American colonies, where they are much admired. Their turtle trade is also of value, and they still rear great varieties of tame fowl, and have wild ones abounding in vast plenty. All the attempts to establish a regular whale fishery on these islands, have hitherto proved unsuccessful. They have no cattle, and even the black hog breed, which was probably left by the Spaniards, is greatly decreased. The water on the islands, except that which falls from the clouds, is blackish; and at present, the same diseases reign there as in the Caribbœe islands. They have seldom any snow, or even much rain; but when it does fall, it is generally with great violence; and the N. or NE. winds storms generally come with the new moon; and if there is a halo or circle about it, it is a sure sign of a tempest, which is generally attended with dreadful thunder and lightning. The inhabited parts of the Bermuda islands are divided into nine districts, called *tribes*, viz. St George, Hamilton, Ireland, Devonshire, Pembroke, Pagets, Warwick, Southampton, and Sandys. There are but two places on the large island where a ship can safely come near the shore, and these are so well covered with high rocks that few will choose to enter it without a pilot; and they are so well defended by forts, that they have no occasion to dread an enemy. St George's town is at the bottom of the principal haven, and is defended by nine forts, on which are mounted 70 pieces of cannon that command the entrance. The town has a handsome church, a fine library, and a noble town-house, where the governor, council, &c. assemble. Besides these, there are about 1000 houses well built. The tribes of Southampton and Devonshire have each a parish church and library; and the former has a harbour; there are also scattered houses and hamlets over many of the islands, where particular plantations require them. The inhabitants are clothed chiefly with British manufactures, and all their implements for tilling the ground and building, are made in Britain.

BERMUNDSEY, a parish in Southwark, famous for an ancient abbey created by Bermund, a lord or abbot of the place.

BERN, a canton of Switzerland, which holds the second rank among the diet; although it is by far the largest in

extent, containing almost one third of the whole country. It is bounded, on the N., by the cantons of Basil and Solothurn, and the Austrian forest towns; on the S by the lake of Geneva, the Valais, and Mont Blanc; on the E. by Uri, Underwald, Lucern, and the county of Baden; and on the W. by Solothurn, Neuchâtel, Franche Comte, and the district of Biel, and the land of Gex. It is the most fruitful, the richest, and by much the largest of all the cantons, extending in length about 60 leagues, and about 30 where broadest. It yields not only plenty of grain, fruit, and pasture, but also good wine, a variety of coloured earths and clays, sand-stone, muddick, gypsum, pit-coal, sulphur, and iron ore. It has large herds of cattle, great and small; and in consequence of that, great quantities of milk, butter, and cheese. The rivers that water this canton are, the Aar, the Immat, the Wigger, the Aa, the Ruzs, the Lammat, the Saron, the Sensen, and the Kandel. The principal lake is that of Geneva. The other great lakes that are wholly or partly within this canton, are those of Neuchâtel, Bal, Murte, Thun, Brien, and Halwyll, which all abound in fish. In that of Geneva, trouts are sometimes caught weighing 40 or 50 lb. In that of Biel, called also the Nydau lake, are two small islands, one of which is very beautiful. This lake is about three leagues long, and one broad. Along the whole W. and NW. sides of the canton, runs that chain of mountains called by the general name of Jura; but these mountains have all their particular names. This canton is very populous; the number of its inhabitants being computed at 400,000. German is the prevailing language, but almost all the people of fashion speak either French or Italian, or a mixture of both. The established religion is Calvinism, the discipline as in Holland; and nearly the same with that of the Church of Scotland. The ministers are divided into deaneries and classes, and hold yearly chapters and synods. They are kept in a greater dependence on the civil power here, than the other cantons, and not suffered to interfere with matters of state. The city of Bern first joined the confederacy in 1353, and in the defence thereof, before the subjugation of the country by the French, the canton furnished 2000 men; every male from 16 to 60 being enrolled in the militia, and about a third

of them regimented. There were officers for every district, whose province it was to see that the men were regularly exercised; that their arms, ammunition, and clothing, were in good condition; and that they were kept in a constant readiness to march. Once a-year they underwent a general review. The same attention was paid to those belonging to the train of artillery. Some regiments consisted of married, and some of unmarried men; some of foot, others of dragoons. There was also one regiment and troop of cuirassiers. The latter consisted entirely of burghers of Bern. Both the horsemen and footmen furnished their horses, arms, and accoutrements. Besides the arms and artillery in the arsenal, all the castles where the country governors or bailiffs reside, were well furnished with them. At Bern there was a constant guard, or garrison of 200 men; and a small garrison at Fort Arbuz, where there was an office, which granted licences for levies to foreign powers, and where the recruits made their appearance and were registered. The bailiffs had the chief direction of all affairs in the districts, being generals of the militia, and presiding in the courts of justice; but, in the civil causes above a certain value, an appeal lay from them to Bern; and, in capital cases, their sentence behoved to be confirmed by the great council before it could be executed. When any bailiwick was to be disposed of, as many balls as there were competitors were put into a bag, whereof one was gilt, and he that drew that had the bailiwick. The peasants of Bern are considered the wealthiest in Switzerland, and about 60 years ago it would have been difficult to find a village where there was not, at least, one worth between 20,000 and 30,000 guilders, and some were to be met with worth even 60,000. The manners, &c. of the people will be farther noticed under SWITZERLAND. This canton is divided into the German country, that is, that part of the canton in which the German tongue is spoken, called also the ancient canton, extending from Morat to the county of Baden; and the Roman, called also the Waal, and the Pais de Vaude. The canton and city of Bern, suffered severely from the revolutionary army of France, in March 1798; against that army the Bernese took the field to the number of 18,000 men, and though they displayed the greatest heroism, in sustaining nine

successive attacks of the enemy, they were obliged to retreat to the city, under the walls of which, they made a noble but ineffectual stand; the artillery of the enemy forced their way; the ditch was filled with the dead bodies of the Swiss; the town was given up; three leagues round Bern were devoted for plunder and rapine; and not an article was suffered to escape.

BERN, a city of Switzerland, and capital of the canton, is situated upon a peninsula formed by the Aar. It is said, that the taking of a bear on the day on which the foundation of this city was laid, gave occasion to its name; hence, it is often in Latin called *Arctopolis*, i. e. the city of the bear; and has a bear for its coat of arms. It is almost surrounded by the river Aar. The houses are mostly built of white freestone, and, in the principal streets, have piazzas of arches under them, for the convenience of walking dry in wet weather. Most of the streets are paved with flints, and traversed by a canal lined with freestone, which is brought from a considerable distance, and is very useful in carrying off the filth of the city, extinguishing fires, and other purposes. The city is large, standing almost in the middle of the canton; it contains several churches, of which one is called the Great Church, and the first minister thereof the dean, who is the head of the city clergy. From an inscription near the door of this church, it appears that the first stone of it was laid in 1421. Over the same door is a representation of the last judgment, in which the sculptor hath placed the pope among the damned. In this city is also a college with eight professors, a large public library, and a museum; a stately granary, in which a great quantity of corn is always kept; a guildhall, a well stored arsenal, and several hospitals. In the arsenal is a wooden statue of the famous William Tell; which represents him as taking aim at the apple placed on the head of his son. There is also the statue of Berchtold von Zabringen, the founder of the city; and two large horns of buffaloe, or wild bulls, called in Latin *Uri*. The inhabitants of Uri, who boast their descent from the old Tau, bear a buffaloe's head on their riscis, coat of arms; and the person who blows the great horn in time of war, is called the Bull of Uri. In the Dominican church, a hole in the wall is always shown to strangers, by means of which, (it

(it having a communication with the cell of a monk in an adjoining monastery,) the pious fraud of making an image of the Virgin appear to speak, was once carried on, which for a while answered the monks very well; but they were at last detected and punished. This city, though large, is not so populous or well built as that of Zurich. On the east side of it is a handsome stone bridge; and near the great church is a very fine platform, several hundred feet in height, which makes a most delightful walk, being planted with limes, and commanding a charming prospect, particularly of the picturesque mountains, of the Gisons covered with snow even in the height of summer. In 1654, a student of divinity, being on horseback, and in liquor, leaped over this terrace, without receiving any other hurt than breaking a leg; and lived many years after; but the horse was killed. In the upper part of the city a number of bears are kept, in two inclosures of fir trees. Of the burghers of Bern, only those are qualified for the government and magistracy of the city, who are descendants of such as were made burghers before the year 1635. Other qualifications are also necessary; in particular, they must not be under 50 years of age, and must be enrolled in one of the 12 companies. To obtain a country government, or to hold any considerable employment, the candidate must also be married. The great council, in which the sovereignty of the canton is vested, consists, when full, of 229 members, but is generally short of that number, 80 or more often dying before any of their places are filled up. The lesser council senate, or the daily council, consists of 27 members, including the two prætors, or abvoyers, the four tribunes of the people, the two treasurers, and the two heimlicheis, or secreters men; so called, because to them all secrets relating to the state are discovered. The members of the great and little councils mutually fill up the vacancies that happen in these two colleges; and from these councils, also, all officers of any note are chosen. All the bailiffs and castellans continue six years in office. The territory immediately under the jurisdiction of this city is divided into four governments, with which four venners or standard-bearers are invested. It declared for the reformation in 1528, after a solemn disputation. Here the British envoy to the canton re-

sided. According to the system followed by the emperor of the French, the Bernese will now have no more but the shadow of the above regulations in their government. Bern lies 70 miles NE. of Geneva, and 40 S. of Basil. Lon. 7. 10. E. Lat. 46. 52. N.

BERN, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles W. of Prague. Lon. 15. 5. E. Lat. 50. 0. N.

BERNARD, a town of France, in the dept. of Gers, and ci-devant province of Gascony, seated on the Garonne.

BERNARD, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg.

BERNARD'S BAY, lies on the NW. side of the gulf of Mexico.

BERNARD'S CASTLE, a town in the county of Durham, 246 miles from London. It has a weekly market every Wednesday.

BERNARD'S GRAND, ST, a mountain of Switzerland, in the Vallai, on the frontiers of Piedmont. It has long been celebrated for its romantic and picturesque scenery, and is always visited by travellers. On the summit is a large convent, where the monks entertain all travellers gratis for three days. It is 15 miles NNW. of Aoste.

BERNARDS TOWN, a town of New Jersey, in Somerset county, containing 2281 Citizens and 93 slaves.

BERNARDS TOWN, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, 110 miles from Boston, containing 691 inhabitants.

BERNARD'S WILL, ST, a fine mineral spring, near the village of Stockbridge, within a mile of Edinburgh. It was long celebrated for its cures, yet left in a rude neglected state, till the late Lord Gudenston fitted it up with proper accommodations, and erected a temple over it, with an elegant figure of Hygeia, the goddess of health; since which it has been much frequented. The cures effected by the water have been enumerated by an eminent physician in Edinburgh, in a treatise concerning its virtues.

BERNAU, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark. The principal trade is in beer. It is seated on the Pancho, 15 miles NNE. of Berlin.

BERNAY, a trading town of France, in the dept. of Eure, and late province of Upper Normandy, seated on the Carentan, 20 miles SW. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 50. E. Lat. 49. 6. N.

BERNBURG,

BERNBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt, where a branch of the family of Anhalt resides; seated on the river Sara. Lon. 12. 20. E. Lat. 51. 50. N.

BERNCASTLE, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves.

BERNE, a township of New York, in Albany county.

BERNERA, a small island of Scotland, N. of Harris, lying on the W. coast of the Isle of Lewis. Lon. 7. 3. W. Lat. 58. 22. N.

BERNRA, or **BERNTRAY**, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, lying about 2 leagues S. of Harris. It is about 4 miles in length, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The NW. side is much damaged by the breaking of sand-banks. The soil is sandy, but when manured with the alga marina, extremely productive; and in summer the face of the island exhibits a pleasing variety of corn fields, and clover pastures. It has a fresh water lake, called *Lochbrus*, diversified with small islands, and abounding with eels, which the natives, by the help of lights, catch in the night, as they fall down a rivulet towards the sea in heaps twisted together. At the E. end of this island there is a strange reciprocation of the flux and reflux of the sea, and another no less remarkable upon the W. side of the Long Island. The tides from the SW. run along northward; so that, during the ordinary course of the tides, the flood runs E. in the fiith where Bernera lies, and the ebb runs W.: thus the sea ebbs and flows regularly for 4 days before, and as long after, the full and change of the moon; the spring tides generally rising 14 feet perpendicular, and the others proportionably: but for 4 days before, and as many after the quarter-moons, there is a singular variation. At that time, a southerly moon making high water, the course of the tide being eastward, it begins to flow at half an hour after 9 in the morning, and continues till half past 3 in the afternoon, when it is high water; but, when it begins to ebb, the current still runs eastward, until it is low water; so that the tide runs eastward 12 hours together, that is, from half past 9 in the morning till half past 9 at night; yet, when the night tide begins to flow, the current turns and runs westward all night for 12 hours, during both flood and ebb: thus the reciprocations continue, one flood and ebb run-

ning eastward, and another westward, till within 4 days of the full and change of the moon; then they resume their ordinary course, running E. during the six hours of flood, and W. during the six hours of ebb. There is another phenomenon in these tides, no less remarkable. Between the vernal and autumnal equinox, that is, during one half of the year, the tides about the quarter moons run all day eastward, and all night westward; and during the other 6 months their course is reversed, being westward in the day, and eastward in the night. The number of inhabitants in Bernera, and the isle of Pabby, which lies between it and Harris, was 404, in 1792; according to the Rev. Mr M'Leod's report to Sir John Sinclair. Lon. 7. 30. W. Lat. 67. 15. N.

BERNHAM, a village in Suffolk, S. of Thetford.

BERNSTADT, a town of Silesia in the principality of Oels, with a castle where the prince resides. It is seated on the Weida, 20 miles S. of Breslaw.

BERNTHORP, a village in Nottinghamshire, 6 miles NE. of Newark.

BERNWOOD, a forest in Buckinghamshire, near Oxford.

BEROOT, or **BAIROUT**, a town of Phœnicia, in Asiatic Turkey. It is the ancient Berytus; but nothing remains of its former beauty, except its situation. It stands in a plain, which from the foot of Lebanon stretches out into the sea, narrowing to a point, about two leagues from the ordinary line of the shore, and on the N. side forming a pretty long road, which receives the river Nahr el Sahb, called also Nahr Bairout. This river has such frequent floods in winter, as to have occasioned the building of a considerable bridge; now so ruinous as to be impassable. The bottom of the road is rock, which chafes the cables, and renders it very insecure. From hence, about 4 miles W. towards the point, lies the town of Bairout. This belonged to the Druzes, till lately that it was taken from them, and a Turkish garrison placed in it. Still, however, it continues to be the emporium of the Maronites and the Druzes, where they export their cottons and silks, almost all of which are destined for Cairo. In return, they receive rice, tobacco, coffee, and specie, which they exchange again for the corn of the Bekaa and the Hauran. This commerce maintains near 6000 persons. The dialect of the inhabitants

is justly censured as the most corrupt of any in the country; it unites in itself the 12 faults enumerated by the Arabian grammarians. The port of Beroot, formed, similar to all others on the coast, by a pier, is like them choaked up with sand and ruins. The town is surrounded by a wall, the soft and sandy stone of which may be pierced by a cannon ball without breaking or crumbling; which is, however, very unfavourable to an attack; but in other respects, this wall and its old towers are defenceless. Two inconveniences will prevent Beroot from ever becoming a place of strength. It is commanded by a chain of hills to the SE. and is entirely destitute of water, which the women are obliged to fetch from a distance, and even that is inefficient. By digging, in order to form reservoirs, subterraneous ruins have been discovered; from which it appears that the modern town is built upon the ancient one. The same may be observed of Latakia, Antioch, Tripoli, Saïde, and the greater part of the towns on the coast, which have all been destroyed by earthquakes at different periods. On the outside of the walls, to the W. are heaps of rubbish, and some shafts of columns, which indicate that Beroot has been formerly much larger than at present. The plain around it is entirely planted with white mulberry trees; and the silk produced here is of the very finest quality. In descending from the mountains, (says M. Volney), no prospect can be more delightful than to behold, from their summits or declivities, the rich carpet of verdure formed by the tops of these useful trees in the distant bottom of the valley. In summer, it is inconvenient to reside at Beroot, on account of the heat and the warmth of the water; the town, however, is not unhealthy, though it is said to have been so formerly. It has ceased to be unhealthy since the Emir Fakr-el-din planted a wood of fir trees, which is still standing, a league to the southward of the town. Lon. 35. 38. E. Lat. 34. 18. N.

BERQUIN, a village of France, in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, the ci-devant Artois.

BERRE, a lake of France, in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, and ci-devant province of Provence.

BERRE, a strong town of France, situated on the above lake. It is remarkable for the quantity and goodness of the

salt made in it; but the air is very unwholesome. It was taken by the Duke of Savoy, after a long siege in 1591, during the wars of the league; and though all the rest of the province submitted to Henry IV. he could not drive the Savoyards from Berre till it was given up in 1598, in consequence of the treaty of Vernis. It lies 13 miles SW. of Aix. Lon. 4. 32. E. Lat. 43. 32. N.

BERRICK-PRIORY, a village in Oxfordshire, 4 miles NW. of Wallington.

BERRICE-SALOME, a village in Oxfordshire, near Wallington.

BERRIER, a village in the county of Cumberland, near Penrith.

BERRINDALE, a small river of Scotland, in the county of Caithness, and parish of Lathron, which joins the Lang-wall about 100 yards from the sea.

BERRINDALE CASTLE, an ancient castle on the sea-coast of the county of Caithness.

BERRINGTON, three English villages; viz. 1. in Gloucestershire, near Camden; 2. in Somersetshire, 4 miles N. of Axbridge; and, 3. in Worcester-shire, near Tenbury.

BERRISLOW, a village in the High Peak of Derbyshire.

BERROUGH, a village in Somersetshire, between the Brent and the coast.

BERROW, two English villages; viz. 1. in Northamptonshire, near Hingham; 2. in Worcestershire, 8 miles from Overbury.

BERRY, a ci-devant province of France, which now forms the two departments of Cher and Indre. It was bounded on the N. by Salome; on the S. by Mache; on the E. by Nivernois and Bourbonnois; and on the W. by Touraine; and extended 90 miles in length from N. to S. and 75 in breadth from E. to W. The air is very temperate; and the soil produces wheat, rye, and wine little inferior to that of Burgundy; that of Sancerre, St Saturn, and Lavernusse, is the best. The fruits are in plenty, and pretty good; and the pastures are noted for fattening sheep. This country produces a good deal of hemp and flax. There are also mines of iron, silver, and ochre, as well as quarries of good stone. Near Bouges there is a cold mineral spring, which has a clammy fat pellicle over it every morning, of different colours. It deposits a fine black smooth sediment, of the same smell, and almost the same taste as gunpowder, which makes some conclude it partakes of sulphur, vitriol, and ochre. The pel-

icle is as thick as a crown-piece; and when put on a red-hot fire shovel, will bounce and sparkle, as will also the sediment. There is salt-petre in these waters; but vitriol seems to be predominant. Drunk on the spot, they temperate the blood, open obstructions, and strengthen the fibres. Berry is watered by several rivers; the principal of which are the Loire, the Creuse, the Cher, the Indre, the Ornon, the Evre, the Aurette, the Maulon, the Great and Little Sauche, the Nerre, &c. Near Limers there is a lake near 20 miles in circumference. Berry was divided into *Upper and Lower*, and Bourges was the capital. The inhabitants of Bourges carry on a small trade with corn down the Loire; but that of wine is much more considerable. It is transported to Paris by that river, and the canal of Briare. But the principal commerce consists in the fat cattle and sheep sent to Paris; these last bear fine wool, which is used in the manufactures of this district, and other parts of the empire, for cloths, serges, knit and wove stockings, &c. A great quantity of hemp is cultivated. At Aubigny there are 2000 persons generally employed in the making of cloth.

BERRY, the name of 4 English villages; viz. 1. in Berkshire, near Maidenhead; 2. in Dorsetshire, near Blandford; 3. in Essex, near Great and Little Wendon; and, 4. in Lancashire, near Manchester.

BERRY, or **BIRRY-HILL**, the name of several hills in Scotland; viz. 1. in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Auchterless; 2. in Bamf-shire, in the parish of Grange; and, 3. in Perthshire, in the parish of St Martins.

BIRRY-END, two villages in Bedfordshire; 1. near Caulton; and, 2. near Hockley.

BIRRY-ISLANDS, a cluster of Isles in the channel of Providence, N. America. Lon. 75. 40. W. Lat. 25. 30. N.

BIRRY-NARBERT, a village on the coast of Devonshire, west of Comb-Martin.

BIRRY-POMEROY, a small town in Devonshire, near Totness.

BIRRY-STREET, a village in Middlesex, near Northolt.

BERSELDON, a village in Hampshire, near Titchfield.

BERSELLO, or **BRESELLO**, a fortified town of Italy, in the late Modenese and Republican department of Crostolo. It was taken by Prince Eugene in 1702;

and by the French in 1703, who were obliged to abandon it in 1707. It is seated near the confluence of the rivers Linza and Po, 14 miles NE. of Parma. Lon. 10. 50 E. Lat. 44. 55. N.

BERSTED, a village in Hertfordshire, 3 miles SW. of Hemstead.

BERSTED, **NORTH**, and **SOUTH**, two villages in Sussex, SE. of Chichester.

BERSTOLGARDEN, a provostship of Bavaria transferred to the grand duke of Tuscany in 1802, as part of the indemnification for the loss of his hereditary dominions in Italy. On this event, it was incorporated into the circle of Austria.

BERSUIRE, a town of France, in the dept of the Two Sevres, and ci-devant province of Poitou. Lon. 0. 27. W. Lat. 46. 52. N.

BERT, a river in Devonshire.

BERTERICAC. See **CHILSE**.

BERTHA, or **BARTHA**, an ancient city of Caledonia, which, Hector Boece pretends, was built at some distance from the place where Perth now stands; but that being swept away by a flood, A. D. 1210, Perth was built on its present site, by King William the Lyon, whose son had perished in the inundation. But the Rev. Mr Scott, in his *Statistical Account of Perth*, proves the whole story to be a fiction of Boece's, contrived to make his native city, Dundee, appear more ancient than Perth; and he brings evidence from the best authorities, that the ancient Bertha stood exactly on the present site of Perth; and that neither that town, nor Prince Alexander, perished in the flood of 1210.

BERTIE, a populous and fertile county of Edenton district, North Carolina. It is bounded on the E. by Albemarle Sound, on the NE. by Hartford county, on the N. by Northampton, on the NW. by Halifax, and on the S. and SW by Roanoke river, which divides it from Martin and Tyrrel counties. The lands in this county are generally low and fertile. The chief town is Windsor.

BERTINERO, a town of Romania, in Italy, with a strong citadel. It is the see of a bishop, and seated on a hill. Lon. 11. 47. E. Lat. 44. 8. N.

BERTLE, a village in Lancashire, near Manchester.

BERTON-MILLS, a village in Suffolk, near Maiden-hall.

BERTRAND, **ST**, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and ci-devant province of Languedoc,

in Gascony. Lon. o. 48. E. Lat. 42. See LIFE.

56. N.

BERVIE, a river of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine, which produces salmon, trouts, eels, &c.

BERVIE or **INVER-BESHIE**, a parish of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, so named from the river; extending about 2 miles in length, and 1 and a half in breadth, and containing exactly 1660 Scots acres, or 2339 English, of which about one half is arable. The climate is salubrious, though rather sharp when the wind blows from the E. The low lands are a fine deep loam, and the high, a mixture of clay and gravel. Agriculture is highly improved, and the ground very productive. The population in 1801, amounted to about 1068.

BERVIE, or **BERVY**, a royal burgh of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, seated on the mouth of the above river, and in the E. corner of the parish. Its charter was granted in 1343, by King David II.; who, in returning from England, was forced by stress of weather to land at Bervie, where he met with the utmost kindness from the inhabitants. It consists of 3 streets, which form nearly 3 sides of a square, and contain about 110 houses, and 697 souls. It has a weekly market, and fairs in May and Sept. From the hies, hooks, &c. frequently dug up, it appears to have been formerly a fishing town; but the fishermen have long been removed to Gourdon. In 1750 a sub-cloth manufacture was established, and carried on successfully till about the end of the American war; and this branch has been again prosecuted since 1791. Manufactures of thread and linen-yarn have also been established, and employ about 150 men, women, and children. Bervie is governed by a provost, three bailies, dean of guild, treasurer, and 9 counsellors; who send a delegate to vote for a representative in parliament for the Aberdeen district. Bervie is situated 23 miles SW. of Aberdeen, and 12 N. of Montrose. Lon. 2. O. W. Lat. 56. 40. N.

BERVIE, or **BERVY**, a village of Angus-shire, in the parish of Bervie, which, in 1753, contained 150 inhabitants, besides children; but has, since that period, greatly declined. It is one mile from Liff, and 4 from Dundee. The weaving of linen-cloth is the chief manufacture.

BERVIE, a parish of Scotland, in Angus-shire, united to that of Liff, in 1758.

BERVIE BROW, a high rock and conspicuous land-mark for mariners, in the parish of Kinneff, opposite to the town of Bervie. It is also called **CRAIG DAVID**, and is seen at the distance of 15 leagues.

BERUYTHYIN, a village of England, in Herefordshire, near Ross.

BERWENT, a river in Cumberland.

BERWENT FIELDS, mountains in Cumberland, through which the Berwent runs.

BERWICK, a fertile, well cultivated county in Scotland, bounded by the river Tweed on the S. by Lothian on the N. the German ocean on the E. and by Tiviotdale on the W. It is about 34 miles long, and 19 broad, and is divided into 3 districts, viz. Lauderdale, Lammermuir, and Merse or March. The first is that opening or valley in the Lammermuir hills, through which the river Leader runs. Lammermuir comprehends the ridge of hills which separate this county from East Lothian, extending from the head of Leader water to the sea, below the town of Berwick. The Merse or March includes that fertile and populous plain, stretching from the hill along the banks of the Tweed. Berwickshire contains one royal borough, viz. Leuder; and several large towns and villages, as Dunse, Coldstream, Coldingham, Aytou, and Eye-mouth. It is divided into 32 parochial districts; and contains, by the late enumeration in 1801, 30,206 inhabitants, the chief rivers are the Tweed, the Leader, the Eye, the Whitadder, and Blackadder. The two roads to London pass through the county. In the Merse the state of agriculture is excellent; and, though so late as 60 years ago, the greater part was barren and uncultivated, it is now mostly inclosed and improved. Many farms, which at that time brought no return to the proprietor, or so small as scarcely to deserve notice, are now rented as high as 300l. or 400l. In no county in Great Britain, is there a more respectable tenantry than at present in the county of Berwick; many of them rent farms from 500l. to 1500l. *per annum*; they are almost all men well informed in science, intelligent and industrious in their profession; and are generally enabled in a few years to purchase property to the amount of 200l. *per annum*, on which they enjoy, *atque cum dignitate*, the just reward of their labours

labours, attention, diligence, and good sense. The county of Berwick exports from the ports of Berwick and Eyemouth, above 80,000 bolls of victual; and the same quantity is annually carried to the weekly markets of Edinburgh, Dalkeith, Haddington, and Dunbar. There is plenty of marle in the county; but the farmers prefer lime as more profitable, though at the distance of 18 or 20 miles. The minerals in this district hitherto discovered are few, and these are by no means valuable. Coal has been found only in small quantities near Eyemouth. There is plenty of freestone fit for building; and both rock and shell marle are found in different places. Copper has been wrought in the neighbourhood of Lauder; and some years ago a mine of the same metal was discovered in the parish of Bonkle. The parish of Mordington contains ironstone, but of too small value to render it an object of manufacture. The rocks which compose the Lammermuir hills are chiefly schistus, with alternate strata of sandstone. At Eyemouth is a rock of the species called puddingstone, in pieces of which it is not uncommon to find fragments of porphyry, granite, and even limestone. Near the Whitadder, in the parish of Chirnside, is a species of gypsum, which has been of great use as a manure. The celebrated mineral well called Dunse Spa, which is somewhat similar to those of Tunbridge, is situated about a mile from the town of Dunse. The rivers contain trout and salmon; of which last great quantities are annually exported from Berwick to London. The principal seats in the county are Hirsell, the seat of the Earl of Home, and Marchmont House, the seat of the Earl of Marchmont. Besides these, however, there are many other elegant residences. From the situation of this county, on the border of England, it was necessary that it should be strongly fortified, to guard, as far as possible, against the inroads of the English, during the wars which existed between the two nations; accordingly we find numerous strong castles and fortified places in almost every parish in the county. The valued rent of Berwickshire is 178,365*l.* Scots, and the real land rent may be estimated at 118,900*l.* Sterling.

BERWICK, a populous and well-built town, on the borders of England and Scotland, and a county of itself. It stands on the N. or Scottish side of the Tweed;

and is pleasantly situated on an easy declivity, almost close to the sea. It has a ditch on the N. and E. but on the S. and W. it has high walls, regularly fortified, and planted with cannon, and to which the river serves as a moat; and it had formerly a strong castle, which is now in ruins. The houses are generally well built; the town-house is a handsome structure, with a lofty turret, in which are 8 bells; and a fine clock which tells the quarters, with 4 dials, one on each side the square. The church is a neat building, but has no bells; the living is a rectory rated at 20*l.* a-year. The bridge is 947 feet long, and is supported by 15 arches. The barracks form a large regular square, and will hold two regiments of foot very conveniently. Berwick has manufactures of linen, damask, diaper, cotton, muslin, stockings, carpets, sackings, sail-cloth, hats, gloves, boots, shoes, &c. and a very considerable trade arising from the quantity of excellent salmon caught in the Tweed; some of which are sent alive, and some pickled, to London, &c. The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, and 4 bailiffs; and has a coroner, a treasurer, 4 sergeants at law, and a water bailiff. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, extremely well supplied; and a fair on Friday in Trinity week for black cattle and horses. Though this town is reckoned to be neither in England nor Scotland, the English judges hold assizes in it; and it is in the diocese of the Bishop of Durham. In other respects, it is independent of both kingdoms, as is evident from all public proclamations. It formerly belonged to Scotland, and was the capital of the county, and one of the 4 towns where the Scotch royal boroughs held their conventions; but from its critical situation in times of hostility between the Scotch and English, it often changed its masters; it was taken by Edward I. and afterwards frequently taken and retaken. Since the reign of Edward IV. however, when Sir T. Stanley took it, it has belonged to England. It was incorporated by James I. but has charters as ancient as the reign of Henry V. It sends two members to Parliament; it is situated 52 miles SE. of Edinburgh, 147 N. of York, and 336 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 46. W. Lat. 55. 45. N.

BERWICK, a small town of the United States, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, beautifully situated on the N. side

side of the Susquehanna river, at Nes-
sapeck falls. It contains about 25 dwell-
ings, and a market house. It is 55 miles
NE. by E. of Sunbury, and 160 NW. of
Philadelphia. Lon. 1. 7 W. Lat. 41. 3. N.

BERWICK, or ABBOTSTOWN, a hand-
some town of York county, Pennsylva-
nia, situated on the W. side of a small
stream which empties into Conewago
creek at Berlin. The plan of the town
is regular. It contains about 100 dwell-
ings, a German Lutheran, and a Cal-
vinist church. It is 15 miles WSW. of
York, and 113 W. by S. of Philadelphia.
Lon. 1. 19. W. Lat. 39. 51. N.

BERWICK, a township in York county,
district of Maine, containing 3894
citizens, 85 miles E. by N. of Boston.

BERWICK, the name of 3 English vil-
lages, viz. 1. in Dorsetshire, near Bud-
pynt; 2. in Hertfordshire, between Ware
and Puckeridge; and 3. in Sussex, S.
W. of Pevensey Marsh.

BERWICK-HILL, in Northumberland,
near Mitford.

BERWICK NORTH, a parish of Scot-
land, on the coast of Highlandshire,
situated in the Firth of Forth, and ex-
tending about 3 miles from W. to E.
and 2 and a half from N. to S. It con-
tains about 400 acres, which are mostly
enclosed, and all arable except the hill
called *North Berwick Loze*, (which is of
a beautiful conical shape, rising about
300 ft. in height, and about 50 acres
of base. The soil is rich and very
productive. The population in 1801,
1573.)

BERWICK NORTH, a royal burgh
and seaport, in the above parish, of
considerable antiquity; but its old char-
ter being lost, it obtained a new one
from James VI. It joins with Jedburgh,
Lauder, Haddington, and Dunbar, in
electing a member of Parliament. Its
population in 1793, was about 700. A
small quantity of kelp is annually made;
but its only regular trade consists in the
exportation of grain. It is situated 50
miles NW. of Berwick. Lon. 2. 23.
W. Lat. 56. 5. N.

BERWICK, ST JAMES, a village of
Wiltshire, 3 miles SW. of Moulsham.

BERWICK, ST JOHN, a town in Wil-
shire, 3 miles South of Windsor Castle.

BERWICK, ST LEONARD, a village in
Wiltshire, near Hindon.

BERWOOD-HALL, a village in
Warwickshire, in the parish of Curd-
worth.

BERWYN HILLS, a ridge of moun-

tains near Bala, in Merionethshire, North
Wales.

BERY, a promontory of Scotland in
the isle of Walls, one of the Orkney
islands.

BERY-BARON, a village in West Me-
dina, in the isle of Wight.

BERYFIELD, a large district in
Quarendon, Buckinghamshire.

BERYTHORP, a village in York-
shire, South of New Malton.

BERZEZY, or BRAZYZ, a town of
Germany, in Silesia. Lon. 35. 35. E.
Lat. 49. 59. N.

BESANCON, an ancient, large, and
populous city of France, in the depart-
ment of Doubs, and capital of the si-
cilyant province of Franche Comte, si-
tuated on the river Doubs, which di-
vides it into two parts, the greatest of
which is a peninsula. The entrance is
shut up by a mountain, on which is
built a large citadel, which commands
all the city. Besancon was formerly the
see of an archbishop, and it rank as the
3d of the ten archbishoprics into which
Bonaparte divided the republic in 1801.
The metropolitan church stands at the
bottom of St Stephen's hill; and is a
very handsome structure, with a high
tower and steeple. The great altar is
placed in the middle choir, where, on
high festivals, the priests used to expose
reliquies in shrouds of silver, enriched
with gold and jewels. In the church
there is or was a triumphal arch, erected
in honour of the emperor Aurilian,
on which are several figures of men and
animals, pretty entire. It served as a
gate to the adjacent cloister of St John.
The great hospital of the late order of
the Holy Ghost is a structure worth
seeing. The streets are wide and hand-
some; and the houses well built of free
stone, and covered with slate. The
square called *Liattan*, is adorned with a
fountain, the water of which proceeds
from a statue of Bacchus. The river is
crossed by a stone bridge. The market
place is at the entrance; and on the left
is another square, adorned with a foun-
tain where the great street begins, which
traverses all this part from the bridge to
St John the Great. The new square is
near the latter street, which leads to the
town-house, a large structure with 4
wings, before the front of which stood
a statue of Charles V. in bronze, with
a globe in one hand and a sword in the
other. The imperial eagle was raised
over a large bason, and spouted out
water

water by both his beaks. The palace appropriated to the late governors is very magnificent. Lon. 6. 8. E. Lat. 47. 14. N.

BESCHIERA. See **PESCHIERA.**

BESCOT, a village in Staffordshire, one mile from Church Eaton.

BESEBEY, a village in Lincolnshire, 4 miles N. of Alford.

BESFORD, two English villages; viz. 1. in Shropshire, near Lee bridge; 2. in Worcestershire, near Pershore.

BESIGHEIM, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, situated at the confluence of the Neckar and the Enn, 11 miles N. of Stutgard.

BESKWOOD LODGE, a village in Nottinghamshire, S. of Sherwood Forest.

BESNAGER, a town on the Coromandel coast, about 250 miles from Malipatan, and 219 from Petapoli. Lon. 78. 0. E. Lat. 14. 3. N.

BESSARABIA, or **BUDZIAC TARTARY**, a territory of Turkey in Europe, lying between Moldavia, the N. part of the Danube, the Black sea, and Little Tartary. It is inhabited by independent Tartars, who maintain themselves by their cattle, husbandry, and robbery. Their religion, manners, and customs, are the same with those of the Crim Tartars. When any forces are 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.

BESSAY, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 8 miles S. of Moulins.

BESSBOROUGH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, Leinster.

BESSE, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 18 miles S. of Clermont.

BESSELSLEIGH, or **BESLIS-LEIGH**, a village in Berkshire, 9 miles SW. of Oxford.

BESSENAE, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, 12 miles W. of Lyons.

BESSENBY, a village in Yorkshire, near Bridlington.

BESTERTZE, or **BESTRICIA**, a royal free town of Transylvania, the capital of the Saxon district, surrounded with walls, towers, and moats. It is seated on the Biatritz, in a wide level plain, 85 miles NW. of Hermanstadt; but has neither good air nor water. There are gold mines near it. Lon. 22. 10. E. Lat. 48. 5. N.

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BESTHORP, two English villages; viz. 1. in Norfolkshire, between Buckenham and Hingham; and, 2. called also **BESTRUP**, in Nottinghamshire, near Lincolnshire.

BESTON, three small towns in England; viz. 1. in Norfolk, near East Beekingham, SW. of Cromar; 2. in ditto, E. of the road from Norwich to North Walsham; and,

BESTON, NORTH, in Nottinghamshire, near Lenton and Brancot.

BESTOW, a village in Shropshire, W. of Werkin hill.

BESTRICIA. See **BESTERTZE.**

BESTWALL, a village in Dorsetshire, near Warcham.

BESWICK, a village in Yorkshire, near Baynton.

BETANCOS, or **BETANZOS**, a town of Galicia, in Spain, seated on the Mandeo, with a good harbour on a bay, 20 miles S. of Ferrol. Lon. 7. 50. W. Lat. 43. 21. N.

BETCHTON, a town in Cheshire, 2 miles from Sandback, and 4 from Congleton.

BETELFAUGI, a town of Arabia Felix, famous for the vast quantity of coffee bought and sold in it; being the mart where the country people bring their coffee to sell; and where the Europeans come, or send their factors or brokers to purchase it. It is 25 miles E. of the Red Sea. Lon. 57. 20. E. Lat. 15. 40. N.

BETHABARA, a town of North Carolina, situated in Wachovia, on the W. side of Grassy creek, which unites with the Gargales and several others, and falls into the Yadkin. It contains about 50 dwellings, and a Moravian church. This town was settled in the year 1753, by the Moravian brethren, who emigrated from Pennsylvania. It is 7 miles NW. of Salem, 4 SW. of Bethania, and 183 W. of Halifax. Lon. 5. 12. W. Lat. 36. 9. N.

BETHAM CASTLE, or **BETHAM-HALL**, a village in Westmoreland, near the river Can.

BETHANIA, a post town of North Carolina, situated in Wachovia on Gargales creek, 4 miles NW. of Bethabara. It is regularly laid out, and was settled about the year 1759, by Moravians from Pennsylvania. It contains about 60 houses, and a Moravian church. It is 10 miles NW. of Salem, 187 W. of Halifax, and 568 SW. by S. of Philadelphia.

M m

BETHANIA,

BETHANIA, or **BETHANY**, a village at the foot of mount Olivet, on the E. side, about two miles to the E. of Jerusalem; where Lazarus dwelt, and was raised from the dead; and where the ascension of our Saviour happened.

BETHARA, a place south of the Galilean sea, upon the borders of Ephraim, where the Midianites, pursued by Gideon, crossed the Jordan.

BETHEL, an ancient city of Samaria, called in scripture Luz, and also Beth-aven, i. e. house of iniquity. If there are any remains of it, it must be subject to the Turks. It lay S. of Sichem, and N. of Jerusalem.

BETHERSDEN, a village in the county of Kent, SW. of Ashford. It has a fair July 31.

BETHLEHEM, a town in Palestine, famous for the birth of our Saviour. It was once a flourishing town, but is now a poor village. It is situated 6 miles SE. of Jerusalem, on an eminence, in a country full of hills and valleys. It might be rendered very agreeable, as the soil is the best in all these districts: fruits, vines, olives, and sesamum succeed extremely well; but cultivation is wanting. There are about 600 men in the village capable of bearing arms upon occasions, and such often occur; sometimes to resist the Pacha, sometimes to make war with the adjoining villages, and sometimes in consequence of intestine dissensions. Of these 600 men about 100 are Latin Christians, who have a vicar dependent on the great convent of Jerusalem. Formerly their whole trade consisted in the manufacture of beads; but the reverend fathers not being able to find sale for all they could furnish, they have resumed the cultivation of their lands. They make a white wine, which justifies the former celebrity of the wines of Judea, but it is very heady. The necessity of uniting for their common defence prevails over their religious differences, and makes the Christians live here in tolerable harmony with the Mahometans, their fellow citizens. Both are of the party *Yamani*, which, in opposition to that called *Kaisi*, divides all Palestine into two factions, perpetually at variance. The courage of these peasants which has been often tried, has rendered them very formidable. Here is a large church built by the famous St Helena, in the form of a cross. The roof is lofty, flat, and composed of cedar on the inside,

and lead without. Both sides of the nave are supported by two rows of marble pillars, each made of one piece, and eleven in a row, inasmuch that they make as it were 5 naves separated from each other by these rows of pillars, in each of which is the picture of some saint. On the wall over the pillars, there is a beautiful Mosaic work, on a gold ground. The walls were formerly overlaid with fine marble, but the Turks have taken it to adorn their mosques. The 3 upper ends of the cross terminate in three semicircles, having in each an altar. Over the chancel there is a stately cupola, covered with lead on the outside, and within adorned with Mosaic work. Close to the church is the monastery of the Franciscans; which is large, but indifferently built. The gardens are defended with strong walls, and NW. of them stands a tower now almost in ruins. Their chapel is better taken care of. Through this there is a passage to a square cave, where they say the innocents were buried. Beyond this there are passages to the tombs of St Jerome, St Paula, Eustochium, and Eusebius of Cremona; and beyond these again there is a grot, or cell, which they say was the lodging place of St Jerome, when he translated the Bible. Another entrance leads to a vault or chapel, 12 feet wide, and 40 long, whose floor is paved, sides lined with white marble, and roof adorned with Mosaic work, now much decayed. At the end of this there is an arched concavity, with an altar, over which there is a picture of the nativity, and under it a vault, in the middle of which is a star made with stones of various colours, to mark the place where they say our Saviour was born; and near this is the manger where they pretend he was laid; it is hewn out of a rock, and is now flagged with white marble. Lon. 5. 25. E. Lat. 30. 50. N.

BETHLEHEM, a town of France, in the ci-devant Austrian Netherlands, and province of Brabant, (now apparently the department of Dyle.) The Duke of Marlborough encamped in it, in 1706, after the surrender of Louvain; from which it lies N. 2 miles. Lon. 4. 35. E. Lat. 51. 5 N.

BETHLEHEM, a town of the United States in Pennsylvania; pleasantly situated in Northampton county, on the N. side of Lehigh river, over which a large wooden bridge has been lately erected.

It is partly built upon an eminence, and partly upon the bank of Manakisy creek, which runs into the Leheigh on the W. side of the town, and furnishes the inhabitants with red, and yellow belled trout, &c. Although the situation of the town is lofty, yet the prospect which it commands is not extensive, being obstructed by a range of the Leheigh hills, that stretches up from the SW. It is the principal settlement of the Moravian Brethren in America; they settled here in 1741, under Count Zinzendorf. As this town presents one of the most correct pictures of the Moravian system, it may be necessary to give a more minute account of it than might otherwise be requisite. It is laid out into regular streets, and consists of about 72 dwellings, but chiefly of lime-stone; a handsome Moravian church, the inhabitants being entirely of that persuasion; and a ladies academy. There are also 3 other large buildings, one of which is for single women of the Moravian persuasion; it is a spacious edifice, built with stone, and is divided into several large chambers, the girls work at spinning either cotton, wool, or hemp; others again are employed in embroidery, working ruffles, pocket-books, pin-cushions, &c. in which they particularly excel. They dine in the refectory; and each individual puts 3s. 6d. every week into the common stock, besides which, they are obliged to furnish themselves with fire and candle; this being deducted from their whole earnings, they enjoy the remainder. They are under the inspection of a female superintendant. This house has a chapel, which serves only for morning and evening prayers; it has an organ, and several other instruments of music. The church where the society attends on Sunday, is a simple stone building, furnished with an organ, and several religious pictures. The house for the single brethren stands facing the main street; it differs but little from that occupied by the single women: here most of the single tradesmen, journeymen and apprentices board, under the direction of an elder and warden. They have likewise a house for morning and evening prayers. Different trades are carried on here for the common benefit. All their beds are numbered, and near the door hangs a slate, on which the numbers are registered: he who wishes to be awakened at a certain hour, has only to write the hour under his number; the

watchman who attends, observes this going his rounds, and at the hour mentioned goes immediately to the number of the bed, and gives him notice. On the roof of the single men's house there is a belvidere; whence a beautiful and variegated prospect may be had of the Leheigh and Delaware rivers, and neighbourhood. The house for widow women is appropriated for such as have not a house of their own; they live nearly in the same manner as the single women do. A society of married men has also been instituted since 1770, for the support of their widows, and a considerable fund already raised; the interest of which is regularly divided among the widows whose husbands have been members of the institution. In the house adjoining the church, is the academy for young ladies, instituted since 1787; where they are taught the rudiments of literature, music, needle work, &c. There is another for boys, which is kept in a house fitted for that purpose; here are taught reading and writing in the English and German languages, the rudiments of the Latin tongue, arithmetic, &c. the whole being under the particular care and inspection of the minister of the place. These schools are in high reputation. The regulations and discipline of the Moravians are of the monastic kind, as they keep the women separate from the men, and recommend celibacy, but do not enforce it. If a young man finds himself in a favourable situation to keep house, maintain a wife and children, he presents himself to the warden, and asks a girl; the warden, after consulting with the female superintendant, proposes one to him, whom, if she does not correspond with his wishes, he may reject. Besides the houses already mentioned, there is a public tavern at the north end of the town, with genteel accommodations; the profit arising from it belongs to the society. There is also a store, with a general assortment of goods, an apothecary's shop, a large tan yard, a currier's and a dyer's shop; a grist-mill, a fulling-mill, an oil-mill, and a saw mill; and, on the banks of the Leheigh, a brewery. The inhabitants are supplied with excellent water from a spring, which, being in the lower part of the town, is raised by an hydraulic machine upwards of a hundred feet, into a reservoir, whence it is conducted by pipes into the different streets and public buildings of the town. It is 12 miles SW. of Easton, and 53 N. by

of Philadelphia. Lon. 0. 14. W. Lat. 53. 5. N.

Lat. 40. 37. N.

BETHLEHEM, a town of the United States, with a post-office, in Connecticut, situated in Litchfield county, on the head of Southbury river, which runs into the Housatoneck. It contains but few houses regularly built; among these is a congregational church. It is about 8 miles S. of Litchfield, and 196 from Philadelphia.

BETHLEHEM, a township of Massachusetts in Berkshire county, 180 miles from Boston.

BETHLEHEM, a township of New-Jersey, in Hunterdon county, containing 1304 citizens, and 31 slaves.

BETHLEHEM, a town of New-York, in Albany county.

BETHLEM, a town of Ireland, in West Meath county, 5 miles from Athlone.

BETHMYSLEY, or **BRILUNYSTREY**, a town in Yorkshire, between Skipton and Ripley.

BETHNAL GREEN, in Middlesex, England, was formerly a hamlet of Stepney, but has some time since been formed into a distinct parish, and now contains above 3000 houses, and 25,000 inhabitants, with a handsome church dedicated to St Matthew, under the patronage of Brazen-nose College, Oxford. The noble hospital called Trinity-house, founded in 1695 for 28 decayed or old masters of ships, pilots, or their widows.

BETHUNE, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais (the ci-devant Artois,) containing upwards of 5000 inhabitants. It has 4 gates, and is surrounded with walls, and fortified. The houses are very indifferent, and the streets ill paved, but there is a large handsome square, and several churches. It is situated on a rock, by the river Belfe, or Brette, 20 miles SE. of St Omers, and 120 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 55. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

BETSFORD, a village in Suffolk, near Ipswich.

BETLEY, a town of Staffordshire, situated on the confines of that county, next to Cheshire, in a barren sandy soil, which, by the industry in gardening, has been so improved, that they supply the greater part of Newcastle and the potteries with early vegetables. It has a market on Tuesday, and a fair, July 20. It is about 5 miles from Newcastle, and Namptwich: 16 NNW. of Stafford, and 156 from London. Lon. 2. 10. W.

BETLIS, a strong town of Armenia or Turcomania, belonging to a bey or prince of the country, who is very powerful, and subject neither to the grand signior nor the king of Persia, which renders the place a sanctuary to the inhabitants of all the neighbouring powers. It lies on the road from Taurus to Aleppo, 150 miles E. of Diarbek. Lon. 42. 50. E. Lat. 37. 30. N.

BETONET, a village of Cornwall, S. of Launceston.

BETSELINGIN, a town of the canton of Uri, Switzerland. Lon. 8. 31. F. Lat. 46. 40. N.

BETSFORD, a town in Nottingham.

BETSHANGER, a village in the county of Kent, near Knowlton.

BETSKEVET, a town in the county of Temsware in Hungary. Lon. ty 58. E. Lat. 45. 28. N.

BETTELEY, a village in Norfolkshire, 6 miles SW. of Repeham.

BETTESCOMB, a village in Dorsetshire, 1 mile from Pillesdon, and 9 NW. of Bridport.

BETTESLEY, a town in Gloucestershire, between the Severn and the Forest of Dean.

BETTON, two small towns in Shropshire: 1. N. of Drayton; and, 2. SE. of Shrewsbury.

BETTUS, three English villages: viz. 1. in Monmouthshire, 6 miles N. of Bala. It has 5 fairs; 16th March; 22d June; 12th Aug. 16th Sept. and 22d Dec. 2. in Monmouthshire, 5 miles W. of Caerlion: 3. in Shropshire, near Radnorshire and the river Temde.

BETTUS CHAPEL, a village near Bicknocksire, among the mountains.

BETTUS-NEWITH, a village in Monmouthshire, on the river and near the town of Uske.

BETTYWAYS, a village of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, 10 miles SE. of Aberconway. It has two fairs, May 15. and December 3.

BETUWE, a fertile island of Guelderland, 40 miles long, and 10 broad, formed by the bifurcation of the Rhine above Nimeguen, and by the union of its streams near Woreum. It is the ancient *Batavia*, and formerly gave the name *Batavians* to the inhabitants of the Dutch Netherlands, which they have transferred to their colonies in Java, and in 1795, assumed as the title of their new Republic. The principal place in the island, is Nimeguen.

BETWORTH,

BETWORTH, a village in Warwickshire, near Solyhull.

BEVE, a river of Germany, in Westphalia, which falls into the Weser.

BEVECUM, a town of France, in Brabant and department of Dyle, late Austrian Netherlands. It is memorable for being the place where the Duke of Marlborough encamped, after forcing the French lines in 1705; and where he rested after the victory of Ramillies, in 1706. It lies seven miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 45. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

BEVELAND, NORTH, and SOUTH, two islands in the province of Zealand, between the E. and W. branches of the Scheldt.

BEVER, a castle in Leicestershire.

BEVER, a town in Kent, S. of Ashford.

BEVERCOTES, a village in Nottinghamshire, near West Makham.

BEVERGERN, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, situated on the river Ems, 5 miles NW. of Tecklenburg.

BEVERLEY, an ancient town of Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, &c. and represented by two members in parliament. It originally rose around an ancient monastery built by John de Beverley, archbishop of York, who died here in 721. In honour of the archbishop, whom several kings adopted as their guardian saint, the place was endowed with many privileges and immunities, particularly by King Athelstane. The town is large, well built, and populous. It is beautified with two stately churches, St Mary's, and the late collegiate church of St John, still called the Minster, which is a very fair and neat structure, and the roof is an arch of stone. In it are several monuments of the Percies, earls of Northumberland, who added a little chapel to the choir; in the windows whereof there are several pictures of that family painted on glass. At the upper end of the choir, on the right of the altar-place, stands the freed-stool, made of one entire stone, to which every one that fled had a right of protection. At the upper end of the body of the church, next the choir, hangs an ancient table, with the picture of King Athelstane, who founded the church. The other principal public buildings are a methodist chapel, built in 1803, a free-school, with two fellowships, six scholarships, and three exhibitions in St John's college, Cam-

bridge, belonging to it; six almshouses, where none are admitted but those that give bond to leave their effects to the poor when they die; a work-house which cost 700; a prison; a theatre, erected in 1805, and a commodious assembly-room. About half a mile out of the town there is also a commodious house of correction newly built. The marketplace occupies 4 acres of ground, and is adorned with a beautiful cross supported by 8 free-stone columns, each of one entire stone. The principal trade is making malt, oat-meal, and tanned leather; and the poor people chiefly support themselves by making bone lace. Beverley has 2 weekly markets, viz. Wed. for cattle, and Sat. for corn; also principally for cattle on Wed. before April 6, before May 12, before Sept. 14, and after Dec. 25, with fairs Thurs. before Feb. 25, Holy Thurs. July 5, and Nov. 5. It lies 9 miles from Hull, and 30 from York. Lon. 0. 15. E. Lat. 53. 52. N.

BEVERLEY, an island formed by the Severn, near Worcester.

BEVERLEY, a post town of Massachusetts, situated in Essex county. It contains 3290 inhabitants, and 422 houses, with 2 congregational churches. A cotton manufactory has been established here; and the town is connected with Salem, by a handsome bridge 1500 feet in length, which draws up for the passage of vessels. It is 22 miles NE. of Boston, and 368 from Philadelphia. Lon. 4. 7. E. Lat. 42. 37. N.

BEVERSTON-CASTLE, a village in Gloucestershire, 2 miles NW. of Tedburg.

BEVERUNGEN, a town of Germany, in the diocese of Paderborn, situated at the confluence of the rivers Beve and Weser, 24 miles E. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 30. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

BEVERUYK, a town of New Holland, situated on the Wickermeer, which communicates with the Wye, 7 miles N. of Haerlem, and 11 S. by W. of Alcmær.

BEUF, a river of N. America, which falls into the Mississippi, 18 miles above the mouth of the Illinois, and 7 S. of the Oahaha.

BEVIERO, a salt lake of Terra Nova in Sicily, seated in the valley di Noto, 3 Italian miles in circuit, and 6 from the town of Terra Nuova. Some suppose it the Lacus-Cocanicus of Pliny.

BEVILACQUA, a town of Italy in the

the Venetian, situated on the Rabiosa.

BEVINGTON-COCK, and **BEVINGTON-WOOD**, 2 hamlets of Saltford Priory, in Warwickshire.

BEVOLON, a well built town of Italy, in the dept. of Benaco.

BEUTHEN, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Carolath, on the river Oder, 10 miles NW. of Glogau.

BEWALD, or **BIENWALD**, an extensive forest of Germany, 15 miles long, and 4 broad, situated on the borders of the French departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine, the ci-devant Alsace.

BEWCASTLE, a town of Cumberland, seated on the Leven, above Solom Moss. It appears, by the many vestiges of ancient buildings and numerous coins and inscriptions, to have been a Roman station. Besides the established church, there is here a meeting-house, erected about 15 years ago, for Presbyterians. It is not compactly built, but the population is computed at 1100.

BEWCOT, a village in Berkshire, near the vale of White-Horse.

BEWDLAM, a village in Yorkshire, near Kirby Moreside.

BEWDLEY, or **BEAULIEU**, a populous town of Worcestershire, situated on the Severn, over which it has a large stone bridge. Bewdley sent burgesses to parliament very early, and had charters and great privileges from Edward IV. and Henry VII. which were confirmed, with additions by Henry VIII. in whose time it was annexed to the county of Worcester. The town is neat and well built; has a convenient chapel, 3 meeting-houses for dissenters, a handsome market-house, a grammar-school founded by James I. and a gate-house on the centre of the bridge, used as a prison for debtors. It is governed by a bailiff and burgesses, recorder, steward, town-clerk, &c. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade by the Severn, in salt, glass, iron ware, and Manchester goods; but the chief manufacture is caps, commonly called Monmouth caps. It has a good market on Saturday, for corn, malt, leather, and hops; fairs, April 23, July 26, and Nov. 30. It is 14 miles N. of Worcester, and 128 NE. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. Lat. 52. 25. N.

BEWERS AD MOXTEN, a village in Essex, near the river Maningtree, on the road from Colchester to Sudbury.

BEWERS-GIFFORD, a village in Essex, between North and South Benfleet.

BEWERS-HAMLET; a village in Essex,

near Steeple Bumpsted.

BEWERS ST MARY, a village in Essex, near Nayland.

BEWFRONT, a town in Northumberland, between Hexham and the Picts Wall.

BEWHOLM, a village in Yorkshire, near Holderness.

BEWICK, a village in Yorkshire, near Aldborough.

BEWICK-TOWER, in Northumberland, on the river Bramish, S. of Hebbord.

BEWLEY, a town in Hampshire, 4 miles E. of Lymington.

BEWLEY, or **BEAULIEU**, a small village of Scotland in Ross-shire.

BEWMANOR, a village in Leicestershire, near Burley-park.

BEWORTHY, a town in Devonshire, between Hatherley and Launceston.

BEWRE-PARK, a village in the county of Durham, near Nevill's cross.

BEWSEY, a village in Lancashire, NW. of Warrington.

BEWTSFIELD, a village in Kent, SW. of Waldershare.

BEX, a pleasant village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, near the town of St Maurice, remarkable for its salt-works, which are entered by a subterranean passage cut through the solid rock.

BEXINGTON, and **BEXINGTON WEST**, two villages in Dorsetshire, near Abbotsbury.

BEXLEY, a town of Kent, SW. of Crayford, 13 miles from London.

BEXTON, a town in Cheshire, near Knottesford.

BEXWELL, a village in Norfolkshire, E. of Downham.

BEYERLAND, a district of Holland, in the dept. of Delft, separated from Dort by a canal.

BEZEK, 1. a city of Judah, about 2 miles from Beth-zur, and W. of Beth-lehem. It was the capital of Adoni-Bezek's kingdom. It is said to be now a small village. 2. A city S. of Bethshan and W. of Jordan.

BEZERS, or **BEZIERS**, an ancient, large, and handsome town of France, in the dept. of Herault, and ci-devant Lower Languedoc; pleasantly situated near the royal canal, on a hill, at the foot of which runs the river Orbre. It contains 17,000 inhabitants; the adjacent country abounds in corn, wine, and oil. It is 8 miles NE. of the Mediterranean, and 12 NE. of Narbonne. Lon. 3. 18. E. Lat. 43. 21. N.

BHILLAN,

BHILLAN, a mountain of Scotland, in Glenco.

BHRIU, ELAN A, a small island on the coast of Sutherlandshire, so named from a Judge Morison, who was murdered near it, and whose intestines are interred here, owing to a storm having arisen, while his friends were carrying home the corpse. It furnishes good pasture for lambs, though only 4 acres in extent; and belongs officially to the minister of Edderachylis.

BHROTACHAN LOCH, in Aberdeenshire, abounding in fine trouts.

BIAFAR, or BIAFRA, a kingdom of Africa, situated E. of Benin, and W. of Medra, from which it is divided by a chain of mountains, and extending S. to Lat. 4° 0' N. The natives are, of all negroes, most addicted to, and infatuated with magic; imagining themselves capable of causing rain, thunder, and lightning; therefore, they worship the devil with great zeal, and even sacrifice their children to him.

BIABACERKIF, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiou. Lon. 31. 35. E. Lat. 49. 37. N.

BIALNMSY, a town of Lithuania, Poland. Lon. 31. 2. E. Lat. 54. 12. N.

BIALGOROD, or AKERMAN, a strong town of Bessarabia, in European Turkey, situated on the banks of the lake Vinoho, near the sea side. Lon. 22. 50. E. Lat. 40. 24. N.

BIANA, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, remarkable for its excellent indigo. Lon. 77. 0. E. Lat. 26. 20. N.

BIAR, a town of Spain, in Valencia, situated 6 miles E. of Villena. It is famous for its honey, which is amazingly white and solid, and never affected by the weather.

BIALSGARTH, a village E. of Durham.

BIARSGREEN, a town in the county of Durham, NE. of Binchester.

BIARSIDE, a village in Norfolkshire, near Ebchester.

BIBLEHAM, a village of England, in the county of Sussex, and parish of Mayfield.

BIBERACII, a city of Germany, in Suabia, formerly free and imperial, and subject to its own magistrates; but since its cession to Baden by the conclusum of the imperial diet in 1802, and the late union of Baden with the confederation of the Rhine, these dignities are now annihilated. It has a large manufacture in

fustians, and is seated in a pleasant fertile valley on the river Russ. It has also some hot baths. In September 1796, a victory was obtained in its neighbourhood by the French republican army over the Austrian general, Latour. It lies 17 miles SW. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 2. E. Lat. 48. 10. N.

BIBERSBERG, a town of Lower Hungary, seated on one of the Carpathian mountains, 15 miles N. of Presburg. A bloody battle was fought near it between the Imperialists and Hungarian malcontents in 1705. Lon. 17. 30. E. Lat. 48. 12. N.

BIBEWELL, a village in Herfordshire, W. of Digswell.

BIBIENA, a territory of Tuscany, situated around a town of the same name, on the banks of the Arno. Lon. 12. 17. E. Lat. 43. 41. N.

BIBRA, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, much frequented on account of its mineral springs, 9 miles S. of Querfurt.

BIBROOK, a village of Kent, N. of Ashford.

BIBURY, a village of Gloucestershire, with a spacious church dedicated to St Mary; situated on an eminence near the banks of the Colne, 7 miles from Cirencester.

BICANER. See BICKANEER.

BICESTER, or BISSETER, or BURCESTER, a large and well built town of Oxfordshire, seated on the road between Oxford and Buckingham. The church is a spacious edifice, with a handsome tower, a capital organ, and a good peal of bells; here is also a handsome meeting-house, and a charity-school. It has a market on Friday, and fairs 5th Aug. and 13th Dec. It is 56 miles from London. Lon. 1. 10. W. Lat. 51. 54. N.

BICHAM ALL SAINTS, BICHAM ST JOHN, BICHAM ST MARY, and BICHAM WELL, four English villages, in Norfolkshire, between Downham and Swaffham.

BICHBORN, a village in the county of Durham, near Darlington.

BICHEL, a town of Germany, near Rastadt, in the circle of Suabia, where the French general Moreau held his headquarters in July 1796.

BICHFIELD, a village in Northumberland, N. of the Picts Wall.

BICKANEER, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar, in the county of Agimere, 42 miles W. of Nagore. Lon. 56. 0. E. Lat. 27. 12. N.

BICKEN,

BICKENHILL, a village in Warwickshire, NW. of Coleshill.

BICKERSTAFF, a village in Lancashire, near Ormskirk.

BICKERTON, four small towns in England, viz. 1. in Cheshire: W. of Cholmondeley; 2. in Herefordshire, near Rosse; 3. in Northumberland, SE. of Harbottle castle; and, 4. in Yorkshire, NE. of Wetherby.

BICKFORD a village in Staffordshire, SW. of Penkridge

BICKINGTON, a village in Devonshire, N. of Ashburton.

BICKINGTON ABBOTS, a village in Devonshire, near Bradworthy.

BICKINGTON, HIGH, a town E. of Torrington.

BICKLETON, a village in Herefordshire, near Thornbury.

BICKLEY, four English villages, viz. 1. in Cheshire, near Cholmondeley; 2. in Devonshire, W. of Braidmich; 3. in ditto, NW. of Plympton; and, 4. in Yorkshire, near Puckering forest.

BICKMARSH, a village in Warwickshire, near Gloucestershire.

BICKNALL, a town in Staffordshire, 4 miles S. of Mowcop hill.

BICKNALLER, a village in Somersetshire, near Stoke Gomer.

BICKNORE, a town in Kent, between Maidstone and Milton.

BICKNORF ENGLISH, a town in Gloucestershire, on the Wye, 3 miles from Colford, and 5 from Monmouth.

BICKNORE-WELCH, a town in Monmouthshire, on the west bank of the Wye, opposite to Bicknore English.

BICKTON, four villages, viz. 1. in Cornwall, near St Neot's; 2. in Devonshire, 4 miles SW. of Sidmouth; 3. in Shropshire, SW. of Brockton; and, 4. in ditto, W. of Shrewsbury.

BICOCCO, a village of Italy, in the late republican dept. of Olone, near Milan; the scene of a defeat the French received from the Austrians in 1522.

BIDACHE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, on the river Bidouse, 12 miles E. of Bayonne. Lon. 11. 9. W. Lat. 43. 31. N.

BIDASOA, **BIDASSOA**, or **VIDASSO**, a considerable river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and falls into the Bay of Biscay, between Andaye and Fontarabia. This river was long a bone of contention between France and Spain, but before the late disturbances had become common to both nations; each receiving the duties paid by those in the

respective kingdoms.

BIDBOROUGH, a town of Kent, E. of Penherst.

BIDDEFORD, or **BEDIFORD**, a town of Devonshire, seated on the river Torridge, over which there is a fine stone-bridge with 24 arches. It is a large and populous place, and carries on a considerable trade. It is 16 miles S. by W. of Ilfracomb, 203 of London, and 30 from Exeter. It has a market on Tuesday, and fairs, Feb. 14. July 18, and Nov. 18. Lon. 4. 10. W. Lat. 51. 10. N.

BIDDEFORD, a port of entry, and post-town of the district of Maine; situated in York county, at the mouth of Sacco river. Its exports in 1794. amounted to 17,011 dollars. It is 105 miles from Boston, and 452 from Philadelphia.

BIDDEN, a town in Berks, near Islev.

BIDDENDEN, a town in the county of Kent, with a handsome church, and a free grammar-school; 5 miles from Carnbrook, Smarden, and Tenderden, and 15 from Mudstone. It has a fair Nov 8.

BIDDENHAM, a village 3 miles W. of Bedford.

BIDDENORE, a large district of the Mysore country, which was allotted to the Mahrattas after the late reduction of that country by the British.

BIDDER, a river of South Wales, in Cardiganshire.

BIDDFREE, a hill of Scotland, in Kincardineshire.

BIDDULPH, a village in Staffordshire, near Cheshire.

BIDESDEN, a village in Wiltshire, near Luggershall.

BIDESTON, a town near Chippenham, Wilts.

BIDIS, an ancient city of Sicily, near Syracuse, whose ruins are still to be seen, about 15 miles to the SW. with a church called S. Giovanni di Bidini.

BIDISANO, a town of Italy, in the late republican dept. of the Appenines.

BIDLESDEN, a town near Brackley, Bucks.

BIDLESTON, a town in Herefordshire.

BIDLESWORTH, a village in Norfolk, between Thetford and Herling.

BIDLINGTON, a town near Bramber, Sussex.

BIDOUSE, a river of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

BIDSTON, a town in Cheshire, between Hyle lake and the river Mersey.

BIEEZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate

latinate of Cracovia, remarkable for its mines of vitriol. It is seated on the river Weseloke. Lon. 2. 21. E. Lat. 49. 50. N.

BIEL, a river of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, which, after passing Whittingham, Bield, Belton, and West Barns, falls into the Frith of Forth.

BIEL. See **BIENNA**.

BIELA, a province of Russia.

BIFLA, a town of Russia, capital of the province; seated on the river Op-schaw. Lon. 34. 55. E. Lat. 55. 0. N.

BIELA, a town of Piedmont, in Italy, and capital of the Bellesè, near the river Cerva. Lon. 8. 9. E. Lat. 45. 22. N.

BIELA, or **BIALA**, a river of Poland, which falls into the Narew.

BIELA-OSERO, a duchy of Russia.

BIELA-OSERO, a lake of Russia.

BIELA-OSERO, or **BELOSERO**, the capital of the duchy, and situated on the lake at the mouth of the Consa. Lon. 39. 10. E. Lat. 58. 55. N.

BIELEFELD, a town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Ravensberg, noted for the manufacture and bleaching of linen. It is 17 miles N. of Lipstadt. Lon. 8. 30. E. Lat. 51. 53. N.

BIELOGOROD, a city of Russia, the capital of the province; situated on the river Donez. It is the see of an archbishop. Entrenchments are thrown up between it and the towns of Staroi, Oskol, Nowoi, and Werchosoznizy.

BIELOGOROD, a province of Little Russia, inhabited by the Cossacks.

BIELSCZ, **BIELSK**, or **BIELSKI**, a large town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Polachia; situated on the river Biela, 62 miles S. of Gronod. It is built of wood. The Jews carry on a considerable trade in it. Lon. 24. 15. E. Lat. 53. 10. N.

BIELSKOI, a town of Russia, in the province of Smolensko, and 80 miles NE. of the city. Lon. 35. 15. E. Lat. 56. 40. N.

BIENNA, a lake of Switzerland.

BIENNA, **BIENNE**, or **BIEL**, a town of Switzerland, situated on the lake, at the foot of mount Jura; 7 miles NW. of Bern. The inhabitants are Protestants, and in alliance with those of Bern, Soleure, and Friburg. Lon. 7. 14. E. Lat. 47. 11. N.

BIEQUE ISLE. See **BORIQUFN**.

BIEROLIET, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, where William Bruckfield, or *Beukelings*, who discovered the method of pickling herrings,

died in 1397. Lon. 3. 42. E. Lat. 51. 25. N.

BIETIGKHEIM, a town of Germany, in Suabia.

BIFRONS, a town of Kent, near Barham Downs.

BIGA, or **RIGA**, a river of North Wales, in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn.

BIGBURY, a town in Devonshire, 10 miles from Plymouth.

BIGGA, a small island of Scotland, in Yell Sound, among the Northern Shetland isles.

BIGGAR, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Lanark, about 6 miles long from E. to W. and 3 and a half broad from S. to N. forming a kind of irregular oval. The climate is healthy; the surface partly hilly; and the ground one half under tillage, and the other under pasture. It rents at 11. 10s. an acre, and upwards. The population in 1801, 1216.

BIGGAR, a town in the above parish, which, in 1790, contained 389 inhabitants. It has 3 fairs; at Candlemas, 1st Thurs. in July O. S. and last Thurs. in Oct. O. S. At the W. end of the town there are vestiges of a tumulus and 3 camps. The tradition is, that a battle was fought near it, between the Scots, under Sir William Wallace, and an English army of 60,000 men, wherein great slaughter was made on both sides.

BIGGAR, a town in Lancashire, near Walney island.

BIGGIN, the name of four English villages; viz. 1. in Derbyshire, near Ashborn; 2. in ditto, in the parish of Duffield; 3. in Warwickshire, near Newton; and, 4. in ditto, near Stoke.

BIGGLESWADE, a town of Bedfordshire, situated on the river Ivel, over which there is a handsome bridge. The Ivel has been made navigable to this place by act of parliament; while the town, lying on the great road from London to York, from the continual passage of travellers, has greatly increased in wealth and prosperity; and since 1785, when upwards of 120 houses were consumed by fire, its appearance is remarkably improved. It has one of the greatest barley markets in England. It is 10 miles NW. of Bedford, and 45 NNW. of London. Lon. 0. 21. W. Lat. 52. 5. N.

BIGHTON, a town in Hampshire, near Aresford.

BIG-ISLAND, an island of Ireland, on the coast of the county of Down, at

the entrance of Carrickfergus bay.

BIGLAND, a town of Lancashire, NW. of Cartmel.

BIGMORE, or **BIGNORE**, a town in Sussex, 11 miles N. of Arundel.

BIGORRE, a ci-devant county of France, in Gascony, which now forms the department of the Upper Pyrenees. It was bounded on the E. by the valley of Aure, the viscounty of Neboussa, Riviere, Verdun, and Pardiac; by Bearn on the W.; on the S. by the valleys of Brotou and Penticouse in Arragon; and on the N. by the county of Riviere Bas. It is 40 miles in length long from N. to S. and 30 in breadth from E. to W. It is divided into 3 parts, the mountains, the plains, and the Rustan. The mountains are inclosed between those of the valley of Aure on the E. those of Arragon on the S. and of Bearn on the W. This part contains two principal valleys, Lavedan and Barege. The valley of Bigorre is of an oval form, and has the hills of Rustan on the E. The remarkable towns are Tarbes the capital, Bagneres, Lour, &c. The mountains are a barrier between France and Spain, and there are four different passages which the inhabitants are obliged to guard. Bigorre yields marble, jasper, stone, and slate; there are also mines of several sorts, but they are not worked. The rivers are the Adour, the Elches, the Arroset, and the Gave of Lavedan.

BIGSWALD, or **BIGSWELL**, a place near Garmiston, in the county of Caithness, memorable for a battle between John Earl of Caithness, and Sir James Sinclair, son of the Earl of Orkney, on the 18th of May 1529; wherein the former was slain, with 500 of his followers, and the rest taken prisoners.

BIG-BONE CREEK, a river of Kentucky, (so named from the large bones found near it,) which falls into the Ohio. Lon. 85. 54. W. Lat. 39. 17. N.

BIG-BONE LICKS, lie on each side of the above mentioned creek, 3 miles from its mouth. These, as well as the other salt springs in the Western Territory, are called *Licks*, because the earth about them is furrowed up in a most curious manner, by the buffaloes and deer which lick the earth on account of the saline particles with which it is impregnated. A stream of brackish water runs through these licks, the soil of which is a soft clay. The large bones found here and in several other places near salt licks, said to belong to the mammoth, still puzzle

the most learned naturalists, to determine to what animal they have belonged. A thigh-bone found here by General Parsons, measured 40 inches in length. Mr Jefferson, who examined the skeleton of one of these animals, says, that "The bones bespeak an animal of five or six times the entire volume of an elephant," as M. Buffon has admitted. Of this animal, the natives have no tradition but what is so fabulous, that no conjecture can be aided by it except that the animal was carnivorous; and this is the general opinion, and was admitted by the late Dr Hunter of London, from an examination of the tusks.

BIG-ROCK BRANCH, the Ness-head branch of the Allegany. The branch called Big-hole town, joins it and forms the Allegany, 85 miles NE. from, and above Venango Foot.

BIHAEZ, a strong town of Hungary, in Croatia, situated in an isle formed by the river Anna. Lon. 16. 32. E. Lat. 44. 51. N.

BIJMAGUR. See **BISNAGUR**.

BIJORE, a province of Hindoostan Proper, lying between the Indus and the Attock, bounded by Cabul on the W. the Bockhazian mountains on the N. Cashmere on the E. and Pieshore on the S. Its dimensions do not exceed 50 miles by 20. In many parts it is wild and mountainous: Its inhabitants are a savage and turbulent race.

BIKER, two English villages: 1. in Lincolnshire, near Dohnington: 2. in Northumberland, 1 mile E. of Newcastle.

BILAND ABBEY, in Yorkshire, near Ryedale.

BILBOA, a large, handsome, and rich town of Spain, the capital of Biscay, with a well frequented harbour. It is remarkable for the wholesomeness of its air, and the fertility of the adjacent country. The inhabitants have always preserved themselves from a mixture with the Jews and Moors; and therefore will admit no family to settle among them but who can prove themselves to be of Christian extraction, nor will they admit any slaves among them, as in the other parts of Spain. Their exports are wool, and sword blades, with some other manufactures of iron and steel. The town is situated on the mouth of the river Ibaical. Lon. 3. 20. W. Lat. 43. 23. N.

BILBOA, a town of Ireland, in Limerick county.

BILBROOK, a village in Staffordshire, near Codsall.

BILBURGH,

BILBURGH, two English villages; viz. 1. NW. of Nottingham; and, 2. in Yorkshire, near Wetherby.

BILBY, a village in Nottinghamshire, near East Retford.

BILDAS, or **BULDAS**, a village in Shropshire, at the foot of the Wreckin.

BILDAS MAGNA and **PARVA**, two villages in Shropshire, near Little Wenlock.

BILDESTON, a town of Suffolk, in England, situated on a creek on the river Breton. The manufacture of woollen goods, especially blankets, for which it was formerly famous, is greatly decayed. It is 12 miles SE. of Bury, and 63 NE. of London. Lon. 0 55. E. Lat. 52. 16. N.

BILEDULGERID, (or **BERALD AL JERID**, the *Country of Dates*), a kingdom of Africa. It is almost square, extending more than eighty leagues every way, from 28. 30. to 32. 50. lat. N., and from 6 to 12. lon. W. It is bounded on the N. by Tunis; on the E. by a ridge of lofty mountains, which divide it from Tripoli and part of Gudamis; on the W. by the countries of Zeb and Mezeb; and on the S. by the province of Verghela. The whole country is barren, sandy, and mountainous, producing little or nothing besides dates, which grow here in such profusion, that the face of half the country is covered over with date trees. The climate is hot and unhealthy; the people lean, shrivelled, and swarthy in their complexions, with their eyes inflamed, owing to the reflection of the sun-beams from the white hard soil. The showers of dust and sand, driven by the high winds that blow here at certain seasons, are frequently so violent, as to bury men and cattle under them. Another inconvenience with which the inhabitants are afflicted, (for which no other reason is given, besides their constant living on dates) is an inveterate scurvy in their gums, which makes all their teeth drop out. It frequently spreads over their whole bodies, and then they become the most unhappy and loathsome objects. They are almost entirely free from other diseases; so that, when not afflicted with this, they live to a good old age: though they exhibit a furrowed countenance, shrivelled skin, hoary locks, and other symptoms of old age very early in life, and before decrepitude, infirmity, or any decay of their faculties appear. The plague is not known in Biledulgerid, though so frequent in Barbary, and though a constant intercourse is kept up between the two coun-

tries; whence it would seem that, in certain cases, this terrible distemper is not so infectious as it is usually thought to be. The same may be said of the small pox, a disease little less contagious and more fatal in hot countries than the plague itself. The natives are represented as a lewd, treacherous, thievish, and savage people, who delight in murder and robbery. They are mostly a mixture of Africans and wild Arabs. The former live with some regularity and civil order, in a kind of villages composed of a number of little huts; the latter in tents, ranging about from place to place in quest of food and plunder. The Arabs, who pride themselves in their superiority of birth and talents, above the primitive inhabitants, are quite independent, frequently hiring themselves in the service of the neighbouring princes at war; from which policy arise the most valuable branches of their public revenue, if any thing can be called common or public in a nation of lawless robbers. The rest pursue no other occupation besides hunting and plundering; the first of which is their common employment, especially hunting of ostriches, which are said to be of a prodigious stature in this country, and as high as a man mounted on a tall horse. The inhabitants eat the flesh of these animals; barter their feathers for corn, pulse, and other things they want; use their hearts in their necromantic and religious rites, their fat as a medicine of sovereign virtue, their talons for ear pendants and other ornaments, and their skins they convert into pouches and knapsacks; so that there is not a part of the animal but is employed to some purpose. Besides dates and ostriches, the Arabs live likewise on the flesh of goats and camels; drinking either the broth in which the flesh is boiled, or the milk of their camels; for they seldom taste water, that element being more scarce in this country than milk itself. In the whole country there is scarce a town of any note, or even a stream of water that deserves notice, or that is not dry half the year.

BILESWICK, a village in Gloucestershire, near Bristol.

BILEVELT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Ravensburgh; subject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 8. 20. E. Lat. 52. 0. N.

BILISS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, near a mountain of

the same name, remarkable for many herbs, stones, and metals. Here is also a good mineral spring. It is 17 miles W. of Leitmeritz.

BILITZ, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, situated on the Nieglist, 22 miles SW. of Berlin.

BILITZ, or **BILITZOW**, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth, and is situated on the Biala, on the verge of Poland, 18 miles ENE. of Teschen. Lon. 19. 4. E. Lat. 49. 48. N.

BILLAM, a village of Yorkshire, NW. of Doncaster.

BILLERICA, a township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, which has 1200 inhabitants, lies 20 miles N. of Boston.

BILLINGSPOURT, a town in Delaware, 12 miles below Philadelphia, fortified in the late war, for the defence of the channel.

BILLERICAY. See **BILLERICAY**. This village has a considerable market for corn, &c. on Tuesday, and a fair on July 23, and Oct. 27. It lies 9 miles S. by W. of Chelmsford. Lon. 0. 25. E. Lat. 51. 35. N.

BILLESBY, a village in Lincolnshire, near Aylesford.

BILLESDEN. See **BILSDFN**.

BILLESDUN, a village in Northumberland, near the rocks of Cheviot hills.

BILLESLEY, a village in Warwickshire, 5 miles W. from Stratford upon Avon.

BILLESTON, a town in Northumberland, N. of the rivers Coquet and Usway.

BILLET, a small town of Pennsylvania. See **HATBOROUGH**.

BILLING, a village in Lancashire, 7 miles SW. of Leigh.

BILLINC, **MAGNA** and **PARVA**, two villages, 2 miles from Northampton.

BILLINGAY, a town in Lincolnshire, 5 miles W. of Tattershall.

BILLINGBEAR, a village in Windsor Forest, Berkshire.

BILLINGBOROUGH, a town in Lincolnshire, east of Fokingham.

BILLINGFORD, a village in Norfolk, S. of Harleston.

BILLINGHAM, a town in Northumberland, situated on the Tyne. It has a weekly market on Tuesday and Saturday, and a fair, Saturday after Sept. 15. It lies 14 miles from Hexham, 18 W.

of Newcastle, and 297½ NW. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. Lat. 55. 20. N.

BILLINGHAM, a village Durham, 2 miles from Stockton.

BILLINGHURST, a small but agreeable village in Sussex, 4 miles from Hortham, and the source of the Arun. The famous highway, called *Stanes Street Causeway*, passes by it to Arundel. It has a fair on Whit-Monday.

BILLINGLEY, a village in Yorkshire, between Newhall and Ickleton.

BILLINGSLEY, a town in Shropshire, between Sudburg and the Severn.

BILLINGTON, a town, S. of Stafford.

BILLINGTON, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, two villages in Kent, 5 miles E. of Teuterdun.

BILLINGTON, **MAGNA** and **PARVA**, two villages in Bedfordshire, in the parish of Leighton-Buzzard.

BILLOCKBY, a village in Norfolkshire, 6 miles NW. of Yarmouth.

BILLOM, or **BILLON**, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and ci-devant province of Auvergne, 15 miles SE. of Clermont. Lon. 3. 28. E. Lat. 45. 41. N.

BILLYMEAD, a town of Vermont, in Caledonia county, United States.

BILMA, a vast burning desert of Africa, SE. of Fezzan, between 20 and 25 latitude north.

BILNEY, **EAST** and **WEST**, two villages in Norfolkshire; N. of Dillington; 2. between Swaffham and Lynn.

BILONTO, ¼ town of Naples in the Terra di Bari.

BILSBOROUGH, a town in Lancashire, near Garstang.

BILSDALE, a village in Yorkshire, NW. of Kirby-Moreside.

BILSDEN, or **BILSDON**, a small town of Leicestershire, with a market on Friday, and fairs Aug. 23, and July 25. It is 9 miles SE. of Leicester and 96 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. Lat. 52. 40. N.

BILSEN, or **BILSON**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse, formerly in the bishopric of Liege, and subject to the house of Austria. It was the rendezvous of the Duke of Marlborough, in 1706, previous to the battle of Ramillies. It lies 6 miles W. of Maestricht, and 14 N. of Leige. Lon. 5. 30. E. Lat. 51. 7. N.

BILSHAM, or **BIDESHAM**, a village in Somersetshire; near Axbridge.

BILSHAY, a town in Dorsetshire, a little

little above Bridport.

BILSINGTON, GREAT and LITTLE, two villages in the county of Kent, 5 miles E. of Tenterden.

BILSTHORP, a village in Nottinghamshire, E. of Lindhurst Wood.

BILSTON; 3 English villages; viz. 1. in Leicestershire: 2. in Staffordshire, near Wolverhampton, which enjoys the advantage of a communication with the Stafford and Worcestershire canals, and of the vicinity of large mines of coal, iron-stone, &c. here there is also a manufacture of japanned and enamelled goods: and, 3. in Suffolk. See **BILDESTON**.

BILTON, four small towns; viz. 1. in Holderness, Yorkshire: 2. near Hutton, SW. of York: 3. in Northumberland, W. of Aylemouth: and, 4. in Warwickshire, SW. of Rugby.

BIMINI, one of the Lucaya islands in North America, near the channel of Bahama. It is about 8 miles in length, and as much in breadth, covered with trees, and inhabited by 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. 0. N.

BIMLEPATAM, or BIMLIPATAN, a sea-port town of Golconda in the East Indies, on the W. side of the bay of Bengal; where the Dutch have a small factory for buying up the cloth manufactured by the inhabitants. It lies 12 miles N. of Vizigapatam. Lon. 83. 5. E. Lat. 18. 0. N.

BIN, a hill of Fife, in the parish of Burntisland, which affords good pasture for sheep and black cattle.

BIN, or BIN-HILL, a mountain of Scotland, in Banffshire, which, like the Grecian Parnassus, has two tops, the one higher than the other. It lies about a mile SW. of Cullen, about 2 miles from the sea, and being between 1000 and 1100 feet in height, serves as a landmark to the fishers. It is planted with trees.

BIN-ANNUI, a hill of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland.

BINA, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. It is situated on the banks of the Oglio, and in the ci-devant territory of Cremona.

BINAROS, a small town of Spain, in Valentia, near the sea, remarkable for good wine. Lon. 0. 15. E. Lat. 40. 24. N.

BINASCO, a village of Italy, in the late Pavasan, and duchy of Milan, near

Pavia. It was burnt by a party of the French republican army under General Buonaparte, in June 1796; the inhabitants having, along with those of Pavia, attempted to raise a rebellion against the French, after professing to fraternize with them. It lies on a navigable canal connected with the Milan and Tessino, and was included in the late republican department of Olone.

BINAHHRAGIE, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, about 3 quarters of a mile high.

BINBROKE, or BINDROKE, a town of Lincolnshire, between Caistor and Louth; 30 miles NE. of Lincoln. Lon. 0. 10. E. Lat. 53. 32. N.

BINBURY, a town in Kent, near Boxley.

BINCAZA, a sea-port of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, 140 miles W. of Derna. Lon. 19. 10. E. Lat. 32. 20. N.

BINCH, a small fortified town of France, in the dep. of the North, and ci-devant county of Hainault. It is 10 miles E. of Mons. Lon. 3. 21. E. Lat. 50. 23. N.

BINCHESTER, a village near Durham, situated on the Wear. By several inscriptions and monuments, it appears to have been the Roman Vinovium.

BINCOMB, a village in Dorsetshire, N. of Weymouth.

BINDERTON, a small town in Sussex, NW. of Chichester.

BINDON, 3 English villages; viz. 1. in Cornwall, NE. of Eastlowe; 2. in Devonshire, in the parish of Axmouth; and, 3. in Dorsetshire, 6 miles SW. of Wareham.

BINEAN, a hill of Scotland, in Perthshire, in the parish of Callander, of a very singular appearance, from the smallness of its circumference and the altitude of its head in the clouds.

BINE-GARVE, a group of hills in the county of Sutherland and parish of Assint.

BINERTON, a town in Cornwall, near Godolphin.

BINFIELD, a village in Berkshire, near Billingbear.

BINFIELD PARVA, a village in Berks, between Reading and Henley.

BINGAN, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Down, Ulster.

BINGAZI. See **BENGASI**.

BINGEN, an ancient and handsome town late of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz, now of France, in the department

department of the Rhine and Nahe, on the confluence of which rivers it is situated. It was taken on the 20th of October 1794, and afterwards in June 1796, by the French, who were again driven from it by the Austrians on the 13th October, but the latter were obliged to evacuate it next day. Bingen lies 16 miles W. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 0. E. Lat. 49. 49. N.

BINGENHEIM, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Rhine, 16 miles NNE. of Frankfort.

BINGFIELD, a village in Northumberland, between Hexham and Morpeth.

BINGHAM, a town of Nottinghamshire, in the vale of Belvoir, noted for its handsome Gothic church, formerly collegiate: the steeple, consisting of a tower and spire, is upwards of 120 feet high, and contains a fine ring of bells. 8 miles E. of Nottingham, and 121 from London. It has 3 fairs, on the 20th February, 1st Thursday in May, and 8th November. Lon. 1. 10. W. Lat. 50. 3. N.

BINGHAMS, a village in Dorsetshire, S. of Bemister, near Worth-Francis.

BINGLEY, a small town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, pleasantly situated on the river Aire, and surrounded by high hills. The canal from this to Skipton, is raised up the side of a hill by a succession of locks above each other; by which a very long level is obtained. Bingley has fairs on Jan. 25, and Aug. 25. It is 30 miles W. by S. from York, and 202. WNW. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. Lat. 53. 50. N.

BINGLIA, a town of Italy, in Barri. Lon. 17. 36. E. Lat. 41. 44. N.

BINHAM, a village in Norfolk, 4 miles from Wells.

BINLEY, a small town in Warwickshire, near Coventry.

BINNA-BAIRD, and **BINNA-MUICK-DUIDH**, two lofty mountains in the parish of Crathy, Aberdeenshire, whose tops are constantly covered with snow. They extend in the same ridge with the Cairngorm mountain, and emeralds with yellow and brown topazes are found upon them.

BINNAGE, a village in Dorsetshire, 2 miles from Wareham.

BINNY-CRAIG, a hill of Linlithgowshire.

BINRA, a mountain of Scotland, in Caithness-shire above a mile high.

BINSCOMB, a village of Surrey near Godalming.

BINSTEAD, two English villages; viz. 1. in Sussex, near Arundel: 2. in the isle of Wight, in East Medina.

BINSTED, a village in Hampshire, 4 miles from Farnham.

BINTAN, an island of Asia, in the East Indies, S. of Malacca. Lon. 103. 50. E. Lat. 1. 0. N.

BINTREY, a small town in Yorkshire, 5 miles N. of Repeham.

BIOBIO, or **BIOPHIO**, the largest river in Chili: It rises in the Andes and enters on the South Sea near the city of Concepcion, opposite the Isle of Avequirina, in lat. 37. 0. S. running through veins of gold and fields of sarsaparilla. It is the boundary between the Spanish settlement, and several Indian nations, their enemies, which obliges them to keep strong garrisons upon it.

BIOCOVO, a high mountain of Italy in the late Maritime divisions of Austria and province of Vergoraz and Narenta.

BIograd, a decayed town of Dalmatia, formerly called Alba Maritima, the ancient residence of the kings of Croatia. It has a spacious harbour at the mouth of the lake Urana.

BIORKO, an island of Sweden, in the Malar, 3 miles from Stockholm.

BIORNBURG, a town of Sweden, in North Finland, situated on the river Kune, near its mouth in the gulph of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 15. E. Lat. 61. 42. N.

BIR, or **BERR**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbeck, with a castle where the governor resides, situated on the eastern bank of the Euphrates, near a high mountain, in a very pleasant and fertile country, 50 miles N. E. of Aleppo. Lon. 38. 6. E. Lat. 36. 10. N.

BIRCH, the name of 4 English villages, viz. 1. in Lancashire, near Warrington: 2. in Shropshire, near Ryton; and,

BIRCH, GREAT and LITTLE, in Essex, 5 miles SW. of Colchester.

BIRCHALL, a village in Herefordshire, near Leominster.

BIRCHANGER, a village in Essex, in the parish of Newport.

BIRCHES, a town in Gloucestershire, between Colebrook-dale and Builder's-bridge. An earthquake did much damage to this place in 1773. The ground was rent in several places, and thrown into confused heaps; a wood, turnpike-road, fields, hedges, houses, &c. were thrown out of their former situations; the

the bed of the Severn was choked up, and the river diverted into a new channel; causing, for the time, a great inundation above, and so sudden a fall below, that many fishes were left on dry land, and several barges were heeled over, till the river, (remarkably deep at the time), at last forcing its way down, overwhelmed and sunk them.

BIRCHES, a village in Cheshire, situated on the Pewer, W. of Macclesfield.

BIRCHETS, a village in Scaredale, Derbyshire.

BIRCHILL, a town in Derbyshire, NE. of Bakewell.

BIRCHINGTON, a town of Kent, in the isle of Thanet, W. of Margate.

BIRCHOLT, a town in Kent, near Ashford.

BIRCHOVER, a town in the Peak of Derby.

BIRCOATE, a village in Nottinghamshire, W. of Tuxford.

BIRD-FORT, a fort on the Nonor-gaheld, 40 miles S. of Port Pitt.

BIRDS-KEYS, an island among the Virgin Isles, about 2 leagues S. of St John's. Lon. 63. 20. W. Lat. 17. 55. N.

BIRDENBURY, a small town in Herefordshire, near Bromyard.

BIRDLEY, a village in Gloucestershire, 6 miles NE. of Paynswic.

BIRDSALL, a village in Malton, Yorkshire.

BIRHOOM, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Benares, 56 miles WSW. of Moorshadabad, and 100 N. NW. of Calcutta.

BIRKA, an ancient royal seat and considerable market town of Sweden, in the island of Biorko.

BIRKBEY, 2 English villages; viz. 1. in Cumberland, near Maryport; and, 2. in Yorkshire, NW. of Northallerton.

BIRKDALE, a village in Yorkshire, near Westmoreland.

BIRKENEEL, a town on the left bank of the Rhine, near Oberstein, formerly in the Palatinate of the Rhine, but lately annexed to France, and included in the department of the Rhine and Nahe. Several bloody engagements took place in the vicinity between the French and Austrians in June 1796.

BIRKENFIELD, a late county of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, annexed to France, and apparently included in the department of the Sarre and Moselle.

BIRKENFIELD, the late capital of the above county, seated near the river

Nave. Lon. 7. 14. E. Lat. 49. 30. N.

BIRKENHEAD, a mountain of Scotland, in Lanarkshire.

BIRKENHEAD, a village in Cheshire, between the Dee and the Mersey.

BIRKES, a village in Northumberland, between Whitchester and the Tyne.

BIRKHILL, a small hill in Fifeshire, adorned with an elegant seat.

BIRKIN, a river in Cheshire, which runs into the Bollin, below Ashley.

BIRKIN, a village in Yorkshire, near Ferrybridge.

BIRKLEY, a village in Northumberland, near Wark, but N. of the Tyne.

BIRKLEY-STREET, a village one mile N. of Chester.

BIRLING, a town in Kent, near Town Malling.

BIRLINGHAM, a village in Worcestershire, 4 miles SW. of Pershore.

BIRLING, **ST ANDREW**, **BIRLING**, **ST EDWARD**, and **BIRLING ST PETER**, three English villages, 4 miles NE. of Norwich.

BIRMAH. See **BURMAH**.

BIRMINGHAM, a very large town of Warwickshire, long celebrated for its manufactures. It is no corporation, being only governed by two constables, and two bailiffs, and a head-borough; and it is therefore free for any person to settle in; which has contributed to the great increase of buildings and of trade. The town stands on the side of a hill, nearly in the form of a half moon. The lower part is filled with the workshops and warehouses of the manufacturers; and consists chiefly of old buildings. The upper part of the town contains a number of new and regular streets, and a handsome square, elegantly built. It has two parish churches; one in the lower part of the town, which is an ancient building, with a very tall spire; and another, a very grand modern structure, having a square stone-tower, with a cupola and turret above it: 5 handsome chapels of the establishment, 15 meeting-houses for methodists and dissenters of different denominations, a Roman catholic chapel, a New Jerusalem temple, and a Jewish synagogue. Some idea may be formed of the vast increase of this place in size, opulence, and manufactures, by comparing the number of streets about 40 years ago with that of which it at present consists: in 1770, it was about 30, and now it is said to have about

about 250 streets, besides some of the oldest improved and extended. The number of houses is computed at 13,000, and of inhabitants at 80,000. Here is an elegant theatre, capable of containing 2000 people; a no less elegant and commodious hotel, with superb assembly-rooms; and Duddestone Gardens, a place of entertainment similar to Vauxhall Gardens. It would greatly exceed our limits to notice the various manufactures of Birmingham; but from the ponderous articles of the casting-furnace, rolling-mill, and smelting-work, through all the variety of elegant hardware, to the smallest trinket, or toy, are here produced abundantly. At the Soho, Mr Bolton's manufactory alone is capable of containing 1000 workmen, in all the varieties of buckles, buttons, plated, steel, &c. &c. It has a market on Thursday; and fairs on Whitsun-Thurs- day, and 29th of September. A navigable canal was begun in April 1768, and completed in November 1769, to the collieries at Wednesbury; which brings a variety of raw materials from distant parts, and supplies the town with coals at a moderate price. In 1772, this canal was extended to Austerberley; and thence by the Severn to Shrewsbury, Gloucester, &c.; by the Mersey to Liverpool; and by the Trent to Gainsborough, Hull, &c. A new canal forms a communication by Fazely with Tamworth, Atherstone, Nuneaton, and Coventry, and thence to London. Birmingham lies 116 miles NW. of London, 48 SE. of Shrewsbury, and 17 NW. of Coventry. Lon. 1. 50. W. Lat. 52. 30. N.

BIRNAM, a hill of Scotland, in Perthshire, celebrated by Shakespeare in his tragedy of Macbeth. It rises with rude and striking magnificence to the height of 1580 feet above the level of the sea. It lies in the parish of Little Dunkeld, the minister of which, Mr John Robertson says, "A round mount at the bottom of Birnam hill on the SE. side is worthy of remark. It is faced with steep rocks, except for a few yards where it was fortified by art. This eminence has been known from time immemorial, by the names of Court Hill, and Duncan's Hill; and it is believed to have been on some occasions occupied by the unfortunate Scottish king of that name. It looks full in the face, at the distance of about 12 miles, the celebra- ted Dunsinan Hill, the seat and fortress

of Macbeth. Within the range of an arrow from this mount, are to be seen a number of tumuli, or small heaps of stones, about the length of a human body. Higher up the same face of Birnam, are the ruins of an oblong square building, with circular turrets at the corners; it is called (in Gaelic) Forpallion. Birnam was anciently a forest; and a part of the royal domain of Scotland." *Stat. Acc.* Vol. VI. p. 374.

BIRNIE, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Elgin, extending about 5 miles from N. to S. and 2 from E. to W.; and containing 5000 Scots acres, of which 850 are arable. The surface, consisting of several high heath-covered hills, makes a bleak and rugged appearance at a distance; but the cultivation on the sides of the hills and in the valleys, interspersed with rivulets and water-falls, agreeably diversifies the scene on the spot. The climate is healthy, and the parish abounds with free-stone, slate, and limestone. By the exertions of the late Earl of Findlater, great improvements have been made in agriculture; and the woollen manufactures have been considerably advanced. The population in 1801 was 366.

BIRR, a town of Ireland, in King's county, Leinster, 43 miles NE. of Limerick; and 63 from Dublin, it is also called Pauson's-Town.

BIRKINGTON, a town of Herefordshire, near Tenbury.

BIRSAY and HARRAY, two united parishes of Scotland, in the county of Orkney; containing, in 1801, 2176 inhabitants.

BIRSAY extends $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, and is inhabited by above 1451 people. It was formerly named *Byrgisherad*. The soil is very various, and the climate moist; there being 6 lakes in the parish, besides several rivulets. The hills are not high. The coast is frequented by hallibut, dog-fish, skate, tusk, haddocks, whales, sun-fish, &c. besides seals and otters, the skins of which last are sometimes sold at a guinea a-piece. The black cattle are small, and sell at 30s. a-head at an average. There were 700 of these in the parish in 1793; 523 horses, and 1500 sheep; which Mr Low values, in all, at 2930l. 10s. The parish produces oats, barley, and pot-herbs, sufficient for its inhabitants; and in plentiful years exports some corn. Though the cattle are small, the people are the reverse, many of

of them being 6 feet and upwards, and in general strong and hardy. Their language is a mixture of English and Norwegian; but it is daily improving. The people are social, humane, contented, and kind to the poor.

BIRSAV, a small town in the above parish.

BIRSE, anciently **BREISS**, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, situated on a part of the Grampians, and extending about 10 miles every way. The church is about 27 miles from Aberdeen. The surface is uneven, in some places rocky and mountainous; and beautifully diversified with hill and dale, wood and water. There are 5 districts or straths in the parish, divided by 3 ridges of hills, which take a SW. direction towards the Grampians from the river Dee. In the valleys, formed by the three ridges, run three streams of water, viz. the Feugh, the Chattic, and the Birse; all of which discharge themselves into the Dee. All these abound with excellent trout and salmon. Of the whole extent no more than 2590 acres are under cultivation; the rest of the parish being hill, moss, or covered with that extensive forest of natural wood called the forest of Birse. The arable soil is light and sharp; but in some places it inclines to loam, and even clay. Agriculture is yet in its infancy; prejudices are with great difficulty overcome. The whole abounds with excellent limestone. The road from Dundee to Inverness, by the *Cairn-o'-Mouni*, runs through the parish. Birse has long been famous for its fine honey, in 1791 it contained not less than 300 hives. The population in 1801 was 1266, and is on the increase.

BIRSEMORE, a hill of Scotland, in the above parish.

BIRTHIN, a river in Monmouthshire.

BIRTHOLM-LODGE, a village in Huntingdonshire, W. of Budgen.

BIRTLEY, a village in Durham, W. of Monk-Wearmouth.

BIRT'S MORTON, a town in Worcestershire, near Pershore.

BIRU, a town of Peru, 10 leagues from Trusilla, inhabited by Indians, Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Mestees. Lon. 69. 17. W. Lat. 8. 24. S.

BIRVIESCA, a town of Old Castile, in Spain, the capital of a small territory called *Bureva*, 16 miles N. of Burgos. Lon. 3. 30. W. Lat. 42. 35. N.

BIRZA, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, 42 miles SE. of Mit-

tau. Lon. 25. 10. E. Lat. 56. 35. N.

BISACCIA, a small town of Naples, in the Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see. Lon. 15. 35. E. Lat. 41. 3. N.

BISALTA, a town in Egypt, anciently called *Acanthos*.

BISATO. See **BACHIGLIONE**.

BISBROKE, a village in Rutlandshire, E. of Uppingham.

BISCARA, or **BISCARIS**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, situated in the eastern or Levantine government. This town belonged to the province of Zeb in Numidia, which lies S. of the kingdom of Labez; but the Algerines, in their annual inroads to carry off slaves, made themselves masters of Biscara, in order to facilitate their entrance into the Southern provinces.

BISCA-WOAN, or **BOSKENNA**, a village in Cornwall, at the Land's End.

BISCAY, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. by the sea called the *Bay of Biscay*; on the S. by Old Castile; on the W. by the Asturias of Santillana; and on the E. by Navarre. It is in length from N. to S. about 97 miles, and in breadth from W. to E. about 50. It is divided into **BISCAY PROPER**, **GUIPUSCOA**, and **ALABA**. In general it is mountainous and barren; but in some places it produces corn, and every where a great quantity of apples, oranges, and citrons. The people make cyder of the apples, which is their common drink. They have also wine called *chacolsmo*, which is pleasant, but will not keep long, and therefore is used instead of small beer. Their valleys produce a little flax, and their hills a great deal of timber for ships. The sea affords them excellent fish of all sorts. The wool that is exported here comes from Old Castile; but their greatest riches arise from their iron and lead mines, the produce of which they transport to all parts. It is also the source of numerous manufactures at home, which have contributed much to the wealth and population of this district. The inhabitants are famous for making swords, knives, and other sharp weapons. The commodious situation of the province on the sea, and its vicinity to France, render the trade in all these different branches amazingly flourishing. Biscay is the country of the ancient Cantabri, so imperfectly subdued by Augustus, and so slightly annexed to the Roman empire. The natives have, like the Welsh, preserved the genius and language of their progenitors,

with their laws and manners, without innovation. Their mountains have in all ages afforded them opportunities of withdrawing themselves from every yoke that has been attempted to be imposed upon them. They are stout, brave, and choleric to a proverb; and are said to be the best soldiers and seamen of Spain; but now, whether they will be able to resist the yoke of Bonaparte, is a hard yet interesting question. The chief towns in Biscay are Bilboa, Ordonna, Dorango, Fontarabia, St Sebastian, Tolosa, and Victoria.

BISCAY, BAY OF, lies between Cape Ortegal, in Lon. 7. 55. W. Lat. 43. 48. N.: and the Isle of Ushant, in Lon. 5. 0. W. Lat. 40. 30. N.

BISCAY, NEW, a province of North America, in the audience of the Guadaluajara. It has New Mexico on the N. Culiacan on the W. Zacatecas on the S. and Panuca with Florida on the E. It is about 300 miles from E. to W. and 360 from N. to S. In general it is well watered, fruitful, moderately temperate, and abounds in all sorts of provisions, except on the mountains of Topia, which are barren. The original inhabitants have never yet been completely under subjection, having 4 large towns that are in the morasses, of difficult access; for this reason the Spaniards have built 3 small fortified towns, which are well inhabited, for the defence of their silver mines. The latitude is from 25° to 28°.

BISCHEN, a small place in Germany, in the marquisate of Ortenau, and Circle of Suabia. It lies about a league eastward of the Rhine; and into that river the Kintzig runs by the S. and SE. and the Reuchen by the N. or NW. From its advantageous situation, Marshal Turenne encamped in it, and afterwards Marshal Villiers in the campaign of 1705.

BISCHOFFSCHEIM, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz, and late circle of the Lower Rhine, situated on the river Tauber, near the frontiers of Franconia. This town was the scene of several actions between the French and Austrians in 1796. It was attacked by a body of 25,000 French, on the 25th of June, but repulsed with great loss. It was afterwards taken, but evacuated in the end of the campaign. Lon. 9. 37. E. Lat. 49. 40. N.

BISCHOFFSLACK, a town of Germany, in Carniola, flourishing by a good trade in linen and worsted; 17 miles W. by N. of Laubach.

BISCHOFF'S-WERDA, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, situated on the Weiserits, 18 miles from Dresden.

BISCHOFFSWERDER, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, on the river Ossa, 28 miles NE. of Culm.

BISCHOFFS-ZELL, a town of Switzerland, belonging to the bishop of Constance. The inhabitants are a mixture of Protestants and Catholics; and they alternately use the same church. There is a castle wherein the bishop's bailiff resides, who receives half the fines; but he has nothing to do with the town, nor is there any appeal from the town-council. It is situated on the Thur, at its confluence with the Sitter, almost half way between Constance and St Gall. Lon. 9. 13 E. Lat. 47. 27. N.

BISCHWEILFN, or **BISCHWEIL- LER**, a fortified post of France, in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, and ci-devant province of Alsace, where the French have sluices to surround Fort Louis with water, in case of any emergency. It stands 5 miles W. from the Rhine, 7 WNW. of Fort Louis, and 4 SE. of Hagenau. Lon. 7. 51. E. Lat. 48. 40. N.

BISCOTT, a village in Bedfordshire, in the parish of Luton.

BISEGLIA, a populous town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Bari, with a bishop's see, situated near the gulf of Venice, 6 miles E. of Trent. Lon. 16. 49. E. Lat. 41. 28. N.

BISERTA, a lake of Africa, in Tunis. The mullets of this lake are the best in Barbary; great quantities of their roes, dried, and made into *Botargo*, are sent from hence into the Levant, where they are accounted a great dainty.

BISERTA, a large gulf of Africa, and the *Sinus Hipponensis* of the ancients. It is formed by the capes Bianco and Ziebel; and has a beautiful sandy inlet, near 4 leagues wide, which once admitted the largest vessels; but, through the negligence of the Turks, can now admit only those of the smallest size. Some remains of the great pier of Hippo are still extant; by which it appears to have run out into the sea, so as to break the NE. wind, so that this would be one of the safest and most beautiful havens in these parts. On the S., this gulf has a communication with the above lake, forming a kind of canal between it and the Mediterranean sea.

BISERTA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, situated on the above gulf. It was formerly very considerable:

able; and, though not above a mile in circuit, is said to have contained 6000 houses, whereas both it and the villages under it now scarcely contain that number of inhabitants. It has still, however, some strong castles and batteries, especially towards the sea. There are also two very capacious prisons for slaves, a large magazine or warehouse for merchandize, and two towers with some other outworks to defend the entrance of the haven. The city, though so near the sea, is well supplied with fresh water from a variety of springs that surround it on every side. It is likewise well furnished with a variety of fish from the adjacent lake. Biserta has about eight villages under its government; a large plain called *Matter* or *Mater*; and the territory of Choros, the *Glyea* or *Corobis* of the ancients. This tract is of great extent, and naturally fertile, but wasted by the frequent incursions of the Arabs. Lon. 9. 7. E. Lat. 37. 5. N.

BISHAM, a village in Berkshire, on the Thames, nearly opposite to Great Marlow. The manor is very ancient, originally erected for an abbey, and was frequently visited by Henry VIII. and Q. Elizabeth.

BISHAMPTON, a town in Worcestershire, near Pershore.

BISHCOURT, a village in the county of Surry, near Burstow.

BISHOP-AUKLAND. See **AUKLAND**.

BISHOP-MILN, a district of Morayshire.

BISHOP'S BOURN, a village in Kent, near Canterbury.

BISHOP'S CASTLE, a neat and flourishing town of Shropshire, seated near the river Clun. It is a corporation, sends two members to parliament; has a well frequented weekly market, and six annual fairs. Lon. 2. 5. W. Lat. 52. 30. N.

BISHOP'S EDGE, a village in the Peak of Derby.

BISHOP'S HALL, a village in Middlesex, between Mile End and Hackney.

BISHOPSLEY, a village of Durham, SW. of Wolingham.

BISHOP'S LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad. It is occupied as a reservoir by the Great Canal Company.

BISHOP'S LOCH, anciently called **LOCH-GOUL**, a lake of Aberdeenshire. There is an island in the middle of it, upon which the bishops of Aberdeen

had a mansion-house, the remains whereof are still visible.

BISHOP'S LYDIARD, a village in Somersetshire, 5 miles NW. of Taunton. It has fairs, March 25, and Sept. 8.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD, a town of Hertfordshire, on the side of a hill with a canal, navigable to the river Lea, in a valley between it and Hockrill. It has a large church, one Presbyterian, and one Quaker meeting; and an excellent free school. Its weekly market, on Thurs. is considerable for grain; and it has 3 annual fairs. It is 26 miles from Cambridge, and 30 from London.

BISHOP'S-TAWTON, an ancient village of Devonshire, S. of Barnstable, and nearly opposite to Tavistock, noted as the residence of Eadulphas and Putta, the first and second bishops of Devon, from the year 905 to 924, when the see was removed to Crediton.

BISHOP'S-THORPE, a village of Yorkshire, containing a palace of the archbishop, the only one remaining to the see. Here Abp. Scrope was sentenced by one Fulthorpe, a lawyer, in 1405, and executed in a field near his palace. It is 3 miles distant from York.

BISHOPSTON, the name of six English villages, viz. 1. in Bucks, near Aylesbury; 2. in Herefordshire, SW. of Creden-hill; 3. in Sussex, near Newhaven; 4. in Warwickshire, a hamlet of Stratford upon Avon; 5. in Wiltshire, near Berkshire; and, 6. in ditto, 7 miles SW. of Salisbury.

BISHOPSTROW, a village in Wiltshire, between Hytesbury and Warminster.

BISHOP'S WALTHAM and **WEAR-MOUTH**. See **WALTHAM**, and **WEAR-MOUTH**.

BISIOPS-WYKE, a village near Worcester.

BISHOPTON, a town in Durham, 3 miles W. of Stockton.

BISHTON, two small towns; 1. in Gloucestershire, in the parish of Tiddenhams; 2. in Staffordshire, near Stone.

BISHTON-CASTLE, a town in Monmouthshire.

BISIGNANO, a town of Naples, in the Hither Calabria. It has a strong fort, a bishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is situated on a mountain, near the river Boccona, 18 miles N. of Cocenza. Lon. 16. 40. E. Lat. 39. 37. N.

BISKTHORP, a village in Lincolnshire, situated on the Bane, between Market

ket Raisin and Burwell.

BISLEY, a town and parish of Gloucestershire, in which the broad-cloth manufactory is carried on to a great extent. The town is small, but the church is a spacious edifice. Here are a free-school and donation for clothing 6 poor widows annually. The canal which unites the Severn with the Thames passes through this parish, and on its verge, the water of the canal enters a tunnel, by which it is conveyed 2 m., 5 furl. under ground. The parish contains 4227 inhabitants. Two fairs are held here on May 4, and Nov. 12, principally for sheep. Bisley lies 3 miles from Hampton, 10 from Gloucester, and 97 from London.

BISLEY, a village of Surrey, 3 miles N. of Woking.

BISNAGAR, formerly a very large and powerful kingdom of Asia, comprehending the kingdoms of Kanara, Messour, Travancor, Madura, Marava, and Tanjour. It had also the name of *Narsinga*, from one of its rajahs or kings. In 1565, the happy stage of this kingdom excited the envy of the kings of Dekan; who, having raised an army of 500,000 foot, and 50,000 horse, defeated and killed the king of Bisnagar, though at the head of an army almost twice as numerous, and took the royal city itself. They are said to have spent five months in plundering it, although the inhabitants had before carried off 1550 elephants loaded with money and jewels, to the amount of upwards of 100 millions of gold; besides the royal chair for state days, the value of which could not be estimated. The victors, however, found a diamond of the size of an ordinary egg, besides another of a size somewhat inferior, and several other jewels of immense value; but they were afterwards forced to abandon the kingdom, being too large for them to retain. It is said to have at this time fallen under the dominion of the Great Mogul, but it is more probable that this was merely a nominal sovereignty, like many others in India; for we find that Kanara, or rather *Canara*, was subject to the late Tippoo Saib, and the above *Messour* seems to be the same with the modern *Mysore*. In some places of this kingdom it is said the roads have great forests of bamboos on each side, which are full of monkeys. They catch the wild elephants here in pitfalls, and then tame them by means of others already tamed;

the latter seldom fail of beating the wild ones into a good behaviour.

BISNAGAR, the capital of the above kingdom, and of the nabob of Arcot, lies on the river Tungebadra, 250 miles NW. of Madras. This city was under the dominion of the late Tippoo Saib, being comprehended in his share of the kingdom of *Bisnagar*, which seems to have given rise to the error in some Gazetteers, of inserting two towns of this name, one as the capital of Bisnagar, and the other as a town in the Mysore. Lon. 78. 15. E. Lat. 13. 20. N.

BISPHAM, two villages in Lancashire; viz. 1. near the coast; 2. near Rufford Chapel.

BISPORT, a village in Somersetshire, S. of Bedminster.

BISSAGOS, a cluster of islands on the coast of Negroland in Africa, situated, according to some geographers, between the mouth of the river Gambia and Rio Grande; but Walker places them 200 miles S. of the Gambia. Their names are, *Bulam*, *Cassuabac*, *La Galline*, *Cazigut*, *Calocha*, and *Oraniana*, with some other small islands. Each of them is governed by a king of its own; and, as all those petty monarchs are independent, they frequently make war with each other; yet they always unite against the inhabitants of Biacara, who are their common enemies. They have canoes that carry from 25 to 40 men, with their provisions and arms, which are sabres and bows and arrows. The inhabitants are negroes; who are tall, strong, and healthy, though they live only on fish, nuts, and palm-oil; choosing rather to sell the rice, millet, and other grain produced in their country, to the Europeans, than not gratify their passion for trinkets, and ornaments. In general, they are idolaters, and savage in their disposition, not only to strangers, but to one another, when they happen to quarrel, as they frequently do about trifles; and if they are disappointed of their revenge, they often drown or stab themselves. Lat. 11. 0. N.

BISSAO, an island on the coast of Africa, a few leagues SE. of the Gambia, separated from the continent by the river Geves. In this island the French have a factory, and the Portuguese a fort, at both of which a great trade is carried on. The island is about 35 or 40 miles in circumference, having an agreeable prospect to the sea, from which it rises by a gentle ascent on every side

to an eminence on the centre of the island. There are, however, a great many hills, inferior in height to that in the middle, and separated by beautiful and fertile valleys, divided by little rivulets, which augment the richness and elegance of the scene. So rich is the soil of Bissao, that wheat and maize spring up to the size of Indian corn, or rather resemble a field covered over with reeds or bamboos. The cattle also, are of an extraordinary size, and milk and wine are in the greatest abundance; but the island affords neither hogs nor horses. The former are forbid by the natives to be imported; and something in the soil or climate renders it unfit for the increase of the latter, which never thrive. The men of all ranks in Bissao wear merely a skin fixed to the girdle, before and behind. The dress of the married women consists of a cotton petticoat; but virgins go entirely naked, wearing only bracelets of different kinds on their arms and legs. If they are of high quality, their bodies are painted with hideous forms of snakes, &c. which, as their colour is jet black, gives their skins somewhat the appearance of flowered satten. Even the princess royal herself, the eldest daughter of the emperor, is only distinguished from other women by the elegance of those paintings, and the richness of her bracelets. All the Bissaons are idolaters, and their ideas of religion exceedingly confused; nor has commerce introduced the smallest change in their manners. Their chief idol is a little image called *China*, of which the worshippers give very absurd accounts; but besides this, every man invents a god for himself; trees are held sacred; and if not adored as gods, are worshipped as the residence of some divinity. The government is despotic, the will of the emperor being a law to his people.

BISSEL, a town of Germany in Suabia, near Offenburg, one of the scenes of the French General Moreau's success, during the campaign of 1796; the Austrians under the Prince of Conde, who were encamped at this place, to the number of 15,000, being obliged to evacuate it on the 28th of June 1796.

BISSENPOUR, a small district of Bengal, in the East Indies, which has all along preserved its independence. It has been governed, from time immemorial, by a Bramin family of the tribe of Rajahputs. The singular situation of this country has preserved to the inha-

bitants their primitive happiness, and the gentleness of their character, by securing them from the danger of being conquered, or the rage of war. Nature has surrounded them with water, so that they need only open the sluices of their rivers to overflow the whole country; and the armies sent to subdue them have so frequently been drowned, that the design has been laid aside. Liberty and property are sacred in Bissenpour. Robbery, either public or private, is never heard of; and even if any thing that had been lost is found, which the finder considers of value, he hangs it upon the first tree he meets with, and informs the nearest guard, who gives notice of it to the public by beat of drum. These maxims of probity are so generally established, that they direct even the operations of government. Out of about 350,000 l. which on an average it annually receives, without injury to agriculture or trade, what is not wanted to supply the unavoidable expenses of the state, is laid out in improvements. The rajah is enabled to engage in these humane employments, as he pays the Moguls only what tribute, and at what times he thinks proper.

BISTERN, a village of Hampshire, S. of Ringwood.

BISTON-BARKLEY, a town in Hampshire, W. of Southampton-bay.

BISTRICZ, a town of Transylvania, situated on a river of the same name. Lon. 25. 3. E. Lat. 47. 33. N.

BITBURGH, a town of France, in the department of Forets, late of the Austrian Netherlands, and duchy of Luxemburg. Lon. 6. 43. E. Lat. 50. 0. N.

BITCHAMSTOCK, a village in Wiltshire, S. of Alcanings.

BITCHE, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, and ci-devant duchy of Lorrain, seated at the foot of a mountain near the river Schwolbe; 30 miles N. by W. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 44. E. Lat. 49. 5. N.

BITCHFIELD, a village in Lincolnshire, 5 miles from Grantham.

BITCHU, a town of the island of Nippon, and empire of Japan. Lon. 133. 35. E. Lat. 35. 10. N.

BITETO, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Bari. Lon. 16. 56. E. Lat. 41. 8. N.

BITFORD, a town in Warwickshire, 5 miles W. of Stratford upon Avon. It was formerly a market town, and had

two fairs, but is greatly reduced.

BITHAM, a village in Lincolnshire, near Stamford.

BITHAM-CASTLE, a town near Witham.

BITHBORROW, a town in Kent, N. of Hythe.

BITHORN, a village in Huntingdonshire, near Molesworth.

BITHYNIA. See BECSANGIL.

BITO, a small kingdom of Africa, in Negroland.

BITONTO, an episcopal town of Naples, in the Terra di Bari, seated in a plain, 8 miles S. of the gulf of Venice, and 8 WSW. of Bari. Lon. 17. 40. E. Lat. 41. 20. N.

BITTEDON, a village in Devonshire, near Bliacomb.

BITTERFIELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 10 miles S. of Dessau.

BITTERLEY, a village in Shropshire, 3 miles NE. of Ludlow.

BITTERN, a village in Hampshire, NE. of Southampton.

BITTESCOMB, a village in Somersetshire, near Dulverton.

BITTESWELL, a town in Leicestershire, NE. of Lutterworth.

BITTON, a village in Gloucestershire, between Bath and Bristol.

BITTERING, a village in Norfolk, near Lytcham.

BIVONA, a town of Sicily in the Val di Mazaro.

BIWELL, a town in Northumberland, near Newcastle.

BIX-BRAND, and **Bix GEBON**, two villages in Oxfordshire, NW. of Henley upon Thames.

BIXLEY, a village near Norwich.

BIXTON, a town of Norfolkshire, 6 miles NW. of Windham.

BIZOTTON, a fort that protects the important town of Port au Prince, in St Domingo. It was taken in June 1794, by the British troops under General Whyte, and decided the fate of the capital, which was evacuated soon thereafter.

BIZU, a town of Africa, in Morocco.

BLABEY, a village 5 miles S. of Leicestershire, seated on the Stour.

BLACK, a river of North America, in the state of Vermont, which rises near Shrewsbury, in Rutland county, and passing into Windsor county, runs S. for several miles, till at last, winding SE. it falls into the Connecticut, opposite to Charlestown.

BLACK, the name of another river in

Vermont, which rises in Mindon township, Orange county, and running N. about 30 miles, falls into the lake Memphrenagog.

BLACK ABBEY, a town of Ireland, in Down.

BLACKADDER, a river of Scotland, in Berwickshire.

BLACK-AUTON, a village in Devonshire, NW. of Dartmouth.

BLACK-BANK, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh; 7 miles from Armagh, and 55 from Dublin. Lon. 6. 55. W. Lat. 54. 12. N.

BLACKBOYS, a village in Sussex.

BLACK-BROOK, a river in Leicestershire.

BLACK-BURN, a flourishing town in Lancashire, on the Blackwater, near the river Derwent, and containing about 10,000 inhabitants. It carries on a great trade, but is chiefly noted for its manufactures of calicoes. Muslins have also lately begun to be made. By the late inland navigation, it is much improved; as it has communications with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. This navigation, reckoning its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Westmoreland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicestershire, Oxford, Worcester, &c. It has three churches and four chapels. It had a weekly market on Monday, which was changed in 1774, to Wednesday, and is well supplied with all kinds of provision. Its annual fairs are on Easter Monday, May 11, 12, and 13; Oct. 6, 10, and 11; for cattle, Yorkshire cloth, &c. and in the Spring it has fairs every fortnight, on Wednesday, for horned cattle. It lies 12 miles E. of Preston, and 203 NNW. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. Lat. 52. 42. N.

BLACKBURN, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, remarkable for its beautiful water-falls, and less so for being crossed by a natural budge of stone.

BLACKBURN, a village, in Lunithgowshire, in the parish of Whitburn.

BLACKBURN-EDGE, a village in Derbyshire, near Chesterfield.

BLACK-BURTON, a village in Yorkshire, which has a fair on Whit-Monday.

BLACK CART, a river of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, which joins the Gairf near Paisley.

BLACK-CHAPEL, a village in Essex, 4 miles from Dunmow.

BLACKOE, a village in Shropshire, SW. of Whitechurch.

BLACKDON, two villages; viz. 1. in Devonshire, near Torbay; and, 2. in Somerset, near Axbridge.

BLACKDOWN, or **BLADEN**, a hill in Dorsetshire, extending from Piddleton to Pool.

BLACKDOWN, two villages: viz. 1. in Dorsetshire; and, 2. in Wiltshire, 3 miles N. of Chute forest.

BLACKDOWN BEACON, a village in Sussex, near Haslemere.

BLACK-ESK, a river of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, which divides the parishes of Westerkirk, and Eskdalemuir, and falls into the White Esk, at King-Pool, where tradition says a king of the Picts was drowned.

BLACKFORD, a parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, of a circular figure, having a diameter of nearly 6 miles. The soil is thin, with a gravelly bottom, soaked with water from numerous springs. Owing to the vicinity of the Ochil hills, it is exposed to continual rains, and heavy falls of snow, which lie long, retard vegetation, and render the roads impassable. Great part of the parish lies above the sea level, and it is subject to storms of wind, thunder and lightning. There is a stone quarry in this parish of a remarkably hard nature, which answers well for mill-stones, rollers, &c. In 1738, the parish-church was burnt; and in 1785, a violent hurricane swept the parish for a dozen of miles, and did much damage. The population, in 1801, was 1266.

BLACKFORD, two villages in Somersetshire, viz. 1. near Carhampton; and, 2. near North Cadbury.

BLACK FOREST, a forest of Germany, in Suabia, extending from N. to S. between Ortua, Brigaw, part of the duchy of Wirtembeig, the principality of Fustemburg, towards the source of the Danube, as far as the Rhine above Basil. It is part of the ancient Hyrcanian forest.

BLACKHALL, four English villages, viz. 1. in Cumberland, near Carlisle; 2. in Durham, near the coast; 3. in ditto, between Bradley-Hall and the colliery; and, 4. in Northumberland, near Chipshase.

BLACKHAM, a village in Sussex, near Wilthigham.

BLACKHEAD, a village in Cornwall, on the coast between Fowcy and Tregony.

BLACKHEATH, a village of Kent, situated on a fine elevated plain, 5 miles

SE. of London, and commanding very beautiful prospects both of the metropolis, and the country round. In 1780, a cavern was discovered on the side of the ascent to Blackheath, on the road to Dover; consisting of 7 large apartments, which have a communication with each other by arched avenues: the bottom is a fine dry sand, and 170 feet under ground, is a deep well of fine water. On Blackheath plain, which extends into the parishes of Greenwich, Lewisham, and Lee, the famous Tyler mustered his 100,000 men. Fairs are held here May 13, and Oct. 11.

BLACKHEATH, a village in Wiltshire, four miles N. of Ambresbury.

BLACKHEDON, a village in Northumberland, betw. Hexam and Morpeth.

BLACK-HILL, the name of three hills in Scotland, viz. 1. one of the Lomonds, in Fife-shire; 2. in Lanarkshire, in the parish of Lesmahagoe; and, 3. in Perthshire, in the parish of Caputh, supposed to have been artificial.

BLACKHOLM, a village in Yorkshire, NE. of Howden.

BLACK HOUSE, a village in Sussex, near Walden.

BLACK-HOUSE HILLS, several steep and towering hills of Scotland, in Selkirkshire, and parish of Yarrow. The highest is 2870 feet above the level of the sea.

BLACKLAND, three English villages, viz. 1. in Middlesex, between Chelsea and Knightsbridge; 2. in Staffordshire, in the parish of Bobbington; and, 3. in Wiltshire, SE. of Calne.

BLACKLANDS, a town in Devonshire, near Exeter.

BLACK-LAW, a hill of Scotland, in the parish of Foulis, in Perthshire.

BLACKLAW, a village in Northumberland, NW. of Billingham.

BLACKLEY, a village in Lancashire, NE. of Manchester.

BLACK-LOCH, the name of four lakes in Scotland, viz. 1. in East Lothian, in the parish of Spot; 2. in Renfrewshire, in the parish of Mearns; 3. Black-Loch Great, and, 4. Black-Loch Little, in the county of Stirling, and parish of Slamannan.

BLACKLOW-HILL, a village in Warwickshire, in the parish of Wotton.

BLACKMANSBURY, a town in Kent, 3 miles SE. of Canterbury.

BLACKMANSTON, two villages, viz. 1. in Dorsetshire, in the isle of Purbeck; 2. on the coast of Kent, near Dymchurch, SW.

SW. of Hythe.

BLACKMERE-MANOR, a village in Shropshire, N. of Whitechurch.

BLACKMORE, the name of 4 English villages, viz. 1. in Essex, 7 miles from Chelmsford; 2. in Herefordshire, E. of the Golden Vale; 3. in Staffordshire, NE. of Leek; and, 4. in Worcestershire, near Malvernus.

BLACKMORL-PARK, a village in Berkshire, S. of Windsor forest.

BLACK MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains in Germany, in the circle of Suabia, one of the highest and most rugged of which, Mount Rotensolhe, was the scene of a most obstinate contest between the French and Austrians, on the 9th July 1796; but the latter, after four times repulsing the centre of the French army, were overcome by a fifth charge, and driven from the mountain with the loss of 1100 men.

BLACKNESS, a district of Forfarshire, in the parish of Dundee.

BLACKNESS, a village of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, on the S. bank of the Forth, with one of the oldest forts in the country. It is one of the four appointed, by the Treaty of Union, to be kept in repair and garrisoned. It has a governor, lieutenant-governor, and 20 soldiers.

BLACKNEY, a village in Dorsetshire, one mile from Stoke-Abbots.

BLACK-POOL, or **BLACK-PORT**, a pleasant and well-built village of Lancashire, with a very fine beach for bathing, so much resorted to in the summer season, that a theatre was lately erected for the entertainment of the company. It is 10 miles from Poulton, 18 from Preston, and 25 from Lancaster.

BLACK RIVER, a considerable river of North Carolina, which runs S. by E. into the river Cape Fear, about 23 miles above Wilmington.

BLACK RIVER, in New-York, interlocks with Canada Creek, and runs NW. into the Iroquois river. It is navigable by boats for 60 miles.

BLACK RIVER, a long river, which rises in Virginia, and passes SE. into the Nottaway, in North Carolina.

BLACK RIVER, a British settlement at the mouth of the Tinto, 20 leagues E. of Cape Honduras. It was for more than 60 years the refuge of the logwood cutters, when the Spaniards drove them from the forests of E. Yucatan, which occasioned adventurers to settle here. The coast is sandy, low and swampy; higher up near the rivers and lakes,

which are full of fish, the soil is fertile, and produces plantains, cocoa trees, maize, yams, potatoes, and sugar canes. The forests are full of deer, Mexican swine and game. The shores abound with turtle, and the woods with mahogany, zebra wood, sassa-parilla, &c. and the whole settlement flourishes spontaneously without cultivation.

BLACK RIVER, the deepest and largest in the island of Jamaica, passes through a level country, and will admit flat bottomed boats and canoes, for about 30 m.

BLACK SEA, anciently called the **EUXINE**, lies between Europe and Asia, and is bounded on the W. by Romania, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia; on the N. by Tartary; on the E. by Mingrelia, Circassia, and Georgia; and on the S. by Natolia. It communicates with the Mediterranean, and is said to be 3800 miles in circumference. Many large rivers flow into it; and it is often very tempestuous. It has no discernible flux or reflux. It lies between lon. 53° and 44° E. and between lat. 42° and 46° N.

BLACKSTAFF, a river of Ireland, in the county of Down, Ulster. It is also called **ANNADORN**.

BLACKSTONE, a town in Suffolk, near Alborn and Woodmaucote.

BLACKSTONE, or **PAWTUCKET**, a river of the United States, in Massachusetts, which rises in Worcester county, and running SE. passes into the state of Rhode Island, and runs over Pawtucket Falls, in that state, where mills are erected. Here it gets the name of Providence, and turning SSE. falls into Narraganset bay. It is navigable up to Providence, in ships of 950 tons burden.

BLACKSTONE-HALL, a village in Durham.

BLACK-TAIL, a great shoal on the coast of Essex, below Canvey island, or Leigh road. It runs out three leagues into the sea, and has a mast placed at the end of it, as a sea-mark.

BLACKTHORN, a village in Oxfordshire, on the E. border.

BLACKWALL, a village in Middlesex, E. of London, near Poplar, remarkable for a ship-yard and wet-dock, which, with the water embankments, occupies 10 acres. This dock belongs to J. Perry, Esq.

BLACKWATER, a river of England, which rises in the NW. part of Essex, and falls into the bay, named from it Blackwater-bay.

BLACKWATER, a town of Ireland, in Armagh

Armagh, situated on a river of the same name, 66 miles from Dublin.

BLACKWATER, a village of England, in Hampshire, between Bagshot and Hartley-Row. It has a fair, Nov. 8.

BLACKWATER, a village of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, Leinster.

BLACKWATER, the name of five rivers in Ireland, viz. 1. in the county of Armagh, which falls into Lough-Neagh: 2. in Kerry, which runs a long course through the counties of Cork and Waterford, and falls into Youghall bay: 3. in Longford, which joins the Shannon, N. of Lanesborough: 4. in Meath, which falls into the Boyne, at Navan: and, 5. in Wexford, which discharges its waters into the sea, at Bannow bay.

BLACKWATER, the name of three rivers in Scotland, viz. 1. in Bamffshire, in the parish of Cabrach, on the banks of which the Duke of Gordon has a hunting seat, and an extensive forest stocked with red-deer, roes, moor-fowl, &c.: 2. in Berwickshire, in the Lammermuir hills, called also *Blackadder*, or *Blackater*, which, after a course of 16 or 18 miles, falls into the Whittadder, in the parish of Edrom, near the village of *Allantown*: and, 3. in Perthshire, which joins the Arde, after which, the united rivers take the name of Ericht.

BLACKWATER BRIDGE, a village of Ireland, in Kildare county, 22 miles from Dublin.

BLACKWATER FOOT, a village in Ireland, in Down county, 72 miles from Dublin.

BLACKWELL, the name of five English villages; viz. 1. in Derbyshire, NE. of Alfreton: 2. in the High Peak of ditto: 3. in Durham, near the Tees, SW. of Darlington: 4. in Somersetshire, 5 miles SW. of Bedminster: and, 5. in Worcestershire, near Shipton.

BLACKWOOD, a hill of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, and parish of Eaglesham.

BLADEN, a county of North Carolina, in the district of Wilmington; bounded on the S. by Brunswick; on the N. by Cumberland; on the E. by New Hanover; on the W. by the state of South Carolina; and, on the NW. by Robeson county. Elizabeth town is the capital.

BLADEN, a small town of England, in Oxfordshire, near Woodstock.

BLADENOCH, or **BLADNOCH**, a river of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, which separates Kirkinner, from Wigton and Pen-

ningham, and produces good salmon.

BLADENSBURG, a post-town of Maryland, situated in Prince George's county, on the E. side of the eastern branch of the Potomac, at the junction of the NW. and NE. branches, about 7 miles above Washington city. It consists of one large street, about 160 dwellings, and a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco. It is 38 miles SW. by S. of Baltimore, 8 E. by N. of Georgetown, and 140 SW. by W. of Philadelphia. Lon. 1. 57. W. Lat. 38. 57. N.

BLADING, a village in Yorkshire, situated on the river Swale.

BLAGDON, two English villages, viz. 1. in Dorsetshire, near Cranborne: 2. in Somersetshire, near Torbay.

BLAIR, a district in Lanarkshire, in the parish of Lesmahagoe, belonging to Lord Douglas, which abounds in excellent cannel coal.

BLAIR, a hill of Scotland, in Perthshire, in the parish of Muckhart. It affords pasture for sheep.

BLAIR, a mountain of Perthshire, in the parish of Alyth, the base of which is above 5 miles in circumference. Its altitude is not ascertained; but it is higher than the hill of King-seat, which is 1179 feet above the level of the sea.

BLAIR, a rivulet and village in Fife-shire, in the parish of Carnock.

BLAIR, a village of Perthshire.

BLAIR-ATHOLL, or more properly

BLAIR in ATHOLL, a parish of Scotland, in Perthsh. united to that of Strouan; about 30 m. long, and 18 broad. The surface is various, consisting of hills and dales, glens and valleys, and the soil is no less so; some parts being thin and light, others rocky, and others good and fertile. Limestone is found in three extensive veins; and many other minerals, as pebbles, agates, &c. Population in 1801, 2848.

BLAIR-ATHOLL, a village in the above parish. It has a fair Feb. 1.

BLAIR-CASTLE, a seat belonging to the Duke of Atholl, in the parish of Blair-Atholl, noted for its extensive pleasure grounds and the natural curiosities with which it is surrounded. It is situated on the banks of the Tilt, near its influx into the Garry, 28 miles NW. of Perth. This castle was besieged by the Highland army in 1746; and bravely defended by Sir Andrew Agnew, who was reduced to eat horse flesh, until he was relieved by the Hessians, under the Earl of Crawford. At that period, the castle

tle was three stories higher than it is at present, and was fortified with Gothic battlements, mounted with guns. Lon. 3. 30. W. Lat. 56. 46. N.

BLAIR-DAFI, a village in Aberdeenshire.

BLAIR-DRUMMOND a district of Perthshire, in the parish of Kincardine.

BLAIR-GOWRIE, a parish in Perthshire, about 11 miles long, and 8 broad. A branch of the Grampians divides it into two districts. The surface is hilly, and the soil various; partly deep rich loam, and partly stiff, wet, and spouty. About a third part is arable, there being much under moss and moor, and above 1000 acres under wood. The climate is temperate in the southern district, but cold and shap in the northern. Agriculture is in a state of improvement, especially in the southern district; where excellent crops are raised of grain, grass, turnips, potatoes, &c. There are two oak woods in the parish, and much romantic scenery. Spinning and weaving are the chief manufactures.

BLAIR-GOWRIE, a village in the above parish pleasantly seated on the Erich, in the north side of Strathmoie. It was made a borough of barony, in 1634, by a charter from Charles I. It has fairs, 23d July, and first Wednesday in November. From 1785 to 1792, inclusive, there were 1,155,640 yards of linen stamped at the office in this village. Population of the parish and village, in 1801, 1914.

BLAIRINGONE, a village in Perthshire, in the parish of Fossaway and Tillibole. It is a borough of barony, holding of the Duke of Atholl, and has a fair in June.

BLAIRMUCKS, a district in Lanarksh.

BLAIR NACOL, a place in Ross-shire, where a bloody battle was fought in the 13th century, between the M'Donalds and the people of Inverness. Great numbers of cairns, covering the bodies of the slain, still remain on the field.

BLAISDON, a village in Gloucestershire, 3 miles from Mitchel Dean, 4 from Newnham, and 3 from Gloucester.

BLAISE, a river of France, in the department of Eure and Loire.

BLAISE, St., a village in Cornwall, near St Austle.

BLAISOIS, a late province of France, bounded on the N. by Beauce, on the E. by the Orleannois; on the S. by Berry; and, on the W. by Touraine. Blois was the capital. It now forms the

departments of Loire and Cher.

BLAIZE CAPE, a promontory on the coast of W. Florida, in the gulph of Mexico, which separates the bay of Apalache on the E. from that of St Joseph; into which last it turns in the shape of a shepherd's crook.

BLAKENMORE FOREST lies E. of Sherburn, in Dorsetshire.

BLAKEN-HALL, a village in Cheshire, NE. of Chester.

BLAKENHAM, GREAT and LITTLE, two villages in Suffolk, SE. of Needham.

BLAKENMORE, a town in Yorkshire, N. of Pickering forest.

BLAKENY, two English villages, viz. 1. in Gloucestershire, near Lymn Regis; 2. in Norfolkshre, near Clay.

BLAKESLEY, a village in Northamptonshire, 6 miles SW. of Towcester.

BLAKEWORTH, a town in Northumberland, 6 miles NE. of Newcastle.

BLAMONT, a town of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, and late province of Lorrain, situated on the river Vesouze, 12 miles S. of Luneville. Lon. 6. 52. E. Lat. 48. 40. N.

BLANAGWENT, a village in Monmouthshire, near Brecknock.

BLANC, a town of France, in the dep. of Indie, and ci-devant province of Berry; seated on the river Creuse, which divides it into two parts. The land about it is barren, and full of trees, heath, and lakes. It is 35 miles E. of Poitiers. Lon. 1. 13. E. Lat. 46. 38. N.

BLANC, MONT, a dep. of France, so named from the mountain; formerly known by the name and title of the Duchy of Savoy. It is bounded on the W. by the Rhone, which separates it from the department of Ain; on the N. by the lake of Geneva; on the E. by the Alps, which divide it from Vallais and Piedmont; and, on the S. by the departments of the Upper Alps and Isere. It is 83 miles in length from W. to E. and 67 in breadth from N. to S. though some geographers make it 90 miles long, and 80 broad. The surface is hilly, and the air cool; but the soil is pretty fertile; and those mountains which are not covered with snow in winter, abound with pastures that feed vast numbers of cattle. The lakes abound with fish, and the woods with stags, fallow-deer, roebucks, wild boars, bears, marmouts, hares, partridges, wood-cocks, pheasants, &c. The inhabitants are sober and industrious.

The

The principal rivers are Arc, the Isere, and the Arve. Chamberry is the capital. This country was the ancient patrimonial inheritance of the dukes of Savoy, before they became kings of Sardinia; and it was among the first of the French conquests upon the breaking out of the present war.

BLANC, MONT, a stupendous mountain of France, in the above department, generally reckoned the highest of the Alps, and encompassed by those wonderful collections of snow and ice called the *glaciers*. Of these glaciers there are five, which extend almost to the plain of the vale of Chamouni, and are separated by wild forests, corn fields, and rich meadows; so that immense tracts of ice are blended with the highest cultivation, and perpetually succeed each other in the most singular and striking vicissitude. All these several valleys of ice, which lie chiefly in the hollows of the mountains, and are some leagues in length, unite together at the foot of Mont Blanc; the highest mountain in Europe, and probably of the ancient world. It was reckoned that the summit of this mountain was inaccessible, before Dr Paccard, a physician at Chamouni, attempted to reach it in August 1786, and succeeded in the attempt. Soon after, the same undertaking was resolved upon and accomplished by M. de Saussure, who published a narrative of the journey. The general mean result makes the summit of Mount Blanc 2450 toises, 15,673 English feet, or three miles nearly above the level of the sea. M. de Saussure found by his electrometer, that the electricity of the air on the summit of the mountain was positive. Water boiled at 68,993 degrees of a thermometer, which rises to 80 with the barometer, 27 French inches high. The wind was N. and extremely piercing on the summit; but southward of the ridge, the temperature of the air was agreeable. The summit of the mountain is a ridge nearly horizontal, lying E. and W.; the slope at each extremity is inclined from 28 to 30 degrees, the S. side between 15 and 20, and the N. about 45 or 50. This ridge is so narrow as scarcely to allow two people to walk abreast, especially at the W. end, where it resembles the roof of a house. It is wholly covered with snow; nor is any bare rock to be seen within 150 yards of the top. The surface of the snow is scaly, and in some places covered with

an icy crust, under which the snow is dusty, and without consistence. The highest rocks are all granites; those on the E. side are mixed with steatites; those on the S. and W. contain a large quantity of schoerl, and a little *lapis corneus*. Some of them, especially those on the E. which are about 150 yards below the summit, seemed to have been shivered with lightning. M. de Saussure saw no animals on the mountain except two butterflies, which he supposes must have been driven thither by the wind.

BLANC, or BLANK, a river of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, which falls into the Endrick.

BIANCA, an uninhabited island, on the coast of Terra Firma, and one of the small Antilles, N. of Margareta. Lon. 64. 6. W. Lat. 12. 5 N.

BLANCHLAND, a village in the S. of Northumberland.

BLANCO, an island of New Spain, SE. of Yucatan. Lon. 88. 5. W. Lat. 21. 0. N.

BLANCO, the name of 6 capes, viz. 1. in Africa, on the Atlantic ocean, 180 miles N. of Sennegal river. Lon. 17. 5. W. Lat. 20. 50. N. 2. in Peru, on the South Sea, 120 miles S. of Guiaquil. Lon. 83. 10. W. Lat. 3. 45. S. 3. The NW. point of the Bay of Salinas, on the coast of Terra-Firma, in Lat. 10. 0. N. 4. On the coast of California, at the broadest part of the peninsula, in Lat. 32. 0. N. 5. on the NW. coast of America, in New Albion, in Lat. 44. 0. N. 6. In the South Sea, on the E. side of Patagonia, SE. of Julian Bay, 8 leagues W. of Pepy's island. Lat. 47. 0. S.

BLANDFORD, a town of Dorsetshire, pleasantly seated on the river Stour, near the Downs. It is an ancient borough, governed by a bailiff, and 6 capital burgesses. It has suffered repeatedly by fire, particularly in 1731, when almost the whole town was burnt down; but it has since been rebuilt finer than before. The chief manufacture is shirt buttons; of which more are made in it than in any other town in England. It is noted for its annual races in July and August, which have existed since 1729. It has a market on Saturday; and fairs March 7, July 10, and Nov. 8.; and sends two members to parliament. It lies 18 miles NE. of Dorchester, and 104 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. Lat. 50. 53. N.

BLANDFORD, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county; 116

miles W. of Boston. It had 1416 citizens in 1790.

BLANDFORD, a township of Nova Scotia, in Lunenburg county.

BLANDFORD, a flourishing town of Virginia, in Prince George county, pleasantly situated on the E. branch of Appamatoz, 4 miles NE. of Petersburg. It contains 1200 inhabitants, and has many large stores, particularly 3 tobacco warehouses, wherein are lodged annually about 7000 hogsheds.

BLANE, a river of Scotland, in Stirlingshire. It rises in one of the Lennox hills, called Earl's seat; and after a SW. course of 3 or 4 miles, is precipitated over several very high falls. The most remarkable is the spout of Ballangin, a cascade of 70 feet, where the water having cut through the side of the hill, discovers 192 alternate strata of earth and limestone. After running 8 miles farther, it joins the Endrick, not far from its fall into Loch Lomond. Specimens of antimony have been found in its bed.

BLANES, anciently **BLANDA**, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, seated near the Tordara, 20 miles S. of Gironne. Lon. 2. 40. E. Lat. 41. 30. N.

BLANET, a river of France, in the department of Morbihan.

BLANKENBURG, a town of the duchy of Berg. Lon. 7. 30. E. Lat. 50. 42. N.

BLANKENBURG, a late county of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, annexed to France, and included in the department of Lys.

BLANKENBURG, the late capital of the above county. The castle, or palace, stands on a craggy mountain, and is one of the finest buildings of the kind in Germany. It is 54 miles from Woltentbottle. Lon. 11. 10. E. Lat. 51. 50. N.

BLANKENBURG, a town on the coast of Dutch Flanders, 8 miles NE. of Ostend. Lon. 3. 12. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

BLANKENHIEJM, a late territory of Germany, which had the title of a county, and was part of that of Eyffel, near the archbishoprick of Cologne, and duchy of Juliers; annexed to France, and included in the department of the Rhine and Moselle.

BLANKNEY, a village in Lincolnshire, NE. of Sleaford.

BLANTYRE, a parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, six miles long, and only one broad, the surface is level, and the

soil various, but fertile. Its principal produce is oats and potatoes. There is a mineral spring impregnated with sulphur, and iron stone of excellent quality abounds in the parish. Owing to the erection of extensive cotton-spinning machinery, the population has been more than doubled of late years: in 1801, it was 1751. There are about 27 small proprietors of land in the parish; of whom, many can boast that these small portions of landed property have continued in their respective families for hundreds of years.

BLANZAC, a town of France, in the department of Charente, and ci-devant province of Angoumois.

BLAREGNIES, a town of France, in the ci-devant province of Hainault, now the department of Jemappes. It lies 7 miles S. of Mons, in the neighbourhood of Malplaquet, and has been sometimes noted as the scene of the victory gained by the D. of Marlborough, commonly called the battle of MALPLAQUET. Lon. 3. 55. E. Lat. 50. 30. N.

BLARNEY, a village of Ireland, in Munster, three miles west of Cork, and 128 from Dublin.

BLASE CHAPEL, St, a village in Gloucester, between Henbury and Westbury.

BLASEY, St, a village in Cornwall, 5 miles from Fowey. It has a fair February 2.

BLASON, a village in Leicestershire, near Hallatoun.

BLASQUES, a cluster of 12 small islands of Ireland, in Dungle Bay, on the coast of Kerry, Munster. Lon. 10. 30. W. Lat. 52. 10. N.

BLAU, a river of Germany, in the circle of Suabia.

BLAUBEUREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and late duchy of Wirtemberg, situated at the confluence of the Ach with the Blaw, 11 miles W. of Ulm. Great quantities of fustian and linen-cloth are made here. Lon. 9. 57. E. Lat. 48. 22. N.

BLAVET, a sea-port town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, and ci-devant prov. of Brittany, situated at the mouth of the river Blavet. It was one of the stations of the royal navy of France, and called Port Louis, after Louis XIV. Lon. 3. 5. W. Lat. 47. 40. N.

BLAGHERBY, a village in Leicestershire, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

BLAWITH, a village in Lancashire, N. of Ulveston.

BLAXHALL, a village in Suffolk, between Orford and Framlingham.

BLAYDON, a village in Durham, 5 miles W. of Newcastle.

BLAYE, an ancient and strong town of France, in the dep. of Gironde, and late prov. of Guienne. It is situated on the Garonne; and has a harbour much frequented by foreigners. The Garonne is 3300 yards broad at Blaye; for which reason a battery was built upon an island in the river, in 1689, to command the vessels that sail up. The ships that sail to Bourdeaux are obliged to leave their guns here. The city is built on a rock; and has a citadel with 4 bastions, which is called the Upper Town. The lower town is separated from the upper by a small stream; and the merchants reside there. The trade of Blaye consists chiefly in wines. The neighbourhood produces a great deal of corn, which is sometimes exported. It is 17 miles N. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 35. W. Lat. 45. 7. N.

BLAYSON, a village in Gloucestershire, NW. of Westbury.

BLEACHLY, a village in Buckinghamshire, W. of Fenny Stratford.

BLEAKSWARE, a village in Herefordshire, near Ware.

BLEANE, a village in Kent, 4 miles NW. of Canterbury.

BLEASBEY, a hamlet of Southwell, in Nottinghamshire.

BLECHINGELY, an ancient town of Surry, in England, which sends two members to parliament; and has done so ever since parliaments existed. The bailiff who returns the members is chosen annually at the lord of the manor's court. The town stands on a hill, and has a fine prospect as far as the South Downs in Sussex. It is 20 miles S. of London. Lon. 0 15. W. Lat. 51. 20. N.

BLECHINGTON, a town 6 miles from Oxford.

BLECK-HALL, the name of two English villages, viz. 1. in Cumberland, S. of Carlisle; 2. in Middlesex, on the Lec, opposite to Chigford.

BLEDDINGTON, a village in Geneva.

BLEDES, Los, an island near Majorca.

BLEDLOW, a village in Buckinghamshire, between Prince's Risborough and Oxfordshire.

BLEEDY FAWLDS, a place in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Tough, near which there is a large stone standing

perpendicular, 12½ feet high, and 9 and a half in circumference, said to mark the grave of one of Macbeth's sons. At some distance there are vestiges of a camp of Macbeth's, and near it a cairn, under which he is said to be interred.

BLEGON, a village in Somersetshire, 7 miles from Huntshill. It has a fair last Friday in August.

BLEKLEDE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Lunenburg, situated on the banks of the Elbe. Lon. 1. 46. E. Lat. 53. 10. N.

BLEKING, a province in the S. of Sweden, having the Baltic sea on the S. Smaland on the N. and the province of Schonon on the W. Its principal towns are Carlscrona, Christiansstadt, Elleholm, Ahuys, Roterby, and Christianople, the capital. It is 90 miles long, and 2 broad; mountainous, but pleasant; and contains about 50,000 inhabitants, who trade in potash, pitch, tar, tallow, hides, and timber.

BLENCOGO, a village in Cumberland, near Abbey-Holme.

BLENCOW, **MAGNA** and **PARVA**, two villages in Cumberland, in the parish of Dacor.

BLENCRAG, or **BLENCRAKE**, a village in Cumberland, 4 miles from Cockermouth, up the Derwent.

BLENDWORTH, a village in Hampshire, betw. Portsmouth and Petersfield.

BLENGO, a river in Cumberland, which falls into the It, near Irton.

BLENHEIM, a village of Germany, in the circle of Suabia; memorable for the complete defeat of the French and Bavarians in 1704, by the English and their confederates under the Duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene. The Austrians were defeated by the French near this place in 1800. It lies 3 miles NE. of Hochstet, and 25 NW. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 25. E. Lat. 48. 40. N.

BLENHEIM-HOUSE, a magnificent palace near Woodstock in Oxfordshire, built by Q. Anne, with the concurrence of parliament, for the great Duke of Marlborough, in consideration of his splendid victory at Blenheim. Along with the palace, the manor of Woodstock was settled on the duke and his heirs, who hold it by the tenure of delivering a French banner at Windsor on each anniversary of this victory.

BLENHEIM, a town of New York, in Shoharie county.

BLENKARN, a village in Cumberland, 4 miles NW. of Appleby.

BLENKEN-

BLENKESHIP, a village in Northumberland, near the Picts Wall, on the borders of Cumberland.

BLENNERHASSET, a village in Cumberland, near Bothel.

BLERVIE, a barony in the county of Elgin, comprehending a very fertile district. It belongs to the hon. Lewis Duff, who has adorned it with an elegant seat. The tower of the ancient family seat of the Dunbars, which is all that remains, stands upon an elevated ground, and commands a very extensive view of the Moray frith, and great part of the counties of Elgin, Nairn, Inverness, Cromarty, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness.

BLESSINGTON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, Leinster; pleasantly situated on a rising ground, near the Liffey, 14 miles SW. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 40. W. Lat. 53. 10. N.

BLETARN, a village in Westmoreland, NW. of Kirkby-Lonsdale.

BLETCHINGTON, two villages in Sussex; viz. 1. near Brighthelmstone. and, 2. N. of Eastbourn.

BLETHERWICK, a village in Northamptonshire, near King's Cliff.

BLETISOE, a village in Bedfordshire, on the Ouse, between Bedford and Odehill. It has a fair, May 19.

BLEWBERRY, a village in Berksh. near Wallingford.

BLEWHOUSE, a village in Middlesex, W. of Enfield Chase.

BLEYDON, a village in Somersetshire, near Uphill.

BLIBOROUGH, a town in Lincolnshire, S. of Kilton.

BLICKLING, a village in Norfolkshire, near Alesham.

BLIDGLOW, or **BLILFSLOW**, a village in Gloucestershire, near Awre.

BLIMHILL, a village in Staffordshire, west of Penkridge.

BLISLAND, a village in Cornwall, south of Temple Moor.

BLITH, an extensive parish of England, in Nottinghamshire, and also the name of a river which intersects this quarter.

BLITH, a town in the above parish; near Bawtry on the Bedford road, 23 miles NNW. from Newark, and 116 N. by W. of London. It has a large church, a market on Thursday, and fairs on Ascension day (noted for sheep) and Oct. 6. Lon. 1. 10. W. Lat. 53. 22. N.

BLITHBOROUGH, a town in Suf-

folk, situated on the Blith, between Dunwich and Halesworth, on the Yarmouth road, 97 miles from London. It has a fair, April 5.

BLITHFIELD, a village in Staffordshire near Paget's Bromley.

BLITHFORD, in Suffolk, E. of Halesworth.

BLITH-HALL, in Warwickshire, near Shustock.

BLITH'S NEWK, a village on the coast of Northumberland, between Hartley and Newbigging.

BLITON, a town in Lincolnshire, W. of Bliborough.

BLOCKFIELD, a village in the county of Surry, near East Ginsted.

BLOCK ISLAND, an island of the United States, on the coast of Rhode Island, called by the Indians *Manissis*, erected into a township in 167., and named New Shoreham. It lies 21 miles SSW. of Newport, and in Newport county. It is 16 miles in length, and 36 in its extreme breadth, and famous for cattle, sheep, butter and cheese. The S. part of it is in lat. 41. 8. N.

BLOCKLEY, a parish of England, in Worcestershire, surrounded by Gloucestershire; where the bishops of Worcester had a park and an elegant palace, before the Reformation.

BLOCKLEY, two English villages, viz. 1. in Gloucestershire, between Camden and Stow; and, 2. in Worcestershire, in the above parish, 7 miles SE. of Evesham. It has fairs on the 2d Tuesday after Easter and Old Michaelmas.

BLOCKLY, a township of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia county.

BROCKZIL, or **BROEZIL**, a fortress of Overysel, in Holland, situated on the river Aa, where it falls into the Zuider Zee. It has a port sufficient to contain 200 vessels, and serves to defend those ships that cross the sea. It has six good bastions, and several other regular fortifications. It is 8 miles NW. of Stenwick. Lon. 5. 39. E. Lat 52. 44. N.

BLODWALL, a village in Shropshire, S. of Oswestry.

BLODWORTH, a village in Nottinghamshire, S. of Sherwood Forest.

BLOIS, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, and cidevant province of Blaisois, situated on the Loire. The town is built on the declivities of two hills, with a magnificent castle at one end, and an elegant cathedral at the other, and naturally takes the form of an amphitheatre. The castle is
the

the greatest ornament. It seems to be two distinct buildings; but is joined by a passage cut out of the rock. In one of them is a fine long gallery adorned with many curious antiquities. Joining to the castle on the W. side is the tower of *Chateau Regnaud*, which may be seen 20 miles distant. At the E. end of this is another small tower, partly ancient and partly modern. That part of the castle which was built by the Duke of Orleans in 1632, is a superb edifice, but unfinished. The court before it where the church of St Saviour is built, is very large, and was formerly used for tournaments. There are several churches, but that of St Solenne, the cathedral, is the handsomest. The font of the Jesuits church is decorated with the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. The town-house stands in a street which terminates at the quay, where there is a public walk, that has a fine prospect on the Loire, over which there is an elegant bridge that leads to Vienne. There are a few houses on the bridge, and a tower at each end. About three quarters of a mile from the city, the water runs down the clefts of a rock into a large aqueduct, by which it is conveyed into a reservoir near the walls, and thence distributed by leaden pipes through the city. The trade of Blois is chiefly in wine and brandy; the inhabitants also make some serges and stuffs, and are noted for making fine watches. It was anciently a place of royal residence, and Lewis XII. was born in it. On all the gates of the city there is the image of the Virgin Mary, who, it was believed, freed the natives from the plague in 1631. The French language is said to be spoken in its greatest purity at Blois. It is situated 80 miles SW. of Versailles, 47 NE. of Tours, and 100 SW. of Paris. Lon. 1. 25. E. Lat. 47. 35. N.

BLONEIZ, or **BLONIZ**, a town of Poland, in Warsawia, 20 miles W. of Warsaw. Lon. 20. 35. E. Lat. 52. 0. N.

BLOODY BAY, a harbour in the Sound of the isle of Mull, on the coast of Argylshire.

BLOOMFIELD, a township of New York, in Ontario county.

BLOOMING VALE, a district of New York, in the township of Manlius.

BLORE-HALL, a village in Staffordshire, near Okecover.

BLORE-HEATH, a village in Staffordshire, between Newton and Drayton, remarkable for a sanguinary battle be-

tween the houses of York and Lancaster; wherein Nevil, Earl of Salisbury, with 500 men, defeated Lord Audley with 10,000. The spot where Lord Audley fell is marked by a stone cross.

BLOSTENHIM, a village in Cornwall, NW. of Saltash.

BLOUNT, a county in the state of Tennessee.

BLOUNTSVILLE, a post-town of the United States, in North Carolina. It is 30 miles SSE. of Halifax, and 413 from Philadelphia.

BLOWFIELD, a village 4 miles NE. of Norwich.

BLOW-NORTON, a village in Norfolk-shire, NE. of Harling.

BLOXHAM, two villages, viz. 1. in Lincolnshire, near Banbury.

BLOXWICH, a village in Staffordshire, 4 miles east of Bere.

BLUE HILLS, a post-town of the United States, in the district of Maine, and county of Hancock, E. of the Penobscot; 344 miles from Boston, 624 from Philadelphia, and 13 E. of Castine.

BLUE-HILLS, a range of mountains in New England, which begins in New Hampshire, and extends through Rochester, Burlington, Nottingham, &c.

BLUE-MOUNTAIN, or **RIEGL**, the first ridge of the Appalachian mountains, which is about 1000 feet high, and extends through the N. parts of New Jersey into Pennsylvania, as far as the Susquehanna, in general about 130 miles from the Atlantic. The Potowmack passes through this ridge, and presents some of the grandest and most stupendous scenes in nature. See **ALLEGANY**, and **AMERICA**.

BLUE MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains in Pennsylvania, which extend from SW. to NE. and across the Delaware.

BLUE MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in Surry county, Jamaica, extending from SE. to NW.

BLUNDASHFLAY, a village in Dorsetshire, in the parish of Whitechurch.

BLUNDESDON, a village in Suffolk, NW. of Leostoff.

BLUND'S COURT, in Oxfordshire, SW. of Henley.

BLUNGEOD, a town in Monmouthshire, 6 miles NW. of Abergavenny.

BLUNHAM, in Bedfordshire, 4 miles W. of Potton.

BLUNSDON, **BROAD**, **BLUNSDON-BURY**, and **BLUNSDON ST ANDREWS**, 3 villages in Wiltshire, between Cricklade and Berkshire.

BLUNTSHAM, a village in Huntingdonshire, S. of Erith.

BLURKICH, a district in Dumbar-tonshire.

BLURTON, a village in Staffordshire, 2 miles SW. of Newcastle under Lync.

BLYNBOG, a river in Pembrokeshire.

BLYSWORTH, a village between Northampton and Towcester.

BLYTHBOROUGH. See **BLITHBOROUGH**.

BLYTH, the name of three rivers. See **BLITH**.

BLYTH, a town of England, in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. There are some remains of a castle and priory. It is 23 miles NNW. of Newark, and 146 N. by W. of London.

BOARHILLS, a considerable village of Fife, in the E. end of the parish of St Andrews.

BOARNO, or } a town of Italy, in the
BOBARNO, } late republican dept. of the Benaco; and adjacent Veronese. It has considerable iron manufactures.

BOAVISTA. See **BONAVISTA**.

BOBAR, a river in Silesia.

BOBENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, situated on the Gestrentz, 3 miles from Francfort on the Maine.

BOBERSBERG, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Newmark, and duchy of Crossen. It stands on the side of a hill, on the river Bober, 5 miles S. of Crossen.

BOBINGTON, a town in Staffordshire, near Shropshire.

BOBINGWORTH, a village in Essex, NE. of Epping forest.

BOBIO, or **BIOTRIUM**, a late territory of Italy in the Milanese, part of the late republican department of the Anior.

BOBIO, the capital of the above territory, situated on the Trebbia, 23 miles S. of Pavia. It is the see of a bishop. Lon. 10. 15. E. Lat. 44. 35. N.

BOBIO. See **BIOBIO**.

BOCCA, a small town of Italy, in the department of Mincio.

BOCCA CHICA, the entrance into the harbour of Cartagena, in Terra Firma, defended by several forts and guns, which were all taken by the British in 1741.

BOCCA DEL DRAGO, a strait between the island of Trinidad and Andalusia, in the province of Terra Firma.

BOCCA DI SEGNA, or **PARVICHIO**, an island S. of Veglia, on the coast of Dalmatia.

BOCCANA, a river of Naples, in Calabria.

BOCHAMPTON, a village 3 miles NE. of Dorchester.

BOCHETTA, a place of Italy, famous in the war of 1746 and 1747. 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 abreast. This pass is properly called the *Bochetta*; for the defence of which there are three forts. It is the key of Genoa; and was taken in April 1796 by the French.

BOCHLE, a hill of Bamfshire.

BOCKENEIM, a town of Lower Saxony, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, on the river Nette, 13 miles SSE. of Hildesheim.

BOCKHAM, **MAGNA** and **PARVA**, two villages in Surry, near Leatherhead, five miles from Guildford.

BOCKHOLT, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and diocese of Munster capital of a small district, and subject to the bishop of Munster, 29 miles E. of Cleff. Lon. 6. 20. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

BOCKINFIELD, a village in Northumberland, near Eland.

BOCKING, a parish of England, in Essex, which, with the adjoining parish of Brain-tree, contains about 1500 houses.

BOCKING, a very large village of Essex, in England, adjoining to Brain-tree, from which it is separated only by a small stream. It consists principally of one street, stretching along the high road. Its church is a deanery. There are also some meeting-houses in it; but the market is held at Brain-tree. There is a large manufactory of baize, chiefly for exportation. Bocking is 41 miles NE. of London.

BOCKLETON, a town in Worcestershire, S. of Tenbury.

BOCKUM, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, 26 miles SE. of Wesel.

BOCONNOC, a village in the county of Cornwall, SE. of Lostwithiel.

BOCTON ALULPII, a town in Kent, NW. of Wye.

BOCKTON-MALHERB, a village in Kent, SW. of Lenham.

BOCKTON-STREET, and **BOCKTON UNDER BLEAN**, two villages in Kent, 5 miles W. of Canterbury.

BODDAM, a small fishing town on the coast of Aberdeenshire, which contained

tained 192 inhabitants in 1794.

BODDAM-CASTLE, an ancient fort in Aberdeenshire, situated on a promontory between two very deep fissures, with high craggy rocks on each side.

BODDAM HEAD. See **BUCHANNESS**.

BODEGRAVE, a village of Holland, on the Rhine.

BODEN, a village in Lancashire, near Manchester.

BODEN LEE, or **BADEN ZEE**, the upper part of the Lake of Constance, connected with the lower, called the Zeller Zee, by the Rhine.

BODENTON, a village between Gloucester and Cheltenham.

BODERIA. See **BODOTRIA**.

BODHAM, a town in Norfolkshire, near Holt.

BODIAM, a village in Sussex, 9 miles from Winchelsea, with a fair, June 6.

BODICOT, a village in Oxfordshire, within 3 miles of Banbury.

BODDINGTON, two English villages: viz. 1. in Huntingdonshire, near Bugden; 2. in Northamptonshire, N. of Chipping Warden.

BODISHAM-HALL, near Cambridge.

BODLIO, a town of France, in the dept. of the Maritime Alps, late county of Nice, 25 miles W. of Nice.

BODMIN, a town of Cornwall, in England, situated in a bottom between two hills, which renders the air very unwholesome. It consists chiefly of one street; and the many decayed houses show that it has once been a place of greater note. It has a mayor, sends two members to parliament, and had formerly the privilege of the coinage of tin. It lies 32 miles NE. of Falmouth. Lon. 4. 5. W. Lat. 50. 32. N.

BODON, the ancient **VIMINACIUM**, a fortified town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, with a bishop's see. It is situated on the Danube, 26 miles W. of Widon. Lon. 23. 54. E. Lat. 44. 20. N.

BODOTRIA, or **BODERIA**, the ancient name of the river Forth.

BODREGEN, a village on the coast of Cornwall, on Trewardreth bay.

BODRIGY, in Cornwall, near St Ives bay.

BODROCH, or **BODROG**, a town of Hungary, situated on the NE. shore of the Danube, 100 miles SE. of Buda. Lon. 20. 20. E. Lat. 46. 15. N.

BOEDODOE, a village on the coast of Guinea.

BOEN, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and ci-

devant province of Forez.

BOESHOT, a town of France, in the department of two Nethe, and c-devant *Austrin* Netherlands, situated on the Nethe, 12 miles NE. of Mechum. Lon. 4. 45. E. Lat. 51. 5. N.

BOG, a river of Poland, which runs through Podolia and Budziac Tartary, falling into the Black Sea between Czackow and the river Dnieper.

BOGDOL, a country of Tartary, situated on the N. of China. It is of great extent and populous, and subject to the Chinese.

BOGIE, a river in Aberdeenshire, which communicates with the Deveron, and along with it runs into the *Miotay* frith, at Burli.

BOGGIO, or **Poggio**, a town of Italy, in the department of the Nuncio.

BOGLIO, or **Bogen**, a district in the late county of Nice, through which the Tinea runs, annexed to France, and included in the department of the Maritime Alps. Some erroneously spell the name **Bogio**.

BOGLIO, or **BUELL**, the late capital of the above district. Lon. 6. 45. E. Lat. 41. 12. N.

BOGNOR, a village on the coast of Sussex, 200 Selsy.

BOGOUNANI, a town in Corsica.

BOGOTO, the capital of New Grenada, in Terra Firma in South America, near which are gold mines. It is subject to Spain. Lon. 73. 55. W. Lat. 4. 6. N.

BOGRIFLANE, a river of Scotland, in the county of Kirkcudbright.

BOGUDIANA, a part of the ancient Mauritania Tingitana, in Africa, which lay W. towards the ocean.

BOHAIN. See **BOUCHAIN**.

BOHARM, a parish of Scotland, in the counties of Banff and Moray, to which is joined a part of the parish of Dundurcos. It is between 7 and 9 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth; but the form is quite irregular. The soil is partly sandy, wurm, and fertile, and partly a stiff, deep, rich, clay. The climate is moist, but healthy; and longevity is not uncommon. The population in 1801, was 1161. There are considerable clumps of natural wood, interspersed with wild cherry, plum, and other fruit trees, besides extensive plantations of forest trees, in the parish.

BOHEMIA, a kingdom of Europe, above 400 miles long, and 300 broad, surrounded on every side with natural ramparts of woods and mountains;

bounded on the E. by Poland and Hungary; on the N. by Lusatia and Upper Saxony; on the W. by Franconia and Bavaria; and on the S. by Austria. It is one of the most elevated countries of Europe: for no rivers enter into it, though many have their source there; the chief of which are the Elbe, the Oder, the Vistula, and the Morava. The air is cold and unwholesome; and they have more epidemical diseases than in the neighbouring countries. There are mines of silver, copper, lead, tin, and some veins of gold, besides diamonds and other precious stones. The capital is Prague; the other cities are Cuttenburg, Koningsgratz, Pilsen, Czaslaw, Budweys, Egra, Glatz, Tabor, and besides, near 100 others, among which almost 40 have the title of Royal. Bohemia was formerly an elective government, till Ferdinand I. declared it hereditary in the house of Austria by a conclusion of the diet in 1547. After many severe struggles, and much bloodshed, this line of succession was firmly established, and since 1620, the states and people have implicitly submitted to the Austrian yoke. The king was first secular elector of the German empire previous to its late dissolution, and the family had for a long period given heads to the crown of Germany, but the kingdom still continued to be governed by its own laws, and contributed nothing to the forces or revenue of the empire. Only the forms, however, of the old constitution remained, for the government of the house of Austria became completely despotic. The dominion of the king of Bohemia formerly comprehended all Silesia, Moravia, and Bohemia Proper, but the greater part of Silesia, and a considerable portion of Bohemia Proper, have fallen to other princes, particularly to the king of Prussia. The states of the kingdom are composed of the clergy, nobility, gentry, and representatives of towns. The officers of state are the supreme burgrave, land-steward, land-marshal, land-chamberlain, land-judge, president of appeals, chamber president, supreme land-register, and the hereditary offices of supreme marshal, the sewer, the cup-bearer, and the steward. The kingdom is divided into 16 circles, which have peculiar judicatories. The towns and barons have also peculiar hereditary and feudal jurisdictions. The inhabitants thus rank into the two extremes of condition, the haughty and

powerful, the abject and debased. Every lord is a sovereign, and every tenant a slave. On the imperial demesnes, a generous example has been shown to the Bohemian nobility, by the abolition of this deplorable state of villenage. Although the Bohemians at present are not remarkable either for arts or arms, yet they formerly distinguished themselves as the most intrepid assertors of civil and religious liberty in Europe; witness the early introduction of the reformed religion into their country, when it was scarcely known in any other; the many glorious defeats they gave to the Austrian power, and their generous struggles for independence. Their virtues may be considered as the cause of their decay; as no means were left unemployed by their despotic masters for breaking their spirit; though it is certain their internal jealousies and dissensions greatly contributed to their subjection. Their customs and diversions are the same as in Germany. Their proper language is a dialect of the Slavonian, but they generally speak German and high Dutch. The population of Bohemia is estimated at 2,806,560 by Hoeck.

BOHEMIA PROPER, is about 160 miles long and 142 broad, containing 12,060 square miles. The climate is warmer and healthier than in other parts of the kingdom; the soil is rich and fertile, producing corn in abundance, vines, fruits, saffron, ginger and calamus. There are also excellent pastures, which support large droves of cattle. This division of the kingdom contributes annually to the Austrian treasury about 5,274,488 florins.

BOHEMIA, a short navigable river of the United States, on the eastern shore of Maryland. It rises near the divisional line of the river Delaware, and after running W. about 6 miles turns WNW. and falls into the Elk about 4 miles above Turkey-point.

BOHIO, the greatest river in Chili. It falls into the sea with a mouth 2 or 3 miles over. Its water is medicinal, ascribed to the gold mines through which it runs. The Spanish keep many garrisons upon it, to prevent the incursions of the Indians from the other side.

BOHMISCHBRODT, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, 20 miles E. by S. of Prague.

BOHOL, one of the Philippine islands, north of Mindonao. Lon. 122. 5. E. Lat. 10. 0. N.

BOJADOR, a cape of Negroland, discovered by the Portuguese in 1412. Lon. 14. 27. W. Lat. 26. 12. N.

BOIANO, a town of Italy, in Naples, and county of Molese, with a bishop's see, seated at the foot of the Appenines, near the river Tilerno. Lon. 14. 38. E. Lat. 41. 30. N.

BOINITZ, or **BOITNITZ**, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zell, remarkable for its baths, and the quantity of saffron that grows about it. Lon. 19. 10. E. Lat. 48. 42. N.

BOIS DE SOIGNIES, a large forest of France, in the department of Dyle, and the ci-devant Austrian Netherlands, about 3 miles SE. of Brussels.

BOIS LE-DUC, called by the Dutch **HERTOGENBOSCH**, a large, strong, and handsome town of Holland, situated between the rivers Domel and Aa, among morasses, 22 miles E. by N. of Breda, 17 miles W. of Grave, 45 NE. of Antwerp, and 45 SSE. of Amsterdam. It is capital of the department of the Domel and Scheldt, and was taken by the French in 1794. Lon. 5. 16. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

BOITZENBURG, a town of Lower Saxony in Mecklenburg, at the confluence of the Boitze with the Elbe, 30 miles SW. of Schwerin. Lon. 11. 2. E. Lat. 53. 22. N.

BOKHARA, a city of Tartary, in Asia, and capital of Great Bukharia, situated one day's journey to the N. of the river Jehu, or Amu. In 1219 it was besieged by Jenghis Khan, as being part of Sultan Mohammed's dominions, a descendant of the famous Mahmud Gazari. At that time, besides the city walls, which were very strong, Bokhara had an outward inclosure 12 leagues in compass, which shut in not only the suburbs, but also many pleasant seats and farms, watered by the river Soghd, from whence the ancient Soghdiana took its name. The Mogul army arrived before the place in July, and continued the siege during the following winter. In March 1220 they forced the outer wall, and began to besiege the city in form. Sultan Mohammed had left in the city a very numerous garrison, under the command of three generals, who made a sally at the head of 20,000 men: but being repulsed with great loss, their courage failed them; and, as soon as they had got into the city by one gate, passed out by another, with their families, and almost all their soldiers; but were pursued by a detach-

ment of 30,000 Moguls, overtaken at the Amu, and almost all cut to pieces. Mean time, Jenghis Khan, having ordered an attack to be made on all sides of the city at once, the magistrates and clergy went out and presented him with the keys. He granted them their lives, and after flattering the inhabitants, till they delivered up every thing, as well what they had concealed as what they had present use for, treacherously caused the city to be burnt, on pretence that some of the sultan's soldiers were concealed in it. As the most of the houses were made of wood, except the sultan's palace, the whole was utterly consumed; and Jenghis Khan, having found some few soldiers that had actually concealed themselves, put them all to death without mercy. The castle, which many of the younger inhabitants of the city had determined to defend to the last, soon after surrendered at discretion; and though it was demolished, the governor and garrison, out of a very extraordinary piece of clemency from so bloody a tyrant, had their lives spared. Bokhara continued in ruins for some years, but at length Jenghis Khan ordered it to be rebuilt. It is now large and populous; and is the residence of a Khan who is altogether despotic, though his power reaches but a little way without the city. The town is situated on a rising ground, with a slender wall of earth, and a dry ditch. The houses are low, built mostly of mud; but the caravanseras and mosques, which are numerous, are all of brick. The bazars or market-places, which have been stately buildings, are now mostly in ruins. The inhabitants are more civilized and polite than some of their neighbours; and yet are cowardly, cruel, effeminate, and perfidious. Great numbers of Jews and Arabians frequent this place, though they are much oppressed, and frequently deprived of all their properties by the Khan or his attendants. They pay heavy taxes, and it is almost criminal to be rich. Lon. 65. 50. E. Lat. 39. 15. N.

BOL, anciently called **BOTEL**, a town in Cumberland, with an ancient castle.

BOLABOLA, one of the Society islands, in the Pacific ocean, 4 leagues NW. of Otaha. Lon. 151. 52. W. Lat. 16. 32. S.

BOLAM, a village in Northumberland, 5 miles SW. of Morpeth.

BOLAS, a village in Shropshire, 7 miles NW. of Newport.

BOLBROCKE, a village in Sussex, 3 miles from East Hamsted.

BOLLE, a place in the county of Peebles, and parish of Traquair.

BOLTON, a village in Lancashire, SE. of Farnworth.

BOLTON, a town in Durham, 2 miles from Sunderland, and 3 from Shields.

BOLLENGHORST, and **BOLDEKAW** a village in the New Forest, Hampshire.

BOLLEHALL, a hamlet in Wales, in the parish of Tamworth.

BOLLESKEIFF, a parish in Scotland, Inverness shire, united to Moray. The soil is various, from the finest light loam, to the worst gravel. Lime-ore is found, but the farmers seem blind to its value. The hilly part feeds a great quantity of cattle and sheep. Much natural wood remains, and the trunks of oaks found in the mosses, indicate that the whole was once a forest. Fort-Augustus, the fall of Poyers, and the seat of Fraser of Poyers are situated in this parish. Besides lime-stone, granite is found in the hills. Population, 1771.

BOLLESLEAF, **BOLLESLAF**, or **BUNTSLEAF**, a town of Silesia, situated on the Rhine. Lon. 16. 10. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

BOLINGBROKE, **BOLINGBROCKE**, a town of Lincolnshire, in England, of great antiquity, but now in a mean condition. It was the birth-place of Henry IV.; and is situated at the source of a branch of the Witham, 50 miles E. of Lincoln, and 11 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 40. E. Lat. 52. 19. N.

BOLINGBROKE, a town of Maryland, in Talbot county, on the Choptank, 5 miles E. of Oxford.

BOLISLAW, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, 30 miles NE. of Prague, situated on the Sazava. Lon. 14. 35. E. Lat. 59. 25. N.

BOLKOWITZ, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Glogaw. Lon. 15. 20. E. Lat. 51. 27. N.

BOLL, a village in Nottinghamshire, near Gainsborough.

BOLLIN, a river in Cheshire.

BOLLINGTON, a village in Cheshire, near Macclesfield.

BOLLISDON, a hamlet in Northumberland, near Wooller.

BOLLISTO, a village in Cornwall, near the Land's End.

BOLNEY, the name of 3 villages, viz. 1. in Northamptonshire, near Crestingham Parva; 2. in Oxfordshire, near Henley; and, 3. in Sussex, near Cuckfield. It has rains, May 17. and December 10.

BOLNIURST, a village in Bedfordshire between Woodhill and Bush-Mead.

BOLNIZA, a place in the Italian republic, in the department of the Lario, on the E. bank of the lake Como.

BOLOGNA, a territory in the late papal dominions, included in the recent Italian Republic, and divided into the departments of the Reno and Upper Padua. It was one of the independent Italian states, which formed, along with Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, the temporary republic of Cispadana, which was afterwards united to the Italian Republic. It is bounded on the N. by Ferrara, on the W. by Modena, on the S. by the duchy of Tuscany, and on the E. by Romagna. It is watered by a great number of small rivers, which render its soil the most fertile of any in Italy. Hence the capital, from the great produce of the land about it, is called *Bologna the fat*. It produces all sorts of grain and fruits; particularly Muscadine grapes, which are in high esteem. It has mines of alum and iron; and the inhabitants fabricate large quantities of linen, silk-stockings, and cloth. Bologna contains 308 towns and villages, and in 1797, the number of citizens was 295,852; having increased 129,252 since 1771.

BOLOGNA, the late capital of the above territory, and also of the republican department of the Reno. It is about 5 miles in circumference, and contains 89,000 inhabitants. It has long been distinguished as a school of science; the university being one of the most ancient and celebrated in Europe. An academy of arts and sciences was founded in 1712, and contributed greatly to that fame which the city has acquired. As a school of painting, it is immortalized by the number of masters it has produced. There are here 169 churches, and these, as well as the numerous mansions of the nobles, are most munificently furnished with their best productions. Nor has the exertions of art been confined to the sphere of painting. The city exhibits some of the finest monuments of architecture; such as the palace of Capraria, the marble fountain in the Place-del-Gigante, and, in fact, almost every building of any note. The academy of arts and sciences is a building of great magnificence, and the public theatre one of the largest and most beautiful in Italy. The church of St Petronius is the largest in Bologna, but is more remarkable for its pavement, where Cassini drew his meridian

meridian line, 180 feet long. As to the trade of Bologna, that is very considerable, being situated in a fertile country, and having an easy conveyance of its produce by a canal to the Po. The exuberance of the adjacent country enables the inhabitants to furnish all Europe with the greatest delicacies in confectionary, distilled waters, essences, &c. oil, wine, flax, hemp, and silk, also furnish abundant sources of trade and employment. The Reno, which passes by the city, turns no less than 400 mills for silk-works. It is situated at the foot of the Appennines, 22 miles SE. of Modena, and 175 NW. of Rome. Lon. 11. 21. E. Lat. 44. 30. N.

BOLOGNOIS, BOLOGNOS, or BOULOGNOIS, a civi- vant territory of France, in the N. part of Picardy, now included in the dept. of Somme.

BOLOZERO, a town of the government of Novogorod-Welicki in Russia, on the river Konsa. Lon. 26. 6. E. Lat. 59. 0. N.

BOLSCOT, a village in Oxfordshire, near Chadlington.

BOLSENAL, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, and circle of Austria, agreeably situated in the midst of a fine large valley, full of villages, and abounding in vineyards. The wines in this valley are the best in all Tyrol; but they must be drank the year after that of their growth, otherwise they become unfit for use. Lon. 11. 11. E. Lat. 47. 52. N.

BOLSENNNA, a lake of Italy, late in the pope's territories, afterwards in the republican dept. of Cispio, 45 miles N. of Rome, near the town of

BOLSENNNA, situated in Lon. 12. 13. E. Lat. 42. 53. N.

BOLSOVER, a large, well-built town of Derbys hire, noted for its manufactures of tobacco-pipes. It has a spacious church, a handsome meeting-house for dissenters, and a well endowed school. The number of inhabitants is about 1100. It is 6 miles from Chesterfield, and 18 from Sheffield.

BOLSTON-BOKEDOUGH, a town near Shepton-Mallet, and Crattonbury.

BOLSWAERT, a town of Holland, 13 miles SW. of Lewarden, and 8 N. of Slooten. Lon. 5. 20. E. Lat. 53. 3. N.

BOLTBY, a village in Yorkshire, near Northallerton.

BOLTON, a parish of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, extending near 6 miles in length, from NE. to SW. and about ¼ mile and a quarter, at a medium, in

breadth. The surface is level, with the exception of a gentle rising towards the middle of the parish. The soil is fertile, and agriculture excellent. It contains about 2800 acres, of which about 170 are planted; all the rest is arable land. The population in 1755 was 353, and in 1811, 252.

BOLTON, a town of Lancashire, in England, situated on the river Creoll, and pretty well built. It is noted for its medicinal waters, and still more for its manufactures of muslins, draperies, countepanec, and fustians. It has fairs, June 29, July 16, and August 20, with a market on Monday, for cloth and provision. It lies 11 miles NW. of Manchester, and 183 NNW. from London. Lon. 2. 15. W. Lat. 53. 55. N.

BOLTON, a village in Cumberland, near Irby.

BOLTON is also the name of 2 villages in Lancashire, viz. 1. between Bury and Wigan; and, 2. N. of Lancaster, 27 miles from London; and of 9 villages in Yorkshire, viz. 1. in the East Riding, NW. of Pocklington, near a river that runs into the Derwent. It has a fair 25th June. 2. East, 3. MIDDLE and 4. WEST BOLTONS, in the North Riding, near Midham and Wenslaw Dale. 5. In the West Riding, W. of Bernard Castle. 6. SW. of Gisbourn. 7. E. of Richmond. 8. N. of Rotherham, and 7 miles W. of Doncaster. 9. NE. of Skipton.

BOLTON, a township of Vermont, in Chittenden county, on Onion river, 104 miles NNE. of Bennington, having 88 inhabitants.

BOLTON, a township of Connecticut, in Tolland county, 14 miles E. of Hartford.

BOLTON, a township in Worcester county, 18 miles NE. of Worcester, and 34 from Boston. It contains 861 inhabitants. There is a fine bed of limestone in this town, from which considerable quantities of good lime are made.

BOLTON IN THE SANDS lies in Westmoreland, near Kendal.

BOLTON-PERCY, a village in Yorkshire, near Nun-Appleton.

BOIZANO See **BOTZEN**.

BOMAL, a town of France, in the ci-devant province of Luxembourg, now included in the dept. of the Ourt, situated on the river Ourt. Lon. 5. 50. E. Lat. 50. 20. N.

BOMANGOY, the principal town in the kingdom of Angoy in Africa, situated

ted on the N. bank of the river Zaire, and not far from its mouth.

BOMBARDE, a fort and village on the N. Peninsula of St Domingo, 3 leagues N. of La Plata Forme; 6 SE. of the Mole, and 22 from Fort de Paix. It was taken from the French in June 1776, by the British under Major-Gen. Gordon Forbes. Lat. 19. 42. N.

BOMBAY, an island of Hindoostan, on the W. coast of Deccan, 7 miles in length, and 20 in circumference. It has its name from the Portuguese *Bombaba*, so called on account of the excellent bay which it forms with the winding of the other islands along the continent. The harbour is spacious enough to contain any number of ships, affording excellent anchoring ground, and, by its land-locked situation, a shelter from any winds to which the mouth may be exposed. This island was formerly reckoned so unhealthy, that it had the name of the burying-ground of Europeans, but is now found to be no worse than any other place in the East Indies under the same parallel of latitude. The island is extremely barren, the chief produce consisting of cocoa trees, rice, and onions. The mountains are famous for affording teak-wood, with which the best merchant ships in the world are built; it is so durable that it outlasts the best British oak. There are no rivers in the island, and water in general very scarce, and of the worst quality. Its local situation renders it the centre of the whole commerce between the Malabar coast, and the Gulf of Persia, the Red Sea, and all the trade on that side of the great peninsula of Hindoostan, and the northern part adjoining it. The island came into the possession of the English by the marriage of Charles II. with the Infanta of Portugal, and is now one of the three presidencies by which the territories of the East India Company are governed. Besides the superiority of the island, the Company have become considerable territorial proprietors by purchase, and confiscations. The Directors appoint by commission a president, who exercises the whole government of the colony. He has the controul and direction both of the military and marine forces; these consist of Reynolds, or deserters from the European settlers in India; Topasses, or the descendants of natives and Portuguese; and Seapoys, the native Indians. To the president, a council of nine persons is joined, with whose advice, he is howe-

ver seldom assisted, as it is not often they are together, being employed as chiefs of several factories subordinate to the presidency. The island is divided into the 3 parishes of Bombay, Mahim, and Salvacum. Most of the land-holders, are popish Mestizos and Canarins, and the residue Moors, Gentoos, and Persians. It is 150 miles S. of Surat, and 40 NW. of Rajapour. Lon. 72. 38. E. Lat. 18. 58. N.

BOMBAY, the capital of the above island, rendered both by nature and art the strongest place in all the East India Company's possessions. The castle is a regular quadrangle, well built of strong hard stone; a wall surrounds the city, and is inclosed by a ditch, which may be flooded at pleasure, by letting in the sea, which terminates the ditch on two sides, so that the town may be entirely surrounded with water; but the adjoining eminence of Dungharee Point, would still be a most important key to an assailing enemy. The walls are not above a mile in circumference. The houses of Europeans are the best; those of Gentoos, &c. are mean and ill contrived. Lon. 72. 38. E. Lat. 18. 58. N.

BOMBAY-HOOK, an island at the mouth of the Delaware, 8 miles long, and 2 broad, formed by the Delaware and Dutch Creeks.

BOMBAZINE, a lake of Vermont, in Rutland county, 8 miles long.

BOMBON, a prov. of Peru, in South America.

BOMENE, a sea-port of Holland, on the N. shore of the island of Schonen, opposite to that of Goree, in the dep. of the Meuse. Lon. 4. 0. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

BOMMEL, or **BOMMELWERT**, an island of Holland, in the department of the Meuse, formed by the junction of the Dommel with the Meuse and the Waal. It is 27 miles SW. of Nimeguen, about 15 miles long, and 4 broad.

BOMMEL, a town of Holland, situated on the N. of the river Waal, 4 m. NE. of Nimeguen, in the ci-devant Dutch Guelderland, and dep. of the Rhine. Lon. 4 0. E. Lat. 52. 6. N.

BOMSTON, a village in Dorsetshire, near Bochimpton.

BONA, a province of the ancient Kingdom of Constantina, in Africa.

BONA, by the Moors called *Balederna*, a sea-port of Algiers, formerly rich and populous, and the capital of the province. It is supposed by some to be the ancient

ancient Hippo, the seat of St Austin, and a sea-port built by the Romans. The inhabitants, however, deny it to be the ancient Hippo, which had been so often taken, re-taken, and destroyed by the wars; and say, that it was since rebuilt at the distance of two or three miles from Hippo, out of its ruins, and called Baled el Ugned, from a sort of trees of that name which grow in the neighbourhood. It is now a very mean place, poorly built, and thinly inhabited; with scarcely any traces of its former grandeur, except the ruins of a cathedral, or as others guess, of a monastery built by St Austin, about three miles from the city. Near these ruins is a famed spring called by his name, which was much frequented by the French and Italian sailors. Bona is commanded by a little fort, in which is a garrison of about 300 Turks, under the command of an aga, who is also governor of the town. The road for the ships is good for nothing before the town, but a little farther W. is very deep and safe. It is 200 miles E. of Algiers. Lon. 7. 59. E. Lat. 36. 5. N.

BONA, a promontory on the E. coast of Africa, nearly opposite to Sicily.

BONAIRE, an island of South America, near the N. coast of Terra Firma, belonging to the Dutch; it abounds in kabritoes and salt. It is 15 miles E. of Curassow, and 40 NW. of Fort-Laguaira. Lon. 67. 22. W. Lat. 12. 36. N.

BONAIs, very high mountains of France, in the dep. of Mont Blanc, and cievant duchy of Savoy, near Lasseburgh.

BONAMES, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, near the Lahn. Here the French, under General Jourdan, had their head quarters in July 1796.

BONAR, a rivulet in Ross-shire.

BONAVENTURA, a bay, fort, and sea-port of South America, on the coast of Papayan, in Terra Firma. The climate is very unhealthy. It is the principal port of the province; but the roads are so bad, that they are impassable by beasts of burden, so that travellers and their baggage have to be carried by Indian slaves. It is 90 miles W. of Bali. Lon. 75. 18. W. Lat. 3. 20. N.

BONAVISTA, an island in the Atlantic, the most easterly, and first discovered of the Cape de Verd islands. It received its name from the beautiful

appearance it presented to the first discoverers; but the inhabitants are so remarkably slothful, that they have allowed it to become waste and barren. It is 20 miles long, and 13 broad; has plenty of goats and cotton, with some indigo; there is one town, and two roads where ships may anchor. It is under the Portuguese government. It lies 200 miles W. of the African coast. Lon. 23. 6. W. Lat. 16. 5. N.

BONAVISTA, 1. a spacious bay; and, 2. a cape on the E. side of Newfoundland. Lon. 52. 52. W. Lat. 48. 15. N.

BONCASTON, a village in Somersetshire, near Bath.

BONDBUSK, a hamlet of Cockeney, in the county of Nottingham.

BONDENO, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po, situated on the Po.

BONDO, a town in the kingdom of Benguela, in Africa, on the river Coanza. Lon. 18. 5. E. Lat. 11. 33. S.

BONDORF, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, which joins the Brisgau, and belongs to the Abbey of St Blaise, giving the Abbot a voice at the diet of the empire. It is 28 miles NNW. of Zurich.

BONE-CHURCH, a village of the Isle of Wight, East Medina.

BON-ESPERANCE, the Cape of Good Hope. See **GOOD HOPE**.

BONEWELL, a village in Herefordshire, near Croft-Castle.

BONGO, an island of Japan.

Bongo, the capital of the island. It is a sea-port, and lies on the E. side, opposite to Tonsa.

Bongo, or **BUNGO**, a town in the isle of Ximo.

BONIA, a river of South America, which falls into the Pacific.

BONHIL, a parish of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, 4½ miles long, and 4 broad. The Leven and the S. end of Loch Lomond, divide it nearly into two equal parts, and supply salmon, parr, trouts, &c. The ground is all inclosed and subdivided. The soil is various, and produces the usual crops. About 250 acres are planted with laix and firs, and the natural wood is so plentiful, that a cutting of it, at 20 years, is worth about 2350l. The population in 1801, was 2460, being nearly double what it was about 50 years before; and this increase seems chiefly owing to the establishment of 3 printfields, and 4 bleach-fields, on the banks of the Leven.

BONIFACIO,

BONIFACIO, a district of Corsica, at the S. extremity of the island, from which the strait between Corsica and Sardinia has its name.

BONIFACIO, a town in the above district beyond the mountains, near the strait called Bocca di Bonifacio. It is well fortified, and populous, and lies 37 miles S. of Ajaccio. Lon. 9. 20. E. Lat. 41. 25. N.

BONINGWALE, a village in Shropshire, near Ailington.

BONNINGTON, 2 villages of Mid-Lothian; 1. in the parish of Ratho; 2. a mile N. of Edinburgh.

BONNINGTON, two villages in Kent; viz. 1. in Romney-Marsh, near Wye; 2. united to Fackenhurst.

BONKLE and PRELSTON, two united parishes of Scotland, in Berwickshire, extending about 6 miles every way, and containing 8000 acres. The soil on the high ground is dry, thin, and poor, but has been greatly enriched with lime and marle. The rest is naturally fertile. The sheep and cattle have been much improved by English breeds. The farms are large; from 2000. to 6000. acres. The population, in 1861, was 671.

BONLACHY, a town of Ireland, in Longford county.

BONN, or **BOH**, an ancient and strong city of France, in the dep. of the Rhine and Moselle, of which it is the capital, part of Germany, and territory of Cologne, the place of which usually resided at. It is of great consequence in the time of war, being situated on the left bank of the Rhine, in a place where it can stop every thing that comes down that river. Though well fortified, it was taken by the Duke of Marlborough in 1703, and by the French Republicans in 1797. Bonn has a flourishing university, 4 parish churches, several hospitals and nunneries and other religious foundations. Lon. 7. 5. E. Lat. 50. 25. N.

BONNA, one of the 50 citadels built by the Romans on the Rhine; supposed by some to be the same with the *Ara Ubiorum*; now called Bonn.

BONNESTABLE, a town of France, in the dep. of Sate. It carries on a great trade in corn, and lies 15 miles NE. of Mons. Lon. 0. 30. E. Lat. 48. 11. N.

BONNEVAL, a town of France, in the dep. of Eure and Loire, and ex-devant province of Beauce. It had lately a large benedictine abbey. It stands

on the Loire, 8 miles N. of Chateaudun. Lon. 1. 20. E. Lat. 48. 12. N.

BONNEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, situated on the N. side of the river Arve, at the foot of a mountain called the Mole, 20 miles S. of Geneva. Lon. 6. 10. W. Lat. 46. 32. N.

BONNITON FALL, or **BONNITON LINN**, a beautiful cataract, where the whole water of the Clyde falls over a rock upwards of 12 feet perpendicular, about 2½ miles above Lanark. The romantic scenery around this and the Corra linn, which is farther down the Clyde, is elegantly described by Mr Lockhart of Baronald, in the *Stat. Acc.* Vol. XV. p. 20, 22.

BONNY, a rivulet in Stirlingshire, that falls into the Carron at Dumipace.

BONNY, a river of France.

BONNY, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, and ex-devant province of Orléans, situated on the confluence of the Bonny and the Loire. Lon. 2. 51. E. Lat. 47. 36. N.

BONNYTOWN, a village of Fifeshire, in the parish of Carnock.

BONONIA, an ancient town of Italy, in Cispadana; its name when in the hands of the Turcans, who were expelled by the Gens, was Falsina. In A. U. C. 563, the Romans led a colony thither; which, about the beginning of the Actian war, was increased by Augustus, and was the *Colonia Bononiensis* of Tacitus. It is now called BOLOGNA.

BONONIA, a town of the ancient Pannonia Inferior, between Mursa to the NW. and Taurinum to the E.

BONTESHALL, a village of Derbyshire, 6 miles N. of Wirksworth.

BONYCK, a village in Sussex, N. of Horsham.

BONYE, a village in Nottinghamshire, near Widmer-Pool.

BONYTHON, a town in Cornwall, near Gunwallo, N. of Lizard-Point.

BOODANDOO, one of the principal villages in the kingdom of Benin Guinia. It contains only about 50 houses or huts made of reeds and covered with leaves.

BOODGE-BOODGE, a town of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the Rajah of Cutch; 330 miles NE. by E. of Surat. Lon. 68. 0. E. Lat. 23. 16. N.

BOOMER, a village in Somersetsh. between Bridgewater and Taunton.

BOON, an island of the United States, on the coast of the district of Maine, between York and Cape Neddock.

BOON'S CREEK, a N. branch of the Kentucky.

BOONETON, a small post-town of the United States, in New Jersey; 160 miles from Philadelphia.

BOONSBOROUGH, a small town of Kentucky, and the first that was settled in that state. It is agreeably situated on the S. side of the river Kentucky, about 160 miles above its confluence with the Ohio, and 20 SE. of Lexington. Lon. 9. 45. W. Lat. 37. 17. N.

BOOSHALA, or **BHU-ACHALLIE**, a small island S. of the island of Staffa, from which it is separated by a stormy channel, about 30 yards wide. It is of an irregular pyramidal form, and entirely composed of basaltic pillars.

BOOSHATTER, formerly the city of Utica, famous for the retreat and death of Cato, lies about 7 miles inland from Porto Farino, in the bay of Tunis. Part of a large aqueduct, some cisterns, and other magnificent ruins, covering a large extent of ground, show it to have been a very considerable place.

BOOTAN, a mountainous country of Hindoostan Proper, and a feudatory province of Thibet. It abounds in mountains covered with eternal verdure, and rich with abundant forest trees. There is not a spot but is cleared and adapted to cultivation. The declivities are sheilded into horizontal beds, and every favourable aspect improved. Many of the loftiest have populous villages on their summits, rising among luxuriant orchards and plantations; their sides are clothed with population, and are equally rich and fertile. There is scarcely one whose base is not washed by some copious stream. The southernmost ridge of the Bootan mountains rises nearly a mile and a half above the plains of Bengal in a horizontal distance of only 15 miles; and from their summit the astonished traveller looks on the plains below as on an extensive ocean. The Bootees are fairer and more robust than their neighbours the Bengalese, with broader faces and higher cheek-bones; their hair is invariably black, with long pointed corners, and their skins remarkably smooth. The houses are built on props, and ascend by ladders, the lower part, closed on all sides, serves for holding stores, and lodging hogs, cows, and other animals. The capital is Tassasudon.

BOOTH, a village in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, near the Ouse.

BOOTH BAY, on the coast of Lincoln county, in the district of Maine. It stretches about 12 miles within the land.

BOOTHBY, a village in Lincolnshire, near Bloxham.

BOOTHBY PAGNEL, a village in Lincolnshire, SE. of Grantham.

BOOTHS, a town in the High Peak of Derby.

BOOTHSHALL, a village in Lancash. 3 miles NE. of Leigh. It has fairs on Whitsun Saturday, and Saturday before October 23.

BOOTLE, a village in Cumberland, 5 miles from Ravenglass. It has an ancient church, and fairs, April 5. and Sept. 21.

BOOTON, a town in Norfolk, E. of Reppham.

LOPFINGEN, a town of Germany, situated on the Egar, 10 miles NW. of Donawert, formerly in the circle of Suebia; but annexed to Bavaria in 1802. Lon. 9. 55 E. Lat. 48 51. N.

BOPPART, a town of France, in the department of the Eifel, situated at the foot of a mountain on the W bank of the Rhine, 8 miles S. of Coblentz. It was taken by the French in the end of 1794, along with Bingen, Bonn, Coblentz, and the rest of the territory W. of the Rhine. It was formerly in the electorate of Treves. Lon. 7. 10. E. Lat. 50. 20. N.

BOQUET, a river of New York.

BORABY, a village in Yorkshire, NW. of Whitby.

BORBE, a town of South Jutland, in Denmark. Lon. 10. 0. E. Lat. 54. 29. N.

BORBEREK, a town of Transylvania, in the county of Wessenburg, situated on the river Maros. It has a castle situated on a high rock, fortified with towers.

BORCHI, a town of Lower Saxony, 14 miles NE. of Magdeburg, situated on the Elbe. Lon. 12. 14. E. Lat. 52. 25. N.

BORCHILOEN, or **LOOTS**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse, late in the bishopric of Liege. It is 15 miles NE. of Liege. Lon. 5. 28. E. Lat. 50. 50. N.

BORDEN, two villages; 1. in Cornwall near Devonshire: 2. in Kent, near Milton.

BORDENTOWN, a thriving town of the United States, in Burlington county, New Jersey; situated on the E. side of the Delaware, 26 miles above Philadelphia, and 4 SE. by S. of Trenton.

It consists of about 100 houses, a grammar school, and two churches for Baptists and Quakers. As it stands on a rising ground, about 70 feet perpendicular above the Delaware, between two creeks which run into that river, it is extremely healthy. Lon. 25. 0. E. Lat. 40. 12. N.

BORDESLEY, two English villages; viz. 1. in Warwickshire, near Aston; 2. in Worcestershire, near Hallow Gange.

BORDLEY, a village in Yorkshire, 1 mile of Settle.

BORDOC, one of the Frio Roads, greatly indented with some convenient and safe harbours. The principal and the best is that called Clack. The only town is *Taug*. Lon. 5. 51. W. Lat. 62. 26. N.

BOREATTON, 2 villages in Shropshire; viz. 1. between Bownice hill and the river Rea. 2. 6 miles NW. of Shrewsbury.

BOREHAM, the name of 3 English villages; viz. 1. in Essex, near Chelmsford, 2. in Sussex near Ashburnham; 3. in Wiltshire, near Wainminster.

BOREHILL, in Surrey, near Hombesburyhill.

BORELY, a village in Essex, near Suffolk.

BOREPLACE, in Kent, 5 miles W. of Tunbridge.

BORERAY. See *BOPERAY*.

BORESWORTH-HUSBAND, a village in Leicestershire, near Northampton.

BORGHEIM, a town of Germany, in the territory of Cologne, situated near the E. bank of the Rhine, between Dusseldorf and Nuys.

BORGHETTO, a town of Italy, formerly in the Veronese, afterwards in the republican department of Benaco.

BORGIE, a river of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, which abounds in salmon.

BORGNE, a town of St Domingo, 21 miles E. by S. of Port-de Paix. Lon. 19. 49. N.

BORGO, an ancient town and bishopric of Sweden, situated on the gulf of Finland, in the province of Nyland, 24 miles ENE. of Helenfors. Lon. 25. 40. E. Lat. 60. 34. N.

BORGO-DI-SAN-DOMINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Parma, with a bishop's see, situated on the Aviolo, 18 miles SW. of Placentia. Lon. 10. 6. E. Lat. 44. 58. N.

BORGO-DI-SAN-SPULCHRO, a town of Urbino, on the borders of Tuscany,

situated near the source of the Tiber, 56 miles E. of Florence. On the 30th Sept. 1786, this town was much damaged by an earthquake, which destroyed

many houses and palaces, with part of the cathedral, and some churches, and a village 5 miles distant. Above 1000 persons perished. A shock of this earthquake was felt on the same day, at Pearson's Green, near Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 10. E. Lat. 43. 30. N.

BORGO-DI-VAL-DI-TARO, a town of Italy, in Parma, situated on the Tarò, 10 miles SW. of Parma. Lon. 10. 56. E. Lat. 41. 15. N.

BORGO-FORTE, a town of Italy, in the late republican dep. of the Minicio, situated on the confluence of the rivers Po and Menzo; 8 miles S. of Mantua, and formerly in the Mantuense. Lon. 11. 0. E. Lat. 41. 50. N.

BORGLIE, or **BORG**, a parish of Scotland, on the S. coast of Kircudbrightshire, united in 1670, to those of Schwick and Kirk-Andrews. It is 10 miles long, and 7 broad, and contains about 70 square miles. The coast is elevated and rocky, the cliffs rising in some parts 200 feet perpendicular. Being exposed to the S. and W. winds, the sea often rolls in with such prodigious force, that the spray is carried to the distance of two miles. Sapphire grow, among the rocks, and cod, skate, flounders, lobsters, oysters, &c are caught; the surface is unequal, and the soil a fine loam, fertile in showery seasons, but easily injured in dry. The chief crops are oats and barley. Though mostly arable, a great part is under pasture; and a good number of black cattle and sheep are reared. It is also remarkable for excellent honey. Population in 1801, 820.

BORHEEN, a town of Ireland, in Limerick.

BORJA, or **BORJA**, a small town of Spain, in Arragon, at the foot of a hill 35 miles NW. of Saragossa. Lon. 2. 10. W. Lat. 41. 50. N.

BORIQUEN, one of the Caribbee islands, in North America, 5 miles SW. of Porto-Rico. The English formerly had a settlement there, but were driven away by the Spaniards. It is without inhabitants, though agreeable and fertile; the air being wholesome, and the water good. Land-crabs are numerous, whence some call it **CRAB ISLAND**. Lon. 66. 0. W. Lat. 18. 0. N.

BORKEL, a river which rises in Westphalia, above Cosefeld, and falls into

into the Yssel near Zutphen.

BORKELO, a strong town of Holland, in the late province of Guelderland, and county of Zutphen, now in the department of the Yssel; situated on the Borkel, remarkable for having been the scene of two wars in which the States General were engaged; one in 1665 against the Bishop of Munster, and the other with France in 1672.

BORLAN, a lake in Sutherlandsh.

BORLAND, a mountain in Lanarksh.

BORLAND, a village of Fife, in the parish of Dysart. It was begun in 1776, and contained 196 inhabitants in 1783.

BORLEY, or **LOCH-BORLEY**, a lake in the peninsula of Duness, in Sutherlandshire.

BORLUM, a hill in Invernessshire, on which there are quantities of vitriol matter, whereon no plant will vegetate.

BORMER, a village in Essex, west of Lewes.

BORMIO, a territory of the Crusans in Savoy, bounded on the S. by the territory of Venice; on the E. by Austria, and on the N. and W. by Caddeca. It is 15 miles over both ways, and was formerly divided into five communities, viz. the town, the valley of Forbia, the Interior Valley, the Town of Valley, and the Valley of Vercina. This territory was united to the French Republic in Nov. 1797, and, it is presumed, now forms part of the possessions of the king of Italy.

BORMIO, the only town in the above district, situated at the confluence of the Addo and Isabaccia, 70 miles N. of Cour. Lon. 10. 10. E. 66. 38. 15. N.

BORNA, a town of the Secoy, in Misser. It has many stores of stuffs, and is situated near the river Pacy, 13 miles SSE. of Leoy.

BORNACU, a town of the late Italian republic, in the dept. of the Tessino, and ancient principality of Pavia.

BORNE, a market-town of Lincolnshire. Lon. 0. 20. W. Lat. 52. 10. N.

BORNE, a river in Staffordshire, which runs into the Trent.

BORNE-END, a village in Bedfordshire, near Woburn.

BORNEO, an island of Asia, in the Indian ocean, one of the three great Sunda islands. It is thought to be the largest island in the world next to New Holland; being 1800 miles in circumference. It is surrounded under the equator, which nearly divides it; yet the air is not so excessively hot as might be ex-

pected, being frequently refreshed with showers and cool breezes. Towards the interior the country is mountainous, but the coast for many hundred miles is a dead flat. In the monsoon, from April to September, the wind is westerly, and the rains are constant and heavy, attended with violent storms of thunder and lightning. The rainy season continues for eight months; and during that time, all the flat country is overwhelmed, and the air rendered very unhealthy. For this reason the inhabitants build their houses on floats, which they make fast to trees. They have but one floor, with partitions made with canes; and the roof is covered with palmetto-leaves, the eaves of which reach within 4 or 5 feet of the bottom. Some of their houses are also built upon pillars, a sufficient height from the surface not to be deluged. The W. and N. sides of the island are almost desert, and the E. is but little grown. The principal river is the Bannar, which intersects almost the whole length of the island. In the valleys the forest diamonds in the Indies are found, being probably washed down from the hills by the torrents. The island also contains gold, iron, tin and silver, and produces cassia, camphire, musk, civet, amber, aloes, ginseng, saffron, pepper, cinnamon, honey, rice, and a variety of fruits and gums. It abounds with horses, oxen, buffaloes, deer, goats, elephants, bears, tigers, monkeys, and antelope. The countries on the coast are inhabited by a mixture of Malaya, Chinese, and Macassars. The real natives of the island, however, live in the interior, and are called Badjoos or Djakkes. The English had factories here; but differences arising between them and the natives, they were driven away or murdered in 1706. The Dutch are now the only Europeans who have settlements here, and their chief factories are at the mouth of the Bannar and the Pontama. It lies between 107. and 117. Lon. E. and between 6. N. and 3. 04. Lat. S.

BORNEO, the principal city of the island, fertile and populous with a good harbour, and lies on the NW. side. Lon. 107. 15. E. Lat. 3. 5. N.

BORNEOLM, an island in the Baltic sea, SE. of Schonon in Sweden; 21 fathoms in length, and above 13 in breadth. It has three considerable towns, Rattum, Sandwick, and Nexia; with a great number of villages; and is fertile and

populous. It was conquered by the Swedes in 1658; but the inhabitants, under the conduct of Jens Røefords, voluntarily surrendered it to the king of Denmark, to avoid the tyranny of the Swedes. In 1678, a body of 5000 Swedish troops, in their passage from Pomerania to Sweden, being shipwrecked on this island, such of them as remained were made prisoners of war. The inhabitants defend the island by their own militia, without any expense to the crown. The governor resides at Rattum. Bornholm lies 16 miles from Zealand, and 6 from Ystad. Lon. 15. 56. E. Lat. 55. 15. N.

BORNOU, a kingdom of Zaara in Africa, extending from 12. to 22. E. longitude, and from 17. to 21. N. latitude. It is bounded by Bilma on the N., Cashna on the SE., and Nubia on the SW. The N. part is poor; but all the rest is well watered by rivers, that tumble down with a dreadful noise from the mountains, rendering the country prolific in corn, grass, and fruits, and giving it a pleasing aspect. The E. and W. frontiers consist of mountains and vallies, the latter being covered with flocks of cattle, fields of rice and millet, and the former with wood, fruit-trees, and cotton. On the NW. stands the mountain Tarton, and on the S. flows the river Niger. The climate is said to be characterised by excessive though not uniform heat; two seasons divide the year, one commences after the middle of April, by violent winds from the SE. and S. bringing with them an intense heat, deluges of sultry rain, and terrible tempests of thunder and lightning. When the second season is introduced, which is about the middle of October, the ardent heat subsides, the air becomes soft, and mild, and the weather perfectly serene. The common animals are horses, asses, mules, dogs, horned cattle, goats, sheep, and camels. The game consists of partridges, wild ducks, and ostriches, the flesh of which is prized above every other. The other animals are the lion, leopard, civet cat, wolf, fox, elephant, antelope, camelpardalis, crocodile and hippopotamus, and there are many snakes, scorpions, centipedes, and toads. In the accounts transmitted by Mr Lucas to the African Society, in 1789, Bornou is said to be inhabited by herdsmen, dwelling in tents, like the old patriarchs, and their wealth is said to consist in their cattle; but if

the Shereef Imhammed, from whom Mr Lucas received his information, was correct in saying that 80 languages are spoken in Bornou, the manners of the people will doubtless vary; and different authors have given different accounts. Their religion is said to be Mohammedan, and their government an elective monarchy; fire arms are not unknown to them, but they possess none.

BORNOU, a lake in the above kingdom, through which the Niger runs.

BORNOU, the capital of the kingdom, is situated on a level country, on the banks of a small river. It is of greater extent than Tripoli; but the houses, though neat, are so irregularly placed, that they can hardly be said to form streets. It has mosques built of brick, and schools, in which the Koran is taught. It is surrounded by a wall, and lies 650 miles SE. of Mouzouk. Lon. 27. 30. E. Lat. 19. 40. N.

BOROCATE, a village in Hampshire, between Micheldover and Brown-Condover.

BORODEAN, a village in Hampshire, between Brams Dean and Priors-Dean.

BORONDON, Sr, an island in the Atlantic, mentioned by Linschotten, and others, in their description of the Canary islands; and said to have been touched at accidentally by several ships; but though said to be about 100 leagues distant from Ferro, inhabited by Christians, abounding in wood and refreshments of every kind, and frequently searched for by navigators on voyages of discovery, none of them have hitherto fallen in with it. Hence it has been called the *marvellous island*.

BOROUGH, a small town in Gloucestershire, near Berkeley.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the river Your, over which there is a handsome stone bridge. Here Edward II. defeated the rebel Earl of Lancaster. It sends two members to parliament, and lies 17 miles NW. of York, and 218 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. Lat. 51. 10. N.

BOROUGH-CASTLE, a village in Hampshire, near Spithead.

BOROUGH-GREEN, a village in Norfolk, 2 miles NE. of Attleborough.

BORKERAY, a small island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, lying NW. of North Uist, between Valey and Pabbay isles. It is a mile and a half in length, and

and a mile in breadth, and rents only at 12l. Lon. 7. 25. W. Lat. 57. 47. N.

BORRERAY, another small island of the Hebrides, about a mile in circuit, lying 2 miles N. from St Kilda.

BORRIANO, a town of Spain, in Valencia, at the mouth of the Millas, 21 miles N. of Valencia.

BORRIS, 1. a town of Ireland, in Ossory, Queen's county, Leinster; 2. a village, in Carlow.

BORRISKEON, } a village and a
BORRISOLEACH, } town in Tipperary.

BORRODALE, a most romantic valley of Cumberland, among Derwent-water Fells, which are reckoned among the loftiest hills in England. This valley is four miles from Keswick, in passing from which, the traveller has Keswick lake on his right hand, stupendous rocky precipices on his left, and huge masses of rocks scattered along his road, which have fallen from the mountains. It is watered by a number of fine rivulets, which precipitate from the hills, and forming many beautiful cascades, meet in Borrodale.

BORRODALE BECK, a river formed in the above valley, by the junction of the rivulets, which, after passing out of the dale, spreads into an extensive lake, called *Derwent-water*, or *Keswick*, and contains many beautiful islands.

BARROMEAN ISLANDS, two small islands in the lake Maggiore, Italy, called *Isola Bella* and *Isola Madre*. The hills in these islands contain two kinds of marble, the one a pure white, and the other white spotted with black.

BORRON, a hill on the coast of the county of Kirkcudbright, and parish of Kirkbean, on which there is an ancient castle.

BORROW, a village in the county of Cornwall, S. of Stratton.

BORROWSTON, a village on the coast of Caithness, in the parish of Rea.

BORROWSTOWNNESS, or **BONESS**, a parish in the county of Linlithgow, extending 4 miles in length, and 2½ in breadth, on the banks of the Frith of Forth. The surface is various, inclining gradually, N. toward the Forth, and on the W. to the river Avon. The soil is a deep loam, well cultivated and fertile. The parish abounds with coal, ironstone, limestone, freestone, and granite. The population in 1801, 2790.

BORROWSTOWNNESS, a baronial town in the above parish, two miles N. of Lin-

lithgow, and 16 W. from Edinburgh. It has one of the safest and most commodious harbours in the Frith of Forth. The shipping belonging to it amounts to about 10,000l. There is a very considerable trade in ship-building, for which this place has been long famous. The exportation of coals from the coal-pits in the vicinity greatly increases the trade of the town. Where is also an extensive manufactory of salt and stone-ware. The town is governed by a bailie, appointed by the Duke of Hamilton, the sole heritor. It has a fair Nov. 16. Lon. s. 34. W. Lat. 56. 2. N.

BORSET, or **BORSETT**, a place celebrated for its baths, about half a league from Aix la Chapelle. The waters are warmer than those of Aix la Chapelle, much more sulphureous, and abound with Selenites, which incrust the pipe through which the water passes, as well as the sides of the bath; but are used as baths for the same diseases, and also in dropsical and œdematous cases. They are distinguished into the upper and lower springs. The former were found by Dr. Simmons to raise the thermometer to 158°, the latter to only 127°. All the baths are supplied by the first.

BORSILL, a village in Sussex, near Ticehurst.

BORSON, a town of the Austrian Tirol, which was evacuated June 2, 1796, by its inhabitants, who fled to Saltzburg, upon the approach of the French army.

BORSTY, a village in Sussex, SW. of Ashdown Forest.

BORTAN, a small river of North America, in Vermont, which rises in Westmore township, Orange county, and after running NW., unites with the river Black, three miles S. of Lake Memphrenagog.

BORTHWICK, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, about 12 miles SE. of the metropolis, extending about 6 miles from E. to W., and 4 from N. to S. The climate is various, but generally mild and salubrious; longevity being very common. The surface is uneven, and undulated. The soil in general light, and agriculture much improved. The celebrated James Small, the inventor of the new plough and other excellent agricultural instruments, resides in the parish. The population in 1801 was 842.

BORTHWICK, a river of Scotland, which rises in the high grounds, where the counties of Dumfries and Selkirk meet,

meet, and runs into the Tweed.

BORTHWICK CASTLE, a magnificent ruin, originally of astonishing strength, and still very entire, situated in the above parish. It was built by William the first Lord Borthwick, about A. D. 1170. It measures about 71 feet by 68, without the walls, which are of brown stone, firmly cemented, 13 feet thick near the bottom, and gradually contracted to about 6 near the top; and besides the sunk storey, 90 feet in height to the battlement, but including the roof, which is arched and covered with slabs, 110 feet high. The great hall is 40 feet long, and had been elegantly adorned with lustres, paintings, tapestry, &c. On the first floor are state rooms, formerly accessible by a draw-bridge. Notwithstanding its strength, it was taken by Oliver Cromwell in 1650.

BORTON, a village near Buckingham.

BORTON ON DUNSMORE, in Warwickshire.

BOSWICK, a village in Lancashire, between the Docker and the Lane.

BORYSOW, a town of Lithuania, in Poland, on the river Boreczna. Lon. 29. 53. E. Lat. 54. 17. N.

BORZA, a town in the province of Aderbitzen, in Persia. Lon. 46. 40. E. Lat. 56. 10. N.

BOSA, a river of Sardinia.

BOSA, or **BOSSA**, a town on the W. coast of Sardinia, situated on the mouth of the river, near which it has a harbour, 32 miles N. of Oristagni. Lon. 8. 30. E. Lat. 43. 15. N.

BOSBURY, a village in Herefordshire, near Ledbury.

BOSCASTLE, formerly called **BORREFAUX CASTLE**, a town in Cornwall, situated on the Bristol Channel, 230 miles from London.

BOSCAWEN'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, about 10 miles in circumference. Lon. 175 10. W. Lat. 15 50. S.

BOSCAW WGAN, a village in Cornwall, at the Lord's Pool.

BOSCHI, or **BOSCO**, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, situated on the river Orbe. Lon. 9. 44. E. Lat. 45. 5. N.

BOSCOBEL, a village in Shropshire, near White Ladies, in the parish of Yonge, noted for the oak in which Charles II. was hid, and saw the soldiers pass by in quest of him, after the battle of Worcester. The tree was inclosed by a brick wall, but has been almost cut away by travellers.

BOSCOMB, a village in Wiltshire, 3 miles S. of Salisbury, and 9 from Sarum.

BOSHE, a village in Sussex, between Chichester and Thorney Isle.

BOSGRAVE, in Sussex, N.E. of Chichester.

BOSLAURE, a town of Romania, in European Turkey, situated on the river Salduth. Lon. 27. 0. E. Lat. 40. 33. N.

BOSSELEY, a village in Cheshire, N.E. of Congleton.

BOSMAIFE, an island of Russia, in the province of Astracan, 10 miles below the city of **ASTRACAN**.

BOSNA, a navigable river of Turkish Hellum.

BOSNA SERAGO, a large and strong town of Turkey, and capital of Bosna, 110 miles SW. of Belgrade. Lon. 147. 57. E. Lat 44. 40. N.

BOSNIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Servia; on the E. by Servia; on the S. by Albania; and on the W. by Croatia and Dalmatia. It belongs entirely to the Turks. It is 200 miles long and 77 broad, but barren and little cultivated; the principal revenue arising from the silver mines. The falcons of Bosnia are held in great esteem.

BOSPHORUS CIMMIRIUS, or the **SCYTHIAN BOSPHORUS**. See **KAPPA**.

BOSPHORUS THRACIUS. See **CONSTANTINOPLE**, **STRAITS** &c.

BOSRA, a town of Syria, in European Turkey. It was anciently a city of refuge among the Jews and lay over against Jericho, in the Wilderness, in the plains of Reuben. Lon. 37. 10. E. Lat. 32. 12. N.

BOSSINEY, a town of Cornwall, on the coast, near King Arthur's Castle, 8 miles NW. of Camelford, 17 of Launceston, and 333 from London. It has fairs, Aug. 3, and Nov. 22; and sends two members to parliament. Lon. 5. 0. W. Lat. 50. 40. N.

BOSSINGSALE, a village in Devonshire, NW. of Dartmouth.

BOSSINGTON, a village in Hampshire, near the Three Wallops.

BOSSOT, a town of the peninsula of Malacca, in the Thither India. Lon. 103. 18. E. Lat. 5. 10. N.

BOSSUPT, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle. It is 8 miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 30. E. Lat. 50. 52. N.

BOST, a very strong town of Persia, the capital of Zablestan, 30 miles S. of Capdashar. Lon. 64. 15. E. Lat. 31. 50. N.

BOSTAIL.

BOSTALL, a village in Buckinghamshire, N. of Bernwood Forest.

BOSTOCK, or **BOSTOCH**, a town in Cheshire, N.W. of Maccleswich.

BOSTON, a corporation town of Lincolnshire, which sends two members to parliament. It is commodiously situated on both sides of the Witham, near its influx into the sea, but its harbour can only admit of vessels of inferior burden. Boston is, however, a place of very considerable trade, having also a mails to Bourn and Lincoln. It has fairs, May 7, and July 11, and from the 11th to the 20th of Dec. Here are a spacious market-place, and a fine large parish church without cross and steeple: it has 12 Corinthian pillars, and 12 windows; and its steeple is ascended by 365 steps; answering to the months, weeks, and days of the year. The steeple, which is 300 feet high, is crowned with a beautiful octagonal lantern, which may be seen 40 miles round the county, and also serves as a guide to mariners, entering the dangerous channels of Boston deeps. It is 27 miles S.E. of Lincoln, and 115 N.E. of London. Lon. 0. 30' E. Lat. 53. 1' N.

BOSTON, a village in Middlesex, W. of Little Ealing.

BOSTON, the metropolis of Massachusetts, and the most flourishing town of the Eastern States of North America, situated in Suffolk county, on a peninsula of about 4 miles in circumference, at the head of Massachusetts bay. The isthmus which connects the peninsula to the main land is at the S.W. end of the town, which is 2 miles long, and 9 furlongs broad. It assumes the form of a crescent, stretching along an eminence rising around the head of the bay, which gives it an agreeable appearance in sailing up the harbour. In 1799, it contained 2376 dwelling-houses, and 18,038 inhabitants; but the increase has been very considerable since. The public buildings are, a state-house, and a work-house, a bridewell, a council-chamber, a treasurer and secretary's office, and a powder magazine; besides 6 public schools, and 23 churches, viz. 9 for Congregationalists, 3 for Episcopalians, 8 for Baptists, 1 for Quakers, 1 for Universalists, and 1 for Roman Catholics. There are three banks, the Massachusetts, incorporated in 1784, and consisting of 800 shares, at 500 dollars, each; the National; and the Union bank, incorporated in 1792, and consisting of 100,000 shares, at 8 dollars each.

Several humane and literary societies are also incorporated for benevolent purposes, and promoting useful knowledge. On the W. side of the town, lies the Mall, a broad open public walk ornamented with several rows of trees; and Beacon hill, on which an elegant monument in marble commemorates some of the most important events in the revolution. On the E. side lies the harbour, which, though large enough to contain 500 ships at anchor, has so narrow an entrance, as hardly to admit two ships abreast. About 80 wharfs are erected along the harbour, in front of the town. One of these extends about 600 yards into the sea; and on the N. side of it a large range of storerooms is built. A narrow channel runs round a rock on the N. side of the harbour, which also contains about 10 small islands, that produce corn, hay, and pasturage. No town in the United States has been more retarded in its progress than Boston. In 1676, a fire consumed 45 houses, one church, and several storerooms: In 1697, another fire destroyed 80 houses, 50 warehouses, and several ships: In 1727, it was much damaged by an earthquake: In 1747, the court-house and public records were burnt: In 1766, houses and property to the amount of 144,000 dollars were destroyed by fire, which also did much damage in 1761 and 1764. During the siege of 1775, upwards of 400 houses were destroyed by the British troops: In 1787, above 100 houses were burnt; and July 30, 1794, 40 houses, 7 rope works, and several storerooms were entirely consumed, to the amount of 200,000 dollars. Notwithstanding these misfortunes, few towns in America are increasing more rapidly in commerce, population, and manufactures. Among the latter, are rum, beer, cordage, sail-cloths, tallow, and spermaceti candles, cards, glass, and paper hangings. There are 30 distilleries, 11 roperies, eight sugar-houses, two breweries, and one glass-house. The commerce extends to all the principal commercial countries in Europe, as well as to China and the East Indies. The exports in 1794, amounted to 2,781,703 dollars; and the arrivals from foreign ports alone, were 464 vessels. Boston is governed by seven select men, a town clerk, treasurer, and 12 overseers, chosen annually, along with 48 inferior officers. It is 253 miles from New-York; 318 N.E. of Philadelphia; 450 of Baltimore;

more; 626 from Richmond; 873 from Fayetteville; 1038 from Columbia, South Carolina; 1168 from Augusta in Georgia; and 1300 from Frankfort, Kentucky. Lon. 70. 33. W. Lat. 42. 25. N.

BOSULS, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, 10 miles NE. of Rhodes.

BOSWELL'S GREEN, ST, a place in the parish of St Boswell's, where one of the largest fairs in Scotland is annually held, on the 18th of July. The principal articles are linen cloth, sheep, horses, black cattle, hardwares, haberdasheries, &c.

BOSWELL'S, ST, or **LESSUDDFN**, a parish of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, situated on the banks of the Tweed, within 10 miles of Kelso, 5 of Melrose, and 7 of Jedburgh; and extending about 3 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. The soil is good, and has lately been much improved. Dalkeith and Peebles are the principal markets. The population in 1891 was 497.

BOSWORTH, a town of Leicestershire, situated on a high hill, and memorable for the decisive battle fought near it, between Richard III. and the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. in which the former lost his crown and life. It has a market on Wednesday; and fairs May 8, and June 10. It is 13 miles NE. of Leicester, and 106 NNW. of London. Lon. 1. 18. W. Lat. 52. 40. N.

BOTADON, a village in Cornwall, SW. of Looe.

BOTALLECK, a village of Cornwall, on the Irish sea, 10 miles W. of St Ives.

BOTANY-BAY, in New South Wales, on the E. coast of New Holland, so named by Captain Cook, from the great variety of plants he found on the shore. It was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Britain; but afterwards Port-Jackson, 15 miles farther N. was preferred. See **HOLLAND, NEW**.

BOTANY-ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, SE. of New Caledonia. Lon. 167. 16. E. Lat. 22. 26. S.

BOTARY, an ancient parish of Aberdeenshire, now a part of Cairny.

BOTCHESTON, a village in Leicestershire.

BOTESDALE, BOTTISDALE, OR BUDDESDALE, a small market town of Suffolk, situated in a valley on the borders of Norfolk. It was formerly called *Botolph's dale*, from St Botolph's chapel, which, after remaining many years in a state of neglect and dilapidation, has

been recently repaired and fitted up for the accommodation of the inhabitants. Here is also an endowed grammar-school, to which belong certain scholarships, assigned to Bennet and Corpus-Christi College, Cambridge. It has a market on Thursday, and two annual fairs. It is 15 miles NE. of Bury on the Yarmouth road, and 84 from London. Lon. 1. 8. E. Lat. 52. 25. N.

BOTETOURT, a large mountainous county in Virginia; bounded on the N. by the Fluvanna, which separates it from Rock and Bath counties; on the NW. by Green-brier; on the E. by Bedford; S. by Franklin; and SW. by Montgomery, 44 miles long and 40 broad. Fincastle is the chief town.

BOTHALL, two villages; viz. 1. in Northumberland, near Morpeth; 2. in Staffordshire, N. of Pagets Bromley.

BOTHEL, a village in Cumberland, between Cockermouth and Wigton.

BOTHEMSHALL, in the High Peak of Derby.

BOTHENWOOD, a village in Dorsetshire, near Wimborne Minster.

BOTHERTON, a village in Cheshire.

BOTHKENNAR, a parish of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, 1½ miles long, and equally broad, containing about 1248 acres, all cultivated. It is intersected by the Carron, and washed on the E. by the Forth. The soil is fertile, and produces large crops of oats, wheat, grass, &c. There are 12 orchards in the parish, which produce great quantities of fruit. The population in 1801 was 575.

BOTHNIA, GULF OF, a large branch of the Baltic, which penetrates into Sweden. It commences about lat. 60. and stretches as far as lat. 65. 51. N. It has no tides, and is usually frozen up four months of the year. It contains the island of Aland, and many other smaller ones along the parish.

BOTHNIA-EAST, a province of Sweden, in Finland, on the E. side of the gulf, situated between the provinces of Kimi and Finland Proper, and Russia. It is 300 miles long, and from 90 to 220 broad. The land towards the coast, and southward, is low and marshy, but in the northern parts is elevated and dry. The climate is so cold, even in summer, that the most promising harvests are often destroyed. This large space is thinly peopled; the cattle of a small growth, and the unreclaimed wilds full of bears. The principal dependence of the inhabitants is on the produce of their forests,

in planks, pitch, and tar, which are exported. They also rank among their exports considerable quantities of whale oil and butter. The principal city is Cajaneburg, from which the province is sometimes called Cajania.

BOTHNIA, WEST, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, situated on the W. side of the Gulf, 230 miles long, and from 25 to 50 broad. The soil is sandy, yet tolerably fertile. The crops often ripen in 6 or 8 weeks, but are as often snatched from the anxious sickle by untimely and severe frosts. There are many excellent pastures, and the country is well watered with lakes and rivers. The higher grounds are covered with extensive and well grown forests. The bowels of the earth contain a great deal of copper and iron; but for subsistence the inhabitants chiefly depend on pasturage, fishing, and hunting, by the produce of which, in butter and cheese, in fish and oils, in fables and skins, they can command what they otherwise want from their neighbours. Timber and tar are also drawn from their forests, and they join in the extensive exports to the different parts of Europe. The inhabitants are protestants, and have an excellent character as honest and upright people. The chief towns are Tornea and Uma.

BOTHOA, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts.

BOTHUMSAL, a village in Nottinghamshire, NW. of Tuxford.

BOTHWELL, an ancient barony and parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, extending from the Clyde to West Lothian, about 8½ miles in length and 4 in breadth. It is of an oval form; lies at a medium about 300 feet above the level of the sea; and is all arable, there being neither moss, moor, nor morass in its whole extent. The soil in general is good, though clayey; and the climate healthy. It is watered by the Clyde, and the South and North Calder. Coals and free-stone are the only minerals. There 4 villages, 5 bridges, 6 corn and 2 lint mills, and a bleachfield, in the parish. The church is a very ancient structure, and before the reformation, was a provostry, with very great endowments. The population in 1801 was 3017, being about double what it was 50 years before.

BOTHWELL BRIDGE, an ancient bridge of four arches over the Clyde, in the above parish, memorable for an engagement fought on it in 1679, between the forces of the persecuting Charles II. and

those who were constrained to draw the sword in defence of their religious principles; wherein the latter were defeated, with the loss of 400 slain, and 1200 taken prisoners.

BOTHWELL CASTLE, a very ancient and magnificent structure now in ruins, adjacent to the village of Bothwell, originally built of polished stones of a red colour. The ruins are greatly admired by all visitors.

BOTLEY, a thriving village of Hampshire, recently become a great thoroughfare by the erection of a large brick bridge over the Humble; the fording of which was formerly a terror to travellers, and induced many to prefer a long and circuitous road by Winchester. Here is now a considerable trade in flour, the mills being worked by the river, which is navigable for boats to this place. It is 56 miles from London, and has 4 annual fairs.

BOTLEY, the name of other three English villages; viz. 1. in Berkshire, W. of Oxfordshire: 2. Chesham, Bucks: 3. in Surry, near Fangrove.

BOTOLPH, ST, in Lincolnshire, N. of Boston.

BOTOLPH'S BRIDGE, in Huntingdonshire.

BOTRIPHNIE, a parish of Scotland, in Bamfshire, 24 miles from Banff, extending about 4 miles from N. to S. and 3 from E. to W. It is a level country, situated between two hills, and watered by the river Lly, the banks of which are adorned with fine plantations of birch and alder. The soil is fertile, consisting chiefly of a rich black loam, which produces abundant crops of barley, oats, and flax. Limestone is to be found in every field; but has not been much used in agriculture. Considerable quantities of oats, with some black cattle, are annually exported hence to the Frith of Forth. The population in 1801, was 589.

BOTRYS, BOTRUS, or BOSTRA, a town of Phœnicia, on the Mediterranean, 12 miles N. of Byblus, and 20 S. of Tripolis. It is now almost in ruins, and called Boteron, or Boturn. Lon. 37. 30. E. Lat 34. 6. N.

BOTSBOROUGH, a town in Cornwall.

BOTSEY, a village in Huntingdonshire.

BOTSFIELD, in Salop, five miles from Shrewsbury.

BOTSFORD, two villages in Leicestershire;

ter-shire; viz. 1. in Belvoir vale: 2. near Normanton.

BOTSHAM-HALL, seven miles from Cambridge.

BOTTENGO, a village of Italy in the Dogado of Venice, situated in the late Austrian division of Gambare.

BOTTERIDGE, a village in Dorsetshire.

ROTTESDALE. See **BUDDESDALE**.

BOTTESLOW, a village in Staffordshire.

BOTTICELLE, a fort of Italy in Dalmatia, situated on a rock near the harbour of Spalatra.

BOTULPH, ST, a village in Rutlandshire.

BOTURN. See **BOTRY'S**.

BOTWAR, a town of Germany, in the territory of Wuttemberg, on a river of the same name, 15 miles S. of Hallbron. Lon. 9. 15. E. Lat. 49. 2. N.

BOTZEN, or **BOLZENGO**, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, situated on the Eisack, surrounded by mountains, and defended by a castle. It is celebrated for its excellent wine, and has four noted annual fairs, frequented by great numbers of Swiss, Italians, and natives. It was taken by the French, under Bonaparte, in March 1797, and re-taken in April by the Austrians, under General Laudon. It lies 22 miles SSW. of Brixen. Lon. 11. 15. E. Lat. 46. 32. N.

BOTZENBURG, a town of Germany, in the territory of Mecklenburgh. It had a castle which was destroyed by the Danes in 1202. It is situated on the Elbe, and the vessels that pass by are obliged to pay a considerable toll. Lon. 10. 48. E. Lat. 53. 34. N.

BOVA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 20 miles SE. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 15. E. Lat. 38. 20. N.

BOUAGE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire.

BOUVAUGH-BRIDGE, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, Ulster.

BOUCHAIN, or **BOHAIN**, a fortified town of France, in the department of the North, and ci-devant province of Hamault. It is divided into two parts by the river Scheldt. It was taken by the French in 1676; and by the allies under the Duke of Marlborough, in 1711, which was the last military achievement of that great general; but the following year it was retaken by the French. In 1794, the adjoining forest, called Bouchain, or Bohain Wood, was rendered almost inaccessible by the French, being

secured by several very strong entrenchments, in order to obstruct the progress of the allies; notwithstanding which, they were completely dislodged from the position, and all their works taken possession of by the British under the Duke of York. Bouchain lies 9 miles W. of Valenciennes. Lon. 5. 21. E. Lat. 50. 18. N.

BOUCHIART, a town of France, in the department of Indie and Loire, situated in a small island of the river Vienne, 15 miles from Tours.

BOUCHEMAIN, a town of France in the department of the Maine and Loire, 4 miles S. of Auge.

BOUCHER, a town of Persia, bordering on the Persian Gulf. Lon. 51. 8. E. Lat. 28. 20. N.

BOUCLANS, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, 8 miles E. of Besancon.

BOUDOIR, an island of the South Sea, discovered by Bougainville in 1767, called by the natives *Matea*. Lon. 15. 25. W. of Paris. Lat. 17. 5. S.

BOUDRY, a chateaux of Switzerland, in the province of Neufchatel.

BOVEGNO, a village of Italy, in the Vale of Trompia, and late republican department of Benaco. It has two iron founderies, and a considerable trade in cattle.

BOVELLES, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, 6 miles WSW. of Amiens.

BOUVERTON, a town of S. Wales, in Glamorganshire.

BOUFFLERS, a town of France in the department of Oise.

BOUGHTON, 3 English villages; viz. 1. near Chester; 2. in Northamptonshire, 2 miles from Kettering; and, 3. in Nottinghamshire, 3 miles SW. of Tuxfield.

BOUGHTON-MUNCHELSY, a town in Kent.

BOUILLON, a town of France, in the department of Forets, and ci-devant county of Luxemburg. The property of this place was long disputed between the bishops of Liege and the house of March, till taken by Louis XIV. of France in 1676, who gave it to a Duke of Bouillon. It has remained under the dominion of the French ever since. The castle is situated on an inaccessible rock upon the river Semois, 12 miles NE. of Sedan. Lon. 5. 20. E. Lat. 49. 45. N.

BOUILLY, a town of France, in the dep. of Aube, 7 miles S. of Troyes.

BOVIL'S

BOVIL'S HALL, in Essex, near Clackton.

BOUIN, an isle of France, in the bay of Biscay, on the coast of the department of Vendee.

BOVINES, a small town of France, in the dep. of Sambre and Meuse, late of the Austrian Netherlands, situated on the Maese, 10 miles S. of Namur. Lon. 4. 50. E. L. 50. 19. N.

BOVINGTON, 2 villages; viz. 1. in Dorsetshire, near Affpiddle; 2. in Hertfordshire, near Hemstead.

BOVINO, an episcopal town of Naples, in the Capitanata, situated at the foot of the Appenine mountains. Lon. 16. 15. E. Lat. 41. 17. N.

BOULAK, a market-town of Egypt and the port of Cairo, situated on the banks of the Nile. Vast numbers of boats ply between it and Alexandria, Damietta, &c. with merchandise.

BOULAY, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, 13 miles NE. of Metz. Lon. 6. 33. E. Lat. 49. 10. N.

BOULD, a hamlet of Oxfordshire, in Idbury.

BOULGE, a village in Suffolk, 5 miles NW. of Woodbridge.

BOULNEHERST, a village in Bedfordshire, near Thulley.

BOULNESS, a village in Cumberland, on the Solway Frith, where, by crossing the sands, between Scotland and England, at low water, passengers save a circuit of many miles. At this place was the ancient termination of the Picts' Wall.

BOULOGNE, a sea-port of France, on the river Sienne, where it falls into the English Channel. It lies 14 miles SW. of Calais, and in the department of the Straits of Calais. It is divided into two towns, the Upper and the Lower; the former is strongly fortified; but the latter is merely surrounded with walls. The port has for a long time been so shallow that no ships of burden could enter it. But owing to some recent improvements, it is represented to hold ten feet at low water; and a large bason has lately been constructed to contain 17 feet. The harbour is protected by a mole, to which very strong fortifications have been added. Under Bonaparte Boulogne, has been made a royal port, and no merchant vessel, privateers, nor even prizes, are admitted, unless loaded with ordnance or military stores; being the principal depot of the armaments which he intended for the invasion of Britain. Lon. 11. 2. E. Lat. 50. 44. N.

BOULON, a town of France, in the department of East Pyrenees; taken by the Spaniards in 1793, retaken in 1794.

BOULSTON, a village in Herefordshire, east of Aconbury.

BOULTHAM, a village SE. of Lincoln.

BOURBON, a small county of the United States, in Kentucky, bounded on the SE. by Clarke county; on the SW. by Fayette; on the N. by Harrison; and on the NW. by Scott county. In 1790 it contained 6929 citizens and 908 slaves. The chief town is of the same name.

BOURBON, a county of Georgia, on the Mississippi, including the Natchez country. Dr Morse says it was conquered by the Spaniards in 1780, and continued under their laws and jurisdiction till 1795, when it was given up to the United States by treaty.

BOURBON, a fort in Martinico.

BOURBON, a river of North America, in Labrador, which issues from Lake Christianaux, passes through Lake Annapolis, and falls into Hudson's bay at York Factory.

BOURBON, or **MASCARENHAS**, an island in the Indian ocean, lying 500 miles E. of Madagascar. It is about 60 miles long, and 45 broad. It is in some places inaccessible, and has no port, but has many good roads for shipping, particularly on the W. and NE. It is for the most part mountainous, but in some places is intersected by very beautiful and fertile plains. In the SE. part of the island there is a volcano, which has long thrown out vast quantities of bitumen, sulphur, and other combustible materials; so that the country about it is useless, and is called by the inhabitants *pays brul*, that is, burnt land. The shore is high and rocky all around; and the form of the land is irregular. The air is pleasant, and is generally purified once or twice a-year by hurricanes, so as to be highly salubrious; but when these fail of making their annual visits, as they sometimes do, diseases are frequent and fatal. The heat of the climate is much alleviated by breezes from the mountains. The tops of these mountains are in winter covered with snow; which, melting in summer, furnishes abundance of rivulets to water the soil, which, though not very deep, is wonderfully fruitful, producing Turkey corn and rice twice a-year; and the latter in great abundance. Most sorts of cattle are found here good in their kind, and very cheap;

cheap; wild goats and wild hogs in the woods and on the tops of the mountains; also vast quantities of wild fowl of different kinds, fish, and land tortoises, affording at once the most delicate and wholesome food. This island produces bananas, oranges, citrons, tamarinds, and other fruits: also ebony, cotton, white pepper, gum benzoin, aloes and tobacco, all excellent in their kind. No venomous animals are to be found in it, and only two sorts that are disagreeable to the sight, viz. spiders of the size of a pigeon's egg, which weave nets of a surprising strength, reckoned by some capable of being treated so as to become as valuable as silk; and bats of a most enormous size, which are not only eaten, but esteemed a very great delicacy. The French first settled here in 1672, after they were driven from the island of Madagascar. They have now some considerable towns in the island, with a governor. Since the revolution they have given it the name *Reunion*. Lon. 55. 30. E. Lat. 20. 52. N.

BOURBON-LANCI, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy. It is remarkable for its cattle and hot mineral waters; and has a large marble pavement called the Great Bath, which is a work of the Romans. It is 15 miles SW. of Autun. Lon. 4. 6. E. Lat. 46. 47. N.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAUD, a small town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnais. It is situated in a bottom, near the river Allier, and is remarkable for its hot baths, and for giving name to the family of the late unfortunate King of France. It is 15 miles W. of Moulins, and 362 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 5. E. Lat. 46. 35. N.

BOURBONNE-LE-BAINS, a town of France, in the department of Upper Maine, and late province of Champagne, famous for its hot-baths. It is 17 miles E. of Langres. Lon. 5. 45. E. Lat. 47. 54. N.

BOURBONNOIS, a ci-devant province of France, bounded on the N. by Nivernois and Berry; on the W. by Berry and part of Marche; on the S. by Auvergne; and on the E. by Burgundy and Forez. It is watered by the Loire, the Allier, and the Chur; and abounds in corn, fruit, pasture, wood, game, and wine. It now forms the department of Allier.

BOURBON-TOWN, a post-town of Kentucky, and capital of the county of Bourbon, situated on the W. side of the river Stonyfork. It is a flourishing town, and contains above 60 houses, a baptist church, a court-house, and jail; and has several valuable mills adjacent to it. It lies 20 miles NE. of Lexington, 60 E. of Frankfort, and 754 from Philadelphia. Lon. 9. 42. W. Lat. 38. 15. N.

BOURBOURG, a town of France, in the department of the North, situated on a canal that goes to Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 15. E. Lat. 50. 55. N.

BOURDEAUX, an ancient, large, and rich town of France, in the department of Gironde, and ci-devant province of Guienne. It is built in the form of a bow, of which the Garonne is the string. This river is bordered by a large quay, and the water rises 4 yards at full tide, for which reason the largest vessels can come up to it very readily. The castle, called the *Trumpet*, is situated at the entrance of the quay, and the river runs round its walls. Most of the great streets lead to the quay. The town has 12 gates; and though considerable in point of size, was anciently ill built, badly paved, dangerous, without police or any of those municipal regulations indispensably requisite to render a city splendid or elegant. It has entirely changed its appearance within these last 30 years. The public edifices are very noble, and all the streets newly built are regular and handsome. The quays are 4 miles in length, and the river is considerably broader than the Thames at London bridge. On the opposite side, a range of hills, covered with woods, vineyards, churches, and villas, extending beyond the view. Almost in the centre of the town a fine equestrian statue in bronze, was erected to Louis XV. in 1743. The beauty of the Guironne, and the fertility of the adjoining country, were probably the causes which induced the Romans to lay the foundation of this city. The ruins of a very large amphitheatre yet remain, constructed under the emperor Gallienus. During the irruptions of the barbarous nations, and particularly in those which the Normans repeatedly made, Bourdeaux was ravaged, burnt, and almost entirely destroyed. But when Henry II. of England, united it to his dominions by his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine, he made it a principal object of his policy to rebuild and restore it to its ancient lustre. Edward, the Black Prince, brought

brought his royal captive, John king of France, to this city, after the battle of Poitiers in 1356; and held his court and residence here during 11 years. His exalted character, his uninterrupted series of good fortune, his victories, his modesty, his affability, and his munificence, drew strangers to Bourdeaux from every part of Europe. Here his son Richard II. was born. In 1453, Charles VII. king of France, re-entered the city, and having subjected the whole province of Guienne, ordered the *Chateau Trompette* to be built, to defend the passage of the river; and Louis XIV. afterwards employed the celebrated Vauban to erect a new fortress in the modern style of military architecture, on the same spot. Bourdeaux contains upwards of 100,000 inhabitants, and is one of the first cities in France for magnitude, riches, and beauty. The cathedral, and the churches belonging to the late religious orders, the Dominicans and Chartroux, are much admired. According to the present religious establishment of France, Bourdeaux is the seat of an archbishop. The town has an university, and an academy of arts and sciences; and a considerable trade, particularly in wine and brandy. It lies 87 miles S. of Rochelle, and 325 SW. of Paris. Lon. 0. 30. W. Lat. 44. 50. N.

BORDFIELD, a village east of Lenham, Kent.

BOURDINES, a town of France, in the ci-devant Austrian Netherlands, now included in the departments of the Sambre and Meuse. It is 10 miles N. of Namur. Lon. 5. 0. E. Lat. 50. 35. N.

BOURG, a sea port town of France, in the dep. of Gironde, and ci-devant province of Guienne, with a good harbour, on the river Dordogne, near the point of land formed by the confluence of that river with the Garonne, which is called the Bec d'Ambetz, and is thought a dangerous passage. It has a great trade in wine, and lies 15 miles N. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 30. W. Lat. 45. 5. N.

BOURG, a town of France, in the department of Ain, and ci-devant province of Bresse. Near this place is the magnificent church and monastery of the late Augustines, which contains the mausoleum of Margaret of Austria, and of Charles V. and other fine pieces of sculpture. The principal trade of Bourg is in corn, horses, cattle, and white leather. It stands in a fertile country, on the river

Ressousse, 20 miles SE. of Macon, and 233 SE. of Paris. Lon. 1. 35. E. Lat. 46. 11. N.

BOURG, the capital of Cayenne, in South America. Lon. 52. 50. W. Lat. 5. 2. N.

BOURGANEUF, a small well built town of France, in the dep. of Creuse, and ci-devant province of Marche. It is noted for a very large and lofty tower, faced with stones cut diamond wise, erected towards the end of the 15th century, by *Zizim*, brother of Bajazet II. emperor of the Turks, when he was obliged to exile himself to this country. It is situated on the river Tamion, 20 miles NE. of Limoges, and 200 S. of Paris. Lon. 5. 19. E. Lat. 45. 59. N.

BOURGES, an ancient town of France, in the department of Cher, and late province of Berry. Although it is one of the largest cities of France, the inhabitants hardly amount to 25,000, and their trade is inconsiderable. See **BERREY**. This city is the birth-place of Louis XI. the Nero of France, who founded the university; and of the celebrated preacher Bourdaloue. It is situated on the rivers Auron and Yevre, 25 miles NW. of Nevers, and 125 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 28. E. Lat. 47. 5. N.

BOURGET, a lake of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, the ci-devant duchy of Savoy.

BOURGET, a town of France, 6 miles N. of Chamberry, seated on the above lake. Lon. 5. 50. E. Lat. 45. 11. N.

BOURGNEUFF, a sea-port of France, in the department of Lower Loire. The chief trade is in salt, made from the adjacent salt marshes. It stands on a bay to which it gives name, between the isle of Noirmoutier, and the continent, 20 miles SW. of Nantes. Lon. 2. 3. W. Lat. 47. 1. N.

BOURGOGNE, See **BURGUNDY**.

BOURGUIL, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 22 miles W. of Tours.

BOURMONT, a town of France, in the dep. of Upper Marne, on a steep mountain, 20 m. E. by N. of Chaumont.

BOURN, a large town in Lincolnshire, situated on a rivulet that runs to Spalding, and has a navigable canal to Boston. It is very ancient, and had a castle, where King Edmund was crowned. It has a good corn market, and 3 fairs, March 7, May 6, and Oct. 29. It is 17 miles N. of Peterborough, 55 S. of Lincoln, and 97 N. of London. Lon.

C. 20. W. Lat. 52. 42. N.

BURN, a river in Worcestershire.

BURN, a village in Yorkshire.

BURN-HALL, a village in Cambridgeshire, 8 miles NW. of Shengay.

BURNS, a river in Warwickshire.

BOURO, an island in the East Indian ocean, between the Moluccas and Celebes. It is well cultivated; and is subject to the Dutch, who have built a fortress on it. Some of its mountains are exceedingly high, and the sea on each side is uncommonly deep. It produces nutmegs, cloves, ebony, cocoa, and banana-trees; besides many vegetables introduced by the Dutch. It is subject to earthquakes, and infested with crocodiles: and is about 50 miles in circumference. Lon. 124. 5. E. Lat. 7. 30. S.

BOURTHERR HALL, a village in Essex.

BOURTHES, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, 12 miles SE. of Boulogne.

BOURTIE, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, about 4 miles long, and 2 broad, containing about 4000 acres, of which 600 are inclosed. The soil is stony, but pretty fertile. The population in 1801 was 15.

BURTON, three English villages; viz. 1. in Dorsetshire, near Gillingham; 2. ON THE HILL, in Gloucestershire, five miles from Stow, and Campden; and, 3. ON THE WATER, in ditto, about a mile from the other. It has several good houses, and some trade.

BOURTRLY, a flourishing village of the Kingdom of Auta, on the Gold Coast of Africa.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, situated on a rock, 25 miles N. of Gueret.

BOUTAN. See **BOOTAN**.

BOUTH, a village in Lancashire, four miles north of Cartmel.

BOUTHAM, a village near York.

BOUTH'S, in Cheshire, S. of Knutsford.

BOUTON, an island in the East Indian ocean, about 12 miles from the SE. part of Celebes. The inhabitants are small, but well shaped, and of a dark olive complexion. They speak the Malayan language, and are Mahometans. The principal town is Callasjung. The houses are not built upon the ground, but on posts. Lon. 123. 30. E. Lat. 5. 0. S.

BOUTONNE, a river of France, in

the department of Lower Charente, which rises in the ci-devant province of Poitou, becomes navigable at St Jean D'Angley, and falls into the Charente.

BOUVENEY, a village in Berkshire, near Windsor.

BOUVERIDGE, in Dorsetshire, near Cranborn.

BOUVILLON. See **BOUILLON**.

BOUVIGNES. See **BOVIGNES**.

BOVY-TRACLEY, a village in Devonshire, near Chudicigh, 5 miles from Ashburnham. It has fairs on Holy Thursday, and July 7.

BOUZONVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. Lon. 6. 40. E. Lat. 49. 20. N.

BOW, a river in Shropshire, which runs into the Warren.

Bow, or **BOWE**, a town of Devonshire, near Crediton, 168 miles W. from London. It has a weekly market, and two fairs; in Whitsun-week, and Nov. 22. The count of the duchy of Lancaster is commonly held in it. It is 14 miles NW. of Exeter.

Bow, or **STRATFORD-LL-BOW**, a village in Middlesex, near Stratford in Essex, two miles N. by E. of London. It is memorable for having the first stone bridge ever erected in England; from the *bow* or arches of which over the Lea it had its name. It is noted for dyeing scarlet, and has several mills, manufactories, and distilleries on the Lea. It has a fair on Whit-Thursaday.

Bow, a township of New Hampshire, on the Merrimacl, S. of Concord, containing 768 souls.

Bow, an island in the Pacific ocean, about 20 miles in circumference. Lon. 141. 0. W. Lat. 18. 23. S.

BOWAN'S HILLOCK, an ancient fort in Aberdeenshire, 3 miles W. of Peterhead. The moat, parapet, bastions, &c. are conspicuous at a great distance.

BOWBEN, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the Till.

BOWCOMB, a village in Dorsetshire, near Buckland-Abbas.

BOWDEN, anciently called **BOTHEN- DEN**, a parish of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, 6 miles long, and 4½ broad, containing about 6700 acres. About ¼th are arable, and ¼th moss or wood. The surface is gently undulated, and the soil mostly a white clay, best suited for pasture. It produces annually, however, as much barley, oats, wheat, pease, &c. as, after maintaining the inhabitants, admits an export to the value of above 1200l.

1200l. besides feeding a number of horses, black cattle, and sheep. The population in 1801, was 829.

BOWDEN, the name of eight English villages; 1. in Cheshire, near Altringham: 2. in Devonshire, near Ilfracomb: 3. in ditto, near Ivy-bridge: 4. **EAST**, in Durham, near Sunderland: 5. **NORTH**, and 6. **WEST**, in ditto, on the road to Shields, NW. of Sunderland: 7. **MAGNA**, in Leicestershire, on the N. side of the Welland; and 8. **PARVA**, in Northamptonshire, on the S. side of that river.

BOWDEN-EDGE, and **BOWDEN-HALL**, two villages in the High Peak of Derby. **BOWDITCH**, in Dorsetshire, near Chardstock.

BOWDEN, a town and township in the district of Maine, on the NE. bank of the Androscogan, 36 miles NE. of York, and 166 from Boston; containing 983 citizens.

BOWDON, a town in Wilts, near Lacock.

BOWDOINHAM, a town and township of Maine district, 171 miles NE. of Boston, containing 455 souls.

BOWDON-HIATH, in Berkshire, between Panghorn and Reading.

BOWER, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Caithness, 7 miles long from E. to W., and three broad from N. to S. The parish is level, and the cultivated ground consists chiefly of a long extended vale or strath. From the practice of cultivating the land in patches with a run-rig to every pendicle farm, much good land is neglected. The population in 1793 was 1592.

BOWER-LAND, a town near Mordash, Kent.

BOWERS, in Staffordshire, north of Standon.

BOWES, a market town of England, in Yorkshire, situate on one of the Roman military ways, and formerly one of their stations. It consists of one street, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile long from E. to W. and the houses are in general well built. The antiquity of this place appears from a stone in the church which was used for a communion table about the beginning of the 17th century, upon which there is an inscription to the emperor Adrian. Here is an interesting ruin of a castle, supposed to be the *Turris de Alcabus*, built by Alan, first earl of Richmond, in the reign of the Conqueror. Bowes has a market on Friday, and a fair Oct. 1. It is 4 miles from Barnard Castle, and 15 from Richmond.

BOWES, a village in Sussex, E. of New Shoreham.

BOWESDEN, a village in Northumberland, between Holyland and the Tweed.

BOWLAND FOREST, in Yorkshire, near Lancashire.

BOWLEY, a village near Pagham, Sussex.

BOWLING, a village in Yorkshire, a mile from Bradford.

BOWLING BAY, a place in the county of Dumbarton, where the great Canal from the Forth was joined to the Clyde, on the 28th July 1790.

BOWLTON, a village in Derbyshire, W. of Alveston.

BOWMORE, a village in Northumberland, N. of Aylmorth.

BOWMOKE, a thriving village of Argyllshire, in the isle of Islay. It was begun in 1768, on a regular plan, and an elegant church and steeple built in it, fronting the quay; and in 1793, it contained 110 houses, with 500 inhabitants.

BOWNESS, a village of Westmoreland, pleasantly situated on the lake Windermere.

BOWOOD, a village in Dorsetshire, 2 miles W. of Netherby.

BOWSDEN, a village in Hertfordshire, 3 miles SW. of Buntingford.

BOW'S FARM, a village in Middlesex, near Hornsey.

BOWSTEAD, a village in Cumberland, near Burgh-Marsh.

BOWSTERFON, in Yorkshire, 9 m. NW. of Barnsley.

BOWTELL, a village in Cumberland, SE. of Seaton.

BOWTHORP, two villages; viz. 1. in Gloucester, N. of Fairford: and, 2. in Norfolk, W. of Norwich.

BOWTON, two villages; viz. 1. in Norfolk, SE. of West Dereham: and, 2. in Northumberland, 3 miles W. of Alnwick.

BOX, a village in Wiltshire, between Bath and Chippenham.

BOXBERG, a town of Germany in the late circle of the Rhine, with an ancient castle on an eminence. It is situated on the Tauber, 13 miles W. of Mergentheim.

BOXBOROUGH, a township of Massachusetts.

BOXFORD, or **BOXGROVE**, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk; pleasantly situated in a fertile vale NE. of the town. It consists of several streets which center in an area, and has

a church 95 feet by 52 within walls, with a free grammar school, founded by Q. Elizabeth. Its trade consists in malt-making, and dressing of sheep and deer skin in oil. It has two annual fairs, Easter-Monday and St Thomas's day. It is 4 miles from Stoke, 5 from Nayland, 6 from Buers, Hadley, and Sudbury, and 12 from Colchester.

BOXFORD, a village in Berkshire, near Winterborn.

BOXFORD, a township of Massachusetts, in Essex county, containing 925 inhabitants.

BOXHILL, a town in Surry, near Barking.

BOXLEY, a village near Maidstone, Kent, famous for an abbey founded by the Earl of Kent in 1146, the remains of which still exist. In this abbey Edward II. granted the charter to the city of London, empowering them to elect a mayor.

BOXLEYS, in Surry, near Chertsey.

BOXFED, in Essex, W. of Dedham, near Manningtree. It has a fair on Whitsun-Tuesday.

BOXTID-CUM HARLEST, in Suffolk, five miles W. of Lavenham.

BOXTFUDE, a town of Germany, in the territory of Bremen, on the river of Esse. Lon. 9. 35. E. Lat. 53. 40 N.

BOXTEL, a town of Holland, in the department of Dommel and Scheldt. The French took it by assault, Sept. 14, 1791. It is situated on the river Dommel, 8 miles S. of Bors-le-Duc. Lon. 5. 15. E. Lat. 51. 30. N.

BOXWELL, a village in Gloucestershire, 6 miles W. from Fethway.

BOXWORTH, a town 7 miles W. of Cambridge.

BOYA, a town and district in S. America, 6 miles NE. of Monte de la Plata.

BOYCOT, a village in Shropshire, 3 miles SE. of Westbury.

BOYDON, a village in Essex, 4 miles from Epping and Waltham.

BOYLE See ABBEYVILLE

BOYLSTON, a village 10 miles SW. of Derby.

BOYLSTON, a township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing 829 inhabitants, 10 miles NE. of Worcester, and 15 NW. of Boston.

BOYN, a river of Scotland, in Banffshire.

BOYNDIT, a parish of Scotland, in Painsiawrey, 5 miles long, and from a mile to a mile and a half broad, one half of

which is arable and the other hilly, and fitter for pasture. The soil is various, and agriculture systematically practised. There are several thriving young plantations. Population in 1801, 1122.

BOYNE, a river in Ireland, which rises in Queen's county, and runs NE. by Trim and Cavan, falling at last into the Irish Channel a little below Drogheda. It is memorable for a battle fought on its banks between James II. and William III. in which the former was defeated.

BOYNTON, a village in Yorkshire, near Bridlington.

BOYOLO, or **BOZZOLO**, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio, situated on the Oglio, 15 miles SW. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 35. E. Lat. 45. 6. N.

BOYOLO, or **BOZZOLO**, the territory in which the above town is situated. It belonged anciently to Austria.

BOYTHORP, a village in Yorkshire, NE. of Butterwick.

BOYTON, the name of four English villages; viz. 1. in Cornwall, near Tamaraton; 2. in Norfolk, NE. of Blowfield; 3. in Suffolk, E. of Woodbridge; and, 4. in Wiltshire, 6 miles N. of Hindon.

BOZIET, a village in Northamptonshire, near Oulney.

BOZRALL, a town of the state of Connecticut, in New London county, 56 miles E. from Hartford.

BOZZOLA, a village of Italy, on the E. bank of the Lake Maggiore, included in the late republican department of Verbano.

BRAABIN, a hill in Caithness.

BRAAN, or **BRAN**, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which falls into the Tay, a little above Dunkeld.

BRABANT, a large ancient province of the Netherlands, now incorporated into the French empire, and constituting the department of Dyle, of which Brussels is the capital, as it was formerly of the province. The greatest part of it was subject to the House of Austria; the remainder, of which Brada is the capital, belonging to the Dutch. It was bounded on the W. by Flanders and Zealand; on the N., by Holland; on the NE., by Guelderland; on the E., by Lerge; on the S. by Namur; and on the SW. by Hainault. It contains 26 fortified towns; and the country is very fertile. Its principal rivers are the Scheldt, the Dommel, and the Lys.

BRABORN, a town in Kent, 5 miles E.

E. of Ashborn.

BRABROOKE, a village in Northamptonshire, between Kettering and Harborough.

BRABY, a village in Yorkshire, between New Malton and Kirby Moorside.

BRACADALE, a parish of Scotland, on the coast of Inverness, extending about 26 miles in length, and from 6 to 10 in breadth. The surface is hilly; the climate healthy, though moist; and the soil pretty fertile, but fitter for pasturage than agriculture. The population in 1801, was 1865. Four harbours, and as many islands, belong to the parish.

BRACCIANO, a lake of Italy, 12 miles N. of Rome, with a town of the same name on the W. side of it, celebrated for its warm baths.

BRACCIOLIANO, a town of Naples, in the late Principato Citeriore, 7 miles NNW. of Salerno.

BRACEBY, a village in Lincolnshire, W. of Fokingham.

BRACEMEAL, a village in Shropshire, S. of Shrewsbury.

BRACK, a lake in Kirkcudbrightshire, abounding with excellent trout.

BRACKENBURGH, a town in Yorkshire.

BRACKENFIELD, a village in Derbyshire, NW. of Alfreton.

BRACKENHILL, in Berkshire, between Oakingham and Sunning-hill.

BRACKENSTOWN, a town of Ireland, 6 miles from Dublin.

BRACKLAU, or **BRACKLAW**, a palatinate in the eastern part of Podolia; also called Lower Podolia, which is of greater extent than Upper Podolia, but, being near the Tartars, is more desolate. At the partition of Poland, this palatinate fell to Russia.

BRACKLAW, a strong town, the capital of the palatinate. The houses are built of wood. It was taken by the Turks in 1672, but re-taken 3 years after. It is situated on the river Bog. Lon. 28. 50. E. Lat. 48. 49. N.

BRACKLEY, an ancient and large borough town in Northamptonshire, situated near Buckinghamshire, on a branch of the river Ouse. It contains two parish churches; is governed by a mayor and aldermen; and sends two members to parliament. It had formerly a college, which is turned into a free-school. It is 18 miles SW. of Northampton, and 64 NW. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. Lat. 52. 2. N.

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BRACKLAWN-INN, a village of Ireland, in Kerry county, Munster.

BRACKNOLD, in Berks, 3 miles from Oakingham.

BRACOMOROS, a town of the province of Quito, in Spanish America, on the river Chinchipi. Lon. 78. 5. W. Lat. 5. 30. S.

BRAD, a town of Slavonia, situated on the N. side of the river Saave, 18 miles S. of Posega. Lon. 13. 40. E. Lat. 45. 20. N.

BRADBORN, a village in Derbyshire, 4 miles from Werksworth.

BRADBURN, in Kent, 5 miles from Maidstone.

BRADBURY, a town in Durham, 4 miles east of Bishop Auckland.

BRADDOCK'S BAY, lies on the S. side of Lake Ontario, 42 miles W. from Greatodus, and 65 E. from Fort Niagara.

BRADDEL, a village of Dorsetshire, in Purbeck isle, SW. of Corfe Castle.

BRADEN, a lake in Ayrshire, with an island and an old castle in it.

BRADENHAM, a village in Buckinghamshire, W. of Milsenden.

BRADENHAM, EAST and WEST, two villages in Norfolk. E. of Swaffham.

BRADENSTOKE, in Wiltshire, between Christian Malford and Lyneham.

BRADESLY, a village in Worcestershire, near Bromsgrove, where are the ruins of a superb abbey, founded by the empress Maud, mother of Henry II.

BRADFIELD, a river in Shropshire.

BRADFIELD, a town of Essex, near Mauntings. Lon. 0. 50. E. Lat. 14. N.

BRADFIELD is also the name of five English villages; viz. 1. in Berks, NW. of Theal; 2. in Hertfordshire, near Hidesall; 3. in Norfolkshire, NW. of Wels-ham; 4. in Wiltshire, near Malmesbury; and 5. in Yorkshire, W. Riding, near Doncaster.

BRADFIELD-BRAND, or BRADFIELD-COMBUST, 4 miles SE. of Edmondsbury.

BRADFIELD-COGLD, near Oulney, Bucks.

BRADFIELD, LITTLE and MAGNA, in Essex, near Thaxted, 38 miles from London. The latter has a market on Thursday, and a fair June 22.

BRADFIELD, MONKS, on a hill; and, **BRADFIELD, ST CLARE**, SE. of it; both in Suffolk.

BRADFIELD, SALING, in Essex, SE. of Easton Magna.

BRADFORD, a river in Derbyshire.

BRADFORD, a town in Wiltshire, the centre

centre of the greatest fabric of superfine cloths in England; which it shares with the surrounding towns, Trowbridge, Melksham, Corsham, and Chippenham. It is situated on the Avon, 11 miles W. of Devizes, and 102 W. of London. It has a market on Monday, and fairs Trinity Monday and Nov. 29. Lon. 2. 20. W. Lat. 51 20. N.

BRADFORD, a town in Yorkshire, situated in a fertile valley on a branch of the Aire, between Leeds and Halifax. The houses are for the most part built of stone; the streets well lighted; and the general appearance of the town has been much improved of late, by the erection of several public buildings. Its trade, which was very considerable, in worsted stuffs, ivory combs, leather ink-bottles, snuff-boxes, &c. has also been much augmented, by the establishment of an extensive cotton manufacture, and by making a ramification of the Grand Canal from Hull to Liverpool, navigable to this place. It is 36 miles SW. of York, and 103 NNW. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. Lat. 53 49. N.

BRADFORD is also the name of five English villages; viz. 1. in Devonshire, between Honiton and Samford; 2. in ditto, E. of Houlsworth; 3. in Northumberland, SW. of Bamburgh Castle; 4. in Shropshire; and, 5. in Somersetshire, between Wellington and Taunton.

BRADFORD, a township of Massachusetts, in Essex county, on the S. side of the Merrimack, 10 miles W. of Newburyport. It has two parishes, and 1371 inhabitants. Quantities of leather shoes are made here for exportation; and in the lower parish some vessels are built.

BRADFORD, a township of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, containing 217 souls; 20 miles E. of Charlestown.

BRADFORD, a township of Vermont, Orange county, on the W. bank of the Connecticut, having 654 inhabitants. There is a remarkable ledge of rocks in this township, 200 feet high.

BRADFORD, EAST, } two townships
BRADFORD, WEST, } of Pennsylvania, in Chester county.

BRADFORD-ABBAS, a village in the NW. of Dorsetshire, on the banks of the Ivel.

BRADFORD-MILL, near Goodhurst, Kent.

BRADFORD-PEVEREL, NW. of Dorchester.

BRADFORTH, a village in Yorkshire,

near Bowland Forest.

BRADGATE, two English villages; 1. four miles from Leicester; and, 2. in Rutlandshire, SE. of Uppingham.

BRADHERST, in Kent, 5 miles SE. of Rochester.

BRADICOT, 6 miles NE. of Worcester.

BRADING, an ancient market town on St Helen's Bay, Isle of Wight, with a convenient quay and store-houses for corn, &c. The church is said to have been erected about the year 704, by Wilfrid, bishop of Chichester, who baptised his first convert on this spot. The streets are remarkably clean, and have been recently paved and lighted. It lies 8 miles E. of Newport.

BRADLEY, the name of 18 English villages, viz. 1. in Cheshire, near Thelwell; 2. in Derbyshire, E. of Ashbourn; 3. near Deby; 4. in Dorsetshire, S. of Corf Castle; 5. in Gloucestershire, near Wotton under Edge; 6. in Hampshire, W. of Alton; 7. in Lancashire, 6 miles NW. of Warrington; 8. in Leicestershire, SE. of Habton; 9. in Lincolnshire, SW. of Great Grimsby; 10. in Somersetshire, SW. of Castle Carey; 11. in Staffordshire, NW. of Penkridge; 12. in ditto, SE. of Chaddle; 13. in Surrey S. of Waking; 14. in Wiltshire, near Crickdale; 15. in Worcestershire, 8 miles E. of Droitwich; 16. in Yorkshire, near Bishop's Dale Chase; 17. in ditto, S. of Halifax; and 18. in ditto, E. of Settle.

BRADLEY-HALL, 1. in Cheshire, three miles from Sandbach; 2. in Durham, 7 miles NW. of Bishop Auckland; 3. in Lancashire, W. of Clithero; 4. in Northumberland, 6 miles E. of Thirlewall.

BRADLEY MAGNA, and **PARVA**, in Suffolk, near Catledge.

BRADLEY, NORTH, in Wiltshire, S. of Trowbridge.

BRADMERS, near Bunny, Nottinghamshire.

BRADMORE, S. of Honiton, Warwickshire.

BRADNEY, 3 miles N. of Bridgenorth, Shropshire.

BRADNINCH, a town of Devonshire, N. of Exeter, consisting of one long irregular street, having about 200 mean-looking houses, with an ancient Gothic church. It was once a considerable place, and sent two members to parliament; but was destroyed by fire. It has a market on Saturday, and fairs April 25, and Sept. 21. Lon. 3. 35. W. Lat. 50. 45. N.

BRADNOP,

BRADNOP, a village near Leek, Staffordshire

BRADPOLE, NE. of Bridport; Dorsetshire.

BRADSHALL, NE. of Derby.

BRADSHAW, two English villages, 1. in the High Peak of Derby, called also **BRADSHAW EDGE**; 2. in Lincolnshire, near Bury.

BRADSTONE, three English villages, 1. in Devonshire, near Launceston; 2. in Gloucestershire, near Berkeley; 3. in Shropshire, near Hungerford.

BRADWALL, in Staffordshire, N. of Newcastle-under-Line.

BRADWAY, two English villages; 1. in Gloucester, S. of Campden; 2. ten miles from Worcester.

BRADWELL, six villages; viz. 1. in Bucks, 2 miles from Stony Stratford; 2. in Cheshire, N. of Sandbach; 3. in the High Peak of Derby; 4. in Essex, near Coggeshall, which has a fair 24th June; 5. in Suffolk, between Laystoff and Yarmouth; 6. in Warwickshire, near Granborough.

BRADWELL GROVE, a village in Oxfordshire.

BRADWELL JUXTA MARE, a village in Essex, near Filingham.

BRADWIN, N. of Towcester, Northamptonshire.

BRADWOOD, in Durham, near Stanhope.

BRADWOOD, a thriving and populous village in the parish of Caluke, Lanarkshire, the superiority of which belongs to the Earl of Lauderdale, and Lockhart of Carnwath. The great Roman road, called Watlingstreet, passes through the village. It is distant about 8 miles from the town of Lanark.

BRADWORTHY, 5 miles NE. of Stratton, Devonshire.

BRAE-MAR, or **BRAE-MARR**, a mountainous district in Scotland in Aberdeenshire, situated in the middle of the Grampian hills, about 50 miles W. of Aberdeen, and one of three divisions of that extensive territory called **MARR**.

BRAE-MARR, a parish of Scotland, in the above district, anciently called **CEAN-ANDROCHAIT**, long since united to that of **CRATHY**, which see.

BRAE-MORAY, a parish in Morayshire. See **EDENKILLE**.

BRAE-MORAY, or **BRAE-MURRAY**, a mountainous and woody district of Scotland, in the counties of Elgin and Nairn.

BRAEBRIDGE, a village S. of Lincoln.

BRAFFERTON, two villages; 1. in Durham, 2 miles N. of Darlington; 2. in Yorkshire, NE. of Boroughbridge.

BRAGA, a city of Portugal, the capital of the province of Entre-Duero-e-Minho, situated in a fertile country on the river Cavado, 32 miles N. of Porto Port, and 180 N. of Lisbon. It is the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all Portugal, and has no less than 5 churches and 8 convents. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants, but is esteemed more for its antiquity than its present appearance. Some stately remains of an amphitheatre and aqueduct are the principal antiquities. Lon. 8. 29. W. Lat. 41. 42. N.

BRAGANS-TOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, 35 miles from Dublin.

BRAGANZA, a duchy of Portugal, in the province of Tral-os Montes.

BRAGANZA, the capital of the above duchy, situated on an eminence near the rivulet Fervenza, and divided into the old city and the new town. The former is upon an eminence, and fortified with a double wall. That part next the town has five bastions, but no ditch; the citadel is on the opposite side, joined to the wall. The town is in a plain, and defended by a fort with four bastions. It is situated near the river Sabor, on the frontiers of Galicia, 55 miles NE. of Villa Real; and carries on a silk manufacture. Lon. 6. 15. W. Lat. 41. 27. N.

BRAGER END, a village in Hertfordshire, N. of Datchworth, and W. of Watton.

BRAGGS, a village in Dorsetshire.

BRAIDALBIN, or **BREADALBANE**, a district of Perthshire, extending 32 miles from E. to W. and 13 where broadest, from S. to N. It is a mountainous country, lying among the Grampian hills, supposed to be the country anciently known by the name of **ALBANIA**; whence the Highlanders to this day call themselves *Albinnich*. The name, in Gaelic, *Braid Albann*, signifies the highest part in Scotland; as an evidence of which, the rivers run partly into the eastern and partly into the western ocean. It is bounded on the W. by Lochaber, Lorn, and Knapdale; on the N. and E. by part of Lochaber, and part of Athol; and, on the S. by Strathern and Monteith. The soil in the vallies of this district is fertile, and productive of heavy crops. The high mountains, by their attraction of the clouds, cause

the rain to fall in great abundance; the snow, too, lies long upon the hills; and owing to these circumstances, the spring in general is late and cold; but when summer commences, by the reflection of the sun from the adjacent hills, the heat is much greater than in the level countries, and vegetation advances with great rapidity. In some of the valleys of the Grampians, barley has often been reaped in good order, 9 weeks after it has been sown. Much flax has been cultivated; and from the industrious spirit which has been gradually gaining among the inhabitants within the last 60 years, their condition is greatly improved. During the summer, many of them are employed in gathering from the rocks the *corcur*, or the lichen *omphaloides*, of which great quantities are exported for the use of dyers, at the price of 1s. or 1s. 4d. per store. Great flocks of sheep are reared on the mountains, and much wool is sent out of the country. Kenmore, Killin, and Kilsyth, are the principal villages in the district. Breadalbin is well supplied with roads and bridges, rendering communication more easy than could well be supposed in so mountainous a country; it gives the title of Earl to a branch of the noble family of Campbell, to which the princely seat of Taymouth, is attached. The ancient name ALBANY, also affords a Scotch title to the Duke of York.

BRAIDALBIN, a township of New York, in Montgomery county.

BRAILA, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, situated on the Danube. It has a castle fortified with seven towers. It was taken by the Russian general Ronne in 1711, but afterwards restored.

BRAILES, a village in Warwickshire, 3 miles from Shipton. It has a fair on Easter Tuesday.

BRAILESFORD, near Kedleston, Derbyshire.

BRAILOW, a town of Poland, in Podolia, situated on the river Bog, 40 miles N. of Bracklaw. Lon. 28. 0. E. Lat. 49. 12. N.

BRAINE LE COMTE, a town of France, in the department of Jemappe, and late province of Hainault, 15 miles SSW. of Brussels.

BRAINE, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, on the Vesle, 9 miles E. of Soissons.

BRAINFIELD, a village in Northamptonshire, near Houghton Magna and

Parva.

BRAINTON, a village near Hereford.

BRAINTREE, a town in Essex, near Bocking, called RAINS in Doomsday-book. It has manufactories of baize and soap, with a market on Wed. and fairs May 8, and Oct. 22. It lies 12 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 41 NE. of London. Lon. 0. 40. E. Lat. 51. 55. N.

BRAINTREE, a township of Vermont, in Orange county, 75 miles NE. of Bennington, containing 221 souls.

BRAINTREE, a town and township of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, settled in 1625. It lies on the bay 8 miles E. by S. from Boston; and by a late calculation, contained 400 houses, and 2771 inhabitants. The bay abounds with fish and sea-fowl. This town is noted for having given birth to several illustrious characters, particularly John Adams, the first Vice-President of the *United States of America*.

BRAINSTON, a village SE. of Derby.

BRAKEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 20 miles E. of Paderborn, on the rivulet Brught. Lon. 9. 12. E. Lat. 51. 46. N.

BRAKEN ASH, a village in Norfolk-shire, E. of Windham.

BRAKENBURGH, in Lincolnshire, N. of Louth.

BRAKENDALE, near Norwich.

BRAKENHILL, near Carlsruhe.

BRAKENTHWAITTE, in Cumberland, near the river Croker, N. of Lowes Water.

BRAJIO, a lofty mountain of the Alps, in the country of the Grisons, which separates the valley of Munster from the county of Bormio. It is supposed to be the *Juga Rhetica* of Tacitus.

BRAMENT, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, 35 miles NW. of Turin. It is situated on the the Arck, in the valley of Maurich. Lon. 7. 5. E. Lat. 45. 25. N.

BRAMBER, a town of Sussex, near Steyning, 47 miles from London. It was formerly of some account, but has now neither market nor fair, though it sends two members to parliament. Lon. 0. 15. W. Lat. 50. 50. N.

BRAMBLE-LODGE, in the Forest, Hampshire.

BRAMBY UPON DUN, a village in Yorkshire, N. of Doncaster.

BRAMCOT, or **BRAMCOTT**, three villages; viz. 1. in Nottinghamshire, near Derbyshire; 2. in Warwickshire, near Bulkington; and, 3. in ditto, near

Polesworth.

BRAMCROFT CASTLE, in Shropshire, NW of Brown-Clee Hill.

BRAMDEAN, near Alresford, Hampshire.

BRAME, in the isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire.

BRAMERTON, a town in Norfolkshire, between Bixley and Claxon.

BRAMEW, a village in Hampshire, NW. of Fording-bridge.

BRAMFIELD, three villages; viz. 1. in Hertfordshire, near Stapleford; 2. 3 miles from Hertford; and, 3. in Suffolk, near Walpole.

BRAMFORD. two villages; viz. 1. in the High Peak of Derby; 2. in Suffolk, near Ipswich.

BRAMFORD SPEKE, in Devonshire, 4 miles from Exeter.

BRAMHALL, a town in Meath, Ireland.

BRAMHAM MOOR, near Tadcaster, Yorkshire.

BRAMHOPE, a town 2 miles from Orley, Yorkshire.

BRAMLAW, a village in Shropshire, betw. Wilmington and Hockstow Forest.

BRAMLEY, three villages; viz. 1. in Hampshire, near Stratfield; 2. in Surry, near Godalming; 3. in Yorkshire, near Leeds.

BRAMLEY-GRANGE, in Yorkshire, near Kirby Maledale.

BRAMPOKE, a town of India, in the province of Berar, 220 miles E. of Surat. Lon. 77. 15. E. Lat. 21. 32. N.

BRAMPORF, or **BRAMPOUR**, a city of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of Candish. It formerly stood on as much ground as London; but is now greatly decayed, and chiefly inhabited by Bamans. The streets are numerous, but narrow; and in rainy weather often overflowed. The houses are low, thatched, and built of earth; a few are covered with varnished tiles. In the market-place is the statue of an elephant in red stone, as big as life. On the other side of the river, which intersects the city, a new town has been built in a better situation. A very great trade is carried on here, and throughout all the province, in which a prodigious quantity of cotton cloth is made. Lon. 77. 25. E. Lat. 21. 10. N.

BRAMPTON, a town of Cumberland, 8 miles NE. of Carlisle, one mile below the Picts' Wall, on the river Irthin, near its junction with the Gelt. It is a very ancient place, but at present very small.

It lies 312 miles NNW. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. Lat. 54. 58. N.

BRAMPTON is also the name of 19 villages; viz. 1. in Derbyshire, near Chesterfield: 2. a mile from Huntingdon: 3. in Norfolk, near Alesham: 4. in Northamptonshire, near Rothwell: 5. in Northumberland, NW. of Alnwick: 6. near Montgomery: 7. near Purslow: and, 8. near Wroxeter, all in Shropshire: 9. in Suffolk, near Beccles: 10. NE. of Barnsley: 11. SE. of Doncaster: 12. N. of Northallerton; and, 13. near Richmond, all in Yorkshire.

BRAMPTON, also makes part of the names of other eight villages; viz. 1. Brampton-Abbots, N. of Ross, Hereford: 2. Brampton-Bank, in Staffordshire, near Newcastle under Line: 3. Brampton Bierley, in Yorkshire, SE. of Rotheram: 4. Brampton-Brion, in Herefordshire, N. of Pembridge. It has a fair, June 22. 5. Brampton-Chapel; and 6. Brampton-Church, in Northamptonshire, between Althorp and Broughton: 7. Brampton-Hall, Northamptonshire, near Dingley and Stoke-Albany: 8. Brampton in Morthun, SE of Rotheram, Yorkshire.

BRAMSHALL, near Hartford, Hampshire.

BRAMSHOT, two villages in Hampshire; viz. 1. near Elvetham; and, 2. near Petersfield.

BRAMSTON, two villages; viz. 1. in Essex, SE. of Dunmow; 2. in Northamptonshire, near Wilby.

BRAMPTON, in Lincolnshire, near Torksey.

BRAMSTEDT, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, situated on the Bram, 21 miles NW. of Hamburg.

BRAMWICH, in Yorkshire, near Fish lake.

BRAMWITH-HALL, and **BRAMWITH-KIRK**, in Yorkshire, 5 miles from Doncaster.

BRAMYARD, a town in Herefordshire, 125 miles from London. It has a market on Morday.

BRAN, a hill of Scotland, in Inverness-shire; so named (says tradition) from *Bran*, the famous dog of Fingal.

BRAN. See **BRAAN**.

BRAN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the river Aar. Lon. 8. 12. E. Lat. 47. 13. N.

BRANCALEONE, a town of Naples in the late province of Calabria Ulteriore, and Neapolitan Republican department of Sagra.

BRANCASTER, a village in Norfolkshire,

shire, 4 miles WNW. of Burnham.

BRANCHIDÆ, a city on the frontiers of Persia.

BRANCHION, a town of France, in the dept. of Sambre and Meuse, late of the Austrian Netherlands, 2 miles S. of Ramilles, and 8 N. of Namur, situated on the river Meuse. Lon. 4. 40. E. Lat. 50. 36. N.

BRANDANO, the name of a department of the late Neapolitan Republic, so called from a river that runs into the Gulf of Tarento.

BRANDEIS, a town of Bohemia, situated on the Elbe; 10 miles N.E. of Prague. Lon. 14. 25. E. Lat. 50. 15. N.

BRANDEN, a town in Northumberland, situated on the Breamish, S.E. of Cheviot hills.

BRANDENBURG, a city of Germany, and capital of the marquisate, situated on the river Havel. It is divided into the old and new town; and was anciently the see of a bishop. It has a small colony of French Calvinists, with a manufacture of cloth, fustian, and canvas; and a good trade is carried on by the Havel. The fort looks like a suburb; and contains a riding-school; with the cathedral church. The greatest part of the members of the chapter is composed of a Lutheran provost, dean, senior, sub-senior, and three other canons, who reside in it. They are distinguished by a cross of gold enamelled with violet, terminating in eight points; and have a considerable estate. Brandenburg is of great antiquity. Some historians say it was founded by the Slavonians, who gave it the name of *Branber*, which signifies the Guards of the Forests; and the Germans called it *Brenburg*. The Emperor Henry I. fortified it in 923, to serve as a rampart against the Huns, and bestowed the government on Sifroi, Count of Ringelheim, with the title of *Margrave*, or *Marquis*. It descended to Geron, Margrave of Lusatia; which passed into the families of Staden, Ascania, Bellenstadt, and that of Bavaria, till the Emperor Sigismund, with the consent of the states of the empire, in 1416, gave perpetual investiture to Frederick VI. of Nuremberg, and his family. For the succeeding part of its history, see the following article. Lon. 14. 15. E. Lat. 52. 15. E.

BRANDENBURG, an extensive marquisate of Germany, bounded by Mecklenburg and Pomerania on the N.; Poland on the E.; Silesia, Lusatia, Saxony, An-

halt, and Magdebourg, on the S.; and by part of the latter, and Lunenburg, on the W. Its greatest length is about 200 miles, and its greatest breadth near 100. Its northern situation makes it very cold for 7 or 8 months in winter. The soil in general is far from being fruitful, a great part of it consisting of sand; yet under the last and present reigns it has been greatly improved, and better peopled than formerly. In its different districts it produces wheat, millet, flax, tobacco, woad, and other herbs. It abounds in cattle, especially sheep; and the woods not only supply the inhabitants with fuel, but with timber, charcoal, tar, and wood-ashes, both for domestic purposes, and for exportation. The culture of silk is carried on with great success. Its principal mineral treasures are alum, saltpetre, amber, ironstone, and colour-earths. The chief rivers are the Elbe, the Oder, the Pignitz, the Havel, the Warte, and the Spree. Some of the rivers and lakes abound in fish, and are united by canals. The marquisate contains 120 towns, above 2500 villages, and about 1,200,000 inhabitants. Various manufactures and arts, most of which were introduced by the French refugees, are carried on, especially at Berlin and Potsdam, by which large sums are kept in the country, and an extensive exportation supported. The nobility and towns constitute the states, whose assembly-house is in the Spandau-street, at Berlin, and who still enjoy some small remains of their ancient privileges. The hereditary offices of the marquisate are a marshal, chamberlain, cup-bearer, purveyor, sewer, treasurer, and ranger. The king of Prussia, (who is the elector of Brandenburg), and his whole court, are Calvinists; but the religion of most of the inhabitants is Lutheranism. The churches of both persuasions are well endowed; and the lady jointly employed by the government. The Roman Catholics are all tolerated, and every inhabitant enjoys full liberty of conscience. For the education of youth, and the advancement of learning, besides Latin schools in several places, and gymnasias, there is an university at Frankfort on the Oder, and an academy at Berlin. Frederick VI. of Nuremberg, when he received the perpetual investiture of the city of Brandenburg, (see former article,) was also invested by the diet of Constance in 1417 in the principality of Brandenburg; having

having had previously conferred upon him the dignities of elector and arch-chamberlain of the holy Roman empire. Brandenburg remained long in subjection to Poland; and the investiture of Prussia was granted by the Polish kings to each succeeding margrave. Frederick William, having concluded a treaty with the king of Poland, was acknowledged to be sovereign of Ducal Prussia, by an assembly of the states at Königsberg, A. D. 1663. By the treaty of Vienna, the emperor confirmed this title; and Frederick, the son of Frederick William, was proclaimed king of Prussia, Jan. 18, 1701. By a late statement, Brandenburg contributed to the revenues of the Prussian monarchy, 1,050,000*l.* being nearly a third of the whole. It is divided in general into the electoral and New Marches. The former is again subdivided into the old Marche, and the Ucker Marche. The old Marche, which lies on the W. side of the Elbe, between the river and Lunenburg, is about 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth.

BRANDENBURG, NEW, the capital of the circle of Stutgard, and the largest town in Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The houses are neat, and the streets remarkably clean. It carries on a good trade in hops. Lon. 13. 22 E. Lat. 53. 40. N.

BRANDENBURG, a town of Ducal Prussia, with an ancient castle at the SE. end of the Frische Hafl, 15 miles SW. of Königsberg.

BRANDESTON, a town in the county of Suffolk, near Glemham.

BRANDLESHAM, a village in Lancashire, N. of Bury.

BRANDON, a town of Suffolk, situated on 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. From this place the Duke of Hamilton received his British title. Lon. 0. 55. E. Lat. 52. 30. N.

BRANDON, the name of 6 English villages, viz. 1. East, and 2. West, in Durham; 3. in Lincolnshire, S. of Newark; 4. in Norfolkshire, E. of Dereham; 5. in Shropshire, E. of the river Temde; and 6. in Warwickshire, between Rugby and Coventry.

BRANDON, a port of New York, on the N. side of Long Island.

BRANDON, a township of Vermont, in Rutland county, containing 637 inhabi-

tants.

BRANDON-HILL, in Kerry, Ireland.
BRANDBURTON, a village in Yorkshire, near Fordlingham.

BRANDYPOTS, islands of the United States, in the river St Lawrence, 40 leagues below Quebec.

BRANDYWINE, a river of the United States, which falls into Christiana Creek at Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, 25 miles from its N. and NW. sources, which are both situated in Chester county, Pennsylvania. It is famous for a bloody battle fought on its banks between the British and Americans on the 11th of Sept. 1777, which lasted the whole day, and ended in the defeat of the latter.

BRANDYWINE, a township of Pennsylvania, in Chester county.

BRANE, the name of two rivers in South Wales, viz. 1. in Brecknockshire; and, 2. in Caermarthenshire.

BRANFORD, a town of the United States, in New-Haven county, Connecticut, on a small stream, that runs into Long Island sound. It contains a church, and above 40 houses compactly built. It is about 3 miles SE. by E. of New-Haven, and 191 from Philadelphia. Lon. 1. 52. E. Lat. 41. 18. N.

BRANHAM, a town near Tadcaster, Yorkshire.

BRANKESTON, a village in Northumberland, between Flodden and the Tweed.

BRANKSEY, or **BROWNSEA**, a small island of Dorsetshire, in Pool harbour.

BRANSAUGH, a village in Northumberland, near Akeington.

BRANSBY, in Yorkshire, S. of Hovingham.

BRANSCOMB, 3 miles S. of Colli-ton, Devonshire.

BRAMSDALE, in Yorkshire, near Basedale.

BRANSFORD BRIDGE, on the Swift, Leicester.

BRANSKA, a town of Transylvania, situated on the river Marish, 25 miles S. of Weissenburg. Lon. 23. 15. E. Lat. 46. 5. N.

BRANSPETH CASTLE, among the hills, SW. of Durham, and W. of the Wear.

BRANSTILL CASTLE, E. of Ledbury, Hereford.

BRANSTON, the name of three villages; viz. 1. near Lincoln; 2. in Norfolkshire, E. of Rapeham; 3. in Staffordshire, on the Trent, SW. of Burton.

BRANSWELL,

BRANSWELL, in Lincolnshire, near Temple.

BRANT, a river in Anglesea.

BRANT-BROUGHTON, a town in Lincolnshire.

BRANTETH-WELL, a mineral spring in Dumfries-shire, which, though several yards deep, and situated in an extensive moss, contains a very strong sulphureous water, more powerful than that of Moffat, and used with great success in scorbutic and scrophulous cases.

BRANTHAM, a town near Deadham, Suffolk.

BRANTHINGHAM, a village in Yorkshire, between S. Cave and Hull.

BRANTHINGTHORP, } in
BRANTHINGTHORP-WESTCOT, } Leicestershire, the last near Leicester.

BRANTFOT, in Durham, near Greatham.

BRANTON, 3 villages; 1. in Devonshire, near Raleigh; 2. in Northumberland, 6 miles W. of Alnwick; 3. in Westmoreland, N.E. of Appleby.

BRANTS NAP, W. of Cuckfield, Sussex.

BR AON, a river of Scotland, in Ross-shire.

BRASBOROUGH, a town in Lincolnshire.

BRASCOT, a village in Leicestershire.

BRASEWELL, a village in Yorkshire, 3 miles E. of Gisborne.

BRASIL, or **BRAZIL**, a large country of South America, being the easternmost part of that continent, lying between the equinoctial line, and 35° lat. S.; and between 35° and 60° lon. W. It is about 1560 miles in length, and 1000 in breadth; but, measuring along the coast, it is 2000 miles long, and including its windings 3000. It is bounded on the W. by Paraguay and Amazonia; and on the SE. and N. by the Atlantic ocean. It was discovered by Alvarez Cabal, a Portuguese, in 1500, and has since remained under the dominion of Portugal, giving the title of prince to the heir-apparent of that kingdom. The Portuguese have divided the coast into the provinces of Paria, Maragnano, Sierra, Rio Grande, Pariba, Tamarica, Fernambucca, Seregippe, Bahia, Porto Seguro, Esperito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, Angra, St Vincent, and Del Rey. The first aspect of Brazil from the sea is rather unfavourable, as it appears high, rough, and unequal; but, on a more narrow inspection, nothing can be more

delightful; the mountains open at due distances, and form commodious and well sheltered harbours; the eminences are covered with woods, and the vallies with the most refreshing verdure. In so vast a tract of land, it cannot be imagined that the climate will be found at all equal, or the seasons uniform. The northern provinces are subject to heavy rains, variable winds, tornadoes, storms, and the utmost fury of the elements; while the southerly regions are blessed with all the comforts which a fine fertile soil and temperate climate can afford. In some of the provinces the heat of the climate favours the generation of a variety of poisonous reptiles; some of which, as the *hoya*, or roebuck snake, are said to extend to the length of 30 feet, and to be 2 or 3 yards in circumference. The rattle-snake, and other reptiles of the same kind, grow likewise to an enormous size; and the serpent called *ibab-loka* is affirmed to be 7 yards long, and half a yard in circumference, possessed too of a poison instantaneously fatal to the human race. Here also are scorpions, ant-bears, tygers, porcupines, jannonveas, and an animal called *tapirassou*, which is the production of a bull and an ass, having a great resemblance to both. No country on earth affords a greater number of beautiful birds or greater variety of the most exquisite fruits; the chief commodities are Brazil wood, ebony, dyng woods, ambergris, rosin, balsam, indigo, sweet-meats, sugar, tobacco, gold, diamonds, beautiful pebbles, crystal, emeralds, jasper, and other precious stones; in all which the Portuguese carry on an amazing trade. The gold and diamond mines were first opened in 1681; and have since yielded above five millions sterling annually, of which sum a fifth belonged to the crown. The largest diamond in the world was sent from Brazil to the king of Portugal. It weighs 1680 carats, or 12 ounces and a half; and has been valued at 56,787,500. The revenue arising to the crown from this colony was estimated at 2 millions sterling in gold, exclusive of the duties on the exports of the country. These exports were of late years amazingly increased, in consequence of the vast concourse of people hither enlarging the importation of European commodities. From Great Britain they receive woollen manufactures of all sorts; from France, Holland, and Germany, lace, thread, and fine hollands; and from Italy, and other coun-

countries, silk manufactures, lead, tin, and other metals. There was also a great trade in various articles, carried on by the European states with Portugal for the use of the Brazils. From these various and extensive channels, the trade of Portugal was enlarged, that instead of 12 vessels formerly employed in the Brazil commerce, there were seldom fewer than 100 sail constantly engaged. The channels of this trade however, must now be greatly altered and circumscribed, since the tyrannic power of Bonaparte has obliged the royal family and court of Portugal to leave their ancient seat and kingdom, and settle in the Brazils. The natives who inhabit the inland parts live almost in a state of nature; they are copper-coloured, go naked, cohabit indiscriminately, and have no signs of religion; they are strong, lively, and gay, and subject to few diseases.

BRASLAU, a palatinate of Lithuania, Poland.

BRASLAU, or **BRASLAW**, the capital of the above palatinate. It is a large town, situated on a lake, 70 miles N.E. of Wilna. Lon. 26. 5. E. Lat. 50. 20. E.

BRASSA, an island lying in the noted sound of

BRASSA, on the coast of Shetland, in which 1000 vessels might be commodiously moored. It abounds with herrings. The Dutch have sometimes had 2000 busses in it in one summer.

BRASSAW, or **CRONSTAT**, a strong town of Transylvania, in Bortzland, 70 miles E. by N. of Jhermanstadt, on the river Burezel. Lon. 25. 55. E. Lat. 46. 30. N.

BRASS D'OR, or **LABRADOR**, a lake in the island of Cape Breton.

BRASS ISLAND, one of the Virgin islands.

BRASS TOWN, in the state of Tennessee, 100 miles S. of Knoxville, situated near the source of the Hiwassee. Two miles S. of this town is the enchanted Mountain, so celebrated for the curious impressions resembling the tracks of turkies, bears, horses, and human beings found on its rocks, as perfect as they could be made on snow or sand.

BRASTED, a village in Kent, N.E. of Westram. It has fairs, May 23. and Ascension Day.

BRATFORTON, a village in Worchestershire, east of Evesham.

BRATHWAITE, or **BRATHWHAITE**, two English villages; 1. in Cumberland,

E. of Inglewood Forest; 2. in Keswick, at the foot of the mountain road to Cocker-mouth.

BRATHWELL, in Yorkshire, near Ticking.

BRATLEY, in Lancashire, near Westmoreland.

BRATOFF, in Lincolnshire, N.E. of Spilsby.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, a post-town of the United States, in Windham county, Vermont, agreeably situated on the SW. side of West river, about 5 miles above its confluence with the Connecticut; it contained about 20 dwelling, and a congregational church, in 1790. It is 37 miles E. of Bennington, and 812 from Philadelphia. Lon. 2. 29. E. Lat. 42. 52. N.

BRATFLEBY, near Scampton, Lincolnshire.

BRATTON, 3 villages; viz. 1. in Shropshire, E. of Little Wealock; 2. in ditto, S. of Apley Castle; and, 3. in Somersetshire, near Wincanton.

BRATTON-CASTLE, E. of Wootbury, Wiltshire.

BRATTON-CLOVELLY, in Devonshire, W. of Okehampton.

BRATTON-FLEMING, in ditto, near Chynley.

BRAVA, a republic on the southern extremity of the kingdom of Madagascar, and the only one in Africa. It was founded by seven Arabian brethren, who fled thither from the tyranny of Lachah, a petty monarch of Arabia. Finding a most delightful situation between 2 rivers, near their confluence into the Indian Ocean, they built the city of Brava, which is now large and populous, and the greatest mart on all the coast. Its merchants are rich, carrying on an extensive trade in gold, silver, elephants teeth, ambergris, silk, cotton, and other stuffs. The city, and a small part of the adjoining country which belonged to it, is governed by 12 magistrates, chosen out of the principal families. The republic is under the protection of the king of Portugal, for which they pay a tribute of about 20 l. annually. The city of Brava lies in Lon. 43. 25. E. Lat. 1. 20. N.

BRAUBACH, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, situated on the Rhine, 8 miles S. of Coblenz.

BRAUGHING, a town in Hertfordshire, on the E. side of the Roman road, called Ermine-street, which leads to Cambridge. It is 2 miles N. of Puckeridge, and 31 from London. It has a

fair on Whit-Monday.

BRAULIO. See **BRALIO.**

BRAUNA, BRAUNAU, BRAUNAW, or BRANAU, a town of Germany, situated on the river Inn, and defended by a strong fortress. It lies 28 miles SW. of Passau. Lon. 13. 3. E. Lat. 48. 10. N.

BRAUNSBURG, a town of Regal Prussia, with a very commodious harbour, situated near the Baltic sea. Lon. 20. 0. E. Lat. 45. 15. N.

BRAUNSBURG, a trading town of Polish Prussia, in Ermeland. It is populous, and subject to its own bishop. Situated on the Passarge, near its influx into the Frische Haff, 18 miles NE. of Elbing.

BRAUNSFELD, or BRAUNSTIFLD, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Solmes, with a handsome palace, 5 miles N. by E. of Wetslaer, and 30 NNE. of Metz. Lon. 8. 32. E. Lat. 50. 22. N.

BRAUNSFORD, a town 3 miles from Worcester.

BRAUNSTON, 4 villages; 1. near Leicester: 2. in Leicestershire, between Waltham on the Woud and Belvoir Castle: 3. in Rutlandshire, near Okeham Soke: and 4. a village in Northamptonshire, on the confines of Warwickshire, 4 miles NW. of Daventry, where the grand junction-canal to the Thames commences; which renders it the central place of inland navigation to the four principal sea-ports of the country.

BRAVO, one of the Cape de Verd islands, on the coast of Africa, remarkable for its excellent wines, 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, horses, asses, and hogs. Fish are plenty on the coast, and the island produces saltpetre. Lon. 25. 35. W. Lat. 14. 10. N.

BRAXTED MAGNA and PARVA, two villages in Essex, NE. of Witham.

BRAY, a sea port town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, situated on St George's channel, 10 miles S. of Dublin, and 13 N. of Wicklow. Lon. 6. 1. W. Lat. 53. 11. N.

BRAY, a river in Devonshire.

BRAY, a town of Berkshire, on the Thames, a mile from Maidenhead; famous in song for its changeable vicar, who, having been twice a Papist and

twice a Protestant in the reign of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary and Elizabeth, was accused of being a *turncoat*; but replied that he always stuck fast to his principle, which was to *live and die Vicar of Bray.*

BRAY-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Aube, and ci-devant province of Champagne. It is situated on the Seine, 16 miles N. of Sens. Lon. 3. 26. E. Lat. 48. 25. N.

BRAY-SUR-SOMME, a town of France, in the department of Somme, the ci-devant province of Picardy, situated on the Somme.

BRAYAN, a river in Pembrokeshire.

BRAYFIELD-COULD, a village in Buckinghamshire, near Oulney.

BRAY-HIGH, in Devonshire, 4 miles E. of Barnstaple.

BRAYNE, a village in Somersetshire on the coast S. of the river Axe.

BRAYNSFORD, a hamlet in Worcestershire.

BRAYTON, two villages; 1. in Cumberland, near Aspatria: 2. in Yorkshire, S. of Selby.

BRAYWICK, in Berks, near Maidenhead.

BRAZIOL, a city of Italy, on the coast of the island of Veglia, in the Gulf of Venice.

BRAZRA, BRAZZA, or BRAZZO, a mountainous island of Italy, in the Gulf of Venice, over against Spalatio, in Dalmatia; 28 miles long, 7 broad, and 70 in circumference. The land is very fertile, producing 18,000 casks of wine annually; besides great quantities of almonds, figs, saffron, silk, and mastich. The rearing of sheep, breeding of bees, and the fisheries, are also of importance; and its cheese and wool are in great repute. Nericki is the capital. Lon. 18. 15. E. Lat. 43. 6. N.

BRAZZO, a town in the above island.

BRE, or BRENNO, a town of Italy, on the East Bank of the Oglio, and in the late republican dep. of Benaco, containing about 1000 citizens.

BREACAN, GULPH OF, lies on the W. coast of Argyllshire, between the islands of Jura and Scarba. It is narrow, and forming a communication between the Atlantic and the internal sea on the coast of Argyll, the rapidity and violence of the tides are tremendous. The gulph is most awful with the flowing tide; and particularly in stormy weather. Vast openings are formed in which one would think the bottom might

might be seen: Immense bodies of water tumble headlong, as over a precipice; then rebounding from the abyss, meet the torrents from above. The noise of their conflict is heard through the surrounding islands. This gulph is an object of as great terror to the modern, as Scylla and Charybdis were to the ancient, mariners.

BREADALBANE. See **BRADALBIN.**

BREAGE, a village in Cornwall, 3 miles NW. of Helston.

BREAK-NECK-HILL, a hill of the United States, 60 miles N. of New York, opposite Butter Hill. On the S. side of it the rocks about half way up, present the resemblance of a human face, in the nose, eyes, mouth, and double chin, but without a forehead.

BREAKSPEAR, a village in Middlesex, near Uxbridge.

BREYL, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and the Villaine, 7 miles SW. of Rennes.

BREAM, a village in Gloucestershire, in the parish of Newland.

BREAMISII, a river in Northumberland.

BREARIDGE, a village in Northumberland, near Winchester.

BREARTON, two villages; 1. in Durham, SW. of Hartlepool: 2. in Yorkshire, 4 miles N. of Knaresborough.

BREBAG, or **BREBAGTARSKIN**, a hill of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire.

BREBINCE, or **BOURBINCE**, a river of France, which issues from the lake Longpendu, in the ci-devant province of Burgundy.

BRECHIN, a parish of Scotland, in Forfarshire, extending about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from E. to W. and nearly as much in breadth from N. to S. It rises gradually on each side of the South Esk, which sometimes overflows the low ground; the S. side of that river, W. from the bridge, is ornamented with a large plantation of trees. The ground on both sides is rocky, and abounds in free-stone. The climate is dry, and in general healthy. A considerable quantity of oats and barley is exported.

BRECHIN, a town in the above parish, situated on the declivity of a hill, the foot of which is washed by the river South-Esk. The town was formerly walled about, and some remains of the gates may still be seen. It was twice ruined by fire, first by the Danes, A. D. 1012, and next by the Marquis of Mon-

rose, in the year 1646. Since it was rebuilt it consists of one long handsome street, with two smaller ones, and several bye lanes. The royalty extends half a mile every way from the cross, but the suburbs stretch a considerable way farther; towards the E. and S. are what are called the **TENEMENTS**; these are buildings independent of the burgh, and held in feu from the proprietor of Southesk. At the end of the Tenements is a stone bridge over the South Esk of 2 large arches. The whole town is well supplied with water, by means of leaden pipes, laid down at the expense of the late Earl of Panmure. Brechin was a rich bishopric founded by David I. about 1150. At the Reformation, its revenues in money and in kind, amounted to 700l. a-year. The Culdees had once a convent here, but in after times, gave way to the Mathurines or Red Friars. Here was likewise an hospital called *Maison de Dieu*, founded in 1256, by William de Brechin. By the walls, which are yet standing, behind the W. end of the chief street, it appears to have been an elegant little building. The cathedral is a Gothic pile, supported by 12 pillars; in length 166 feet, in breadth 61; part is ruinous, and part serves as the parish church. The steeple is a handsome tower 120 feet high, with a fine spire. Near the church stands one of those singular round towers whose use has so long baffled the conjectures of antiquaries. These towers appear to have been peculiar to North Britain and Ireland; in the latter they are common; in the former, there is only another at Abernethy. That at Brechin is a circular column, consisting of 60 courses of stones, with a stair-case to the top. Its diameter at the base is 16 feet, and its height 80, crowned with an octagonal spire of 23 feet, making the whole height 103 feet. This tower has often been observed to shake with a high wind. On an eminence, a little S. of the town, stands the ancient castle of Brechin. It underwent a long siege in 1303; was gallantly defended against the English under Edward III.; and notwithstanding all the efforts of that potent prince, the brave governor Sir Thomas Maule, ancestor of the present Mr Maule of Panmure, held out this small fortress for 20 days, till he was slain by a stone cast from an engine, on the 20th of August, when the place was instantly surrendered. The family of Panmure have

now a noble house on the side of the old castle. Brechin is also remarkable for a battle fought near it, in consequence of the rebellion raised in 1452, on account of the murder of the Earl of Douglas in Stirling castle. The victory fell to the royalists, under the Earl of Huntly. The malecontents were headed by the Earl of Crawford. Brechin is a royal burgh, and with 4 others sends a member to parliament. It lies about 8 miles from the harbour of Montrose; and the tide flows within two miles of the town. Most of the merchants deal in linen and yarn, of which great quantities are sold every market-day; and the manufacture of brown linen and sail cloth is considerable. Brechin has also a bleachfield, and a considerable tannery; besides strong ale and porter breweries, which furnish excellent liquor. The best attended fair is the *Timothy*, which presents the first market in the North of Scotland for cattle, sheep, and horses. There is a small salmon fishing below the bridge, which yields it about 20l. per annum. The population of the town and parish in 1861, was 166. It is 64 miles NE. from Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 18. E. Lat. 55. 30. N.

BRECKNOCK, or **BRACON**, a large town of South Wales, and capital of Brecknockshire. It is called by the Welch *Abri-Londy*, being situated at the confluence of the Donkey and the Usk, over which there is a handsome stone bridge. It is an ancient place; contains three churches, one of which is a collegiate church at the W. end of the town. It had formerly a stately castle, and strong walls, that are all demolished. It is numerously inhabited, the houses are well built; and there is a considerable woollen manufactory. The markets are well supplied with cattle, corn and provisions. It sends one member to parliament. It is 54 miles NW. by W. of Monmouth, and 162 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 22. W. Lat. 51. 54. N.

BRECKNOCK MEER, a large lake, two miles E. of Brecknock, called by the Welch *Llyn Savadlan*. It is 8 miles in length, and nearly the same in breadth. It contains plenty of otters, tench, perch, and eels.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, a county of Wales, bounded by Radnorshire on the N. Cardiganshire and Caermarthenshire on the W. Herefordshire and Monmouthshire on the E. and by Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire on the S. It is 22

miles long, 27 broad, and about 100 in circumference; containing 600,000 acres, and 36,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded with hills, which renders the air pretty temperate. The interior is itself very mountainous, and presents a great variety of sublime scenes. The *Varn*, or the Brecknock Beacon, is esteemed the loftiest mountain in South Wales. The soil on the hills is very stony, but the streams descending from thence into the valleys, render them fruitful both in corn and grass. The chief commodities are corn, cattle, fish, and otters fur; there are also manufactures of cloth and stockings. The principal rivers are the Usk, the Wye, and the Yvrod. The chief towns are Brecknock, Bealt, and Hay. This county sends a member to parliament. It is in the diocese of Llanllai; contains 61 parishes, and 4 market towns; and is divided into six hundreds.

BRIDA, a city of Holland, the capital of the ancient Dutch Brabant, and department of the Dommel and Scheldt. It is a large, populous, well-built city, regularly fortified in the modern way, and is one of the strongest places on the Dutch frontiers. It is situated on the river Merck, in a marshy country, which may be overflowed and rendered inaccessible to an army. It is 4000 paces in circumference, and contains upwards of 2000 houses. The town is of a triangular figure, and the ramparts are all planted round with elms. At every angle there is a gate built with brick. The great church is a noble structure, and has a fine spire, 262 feet high. The mausoleum of Angelbert II. Count of Nassau, is a curious piece, adorned with several statues and inscriptions. In 1625, this city was reduced after a memorable siege of 10 months by the Spaniards, under the Marquis Spinola; but was retaken by the Prince of Orange in 1637. In 1667, a congress was held in it, and peace concluded between the English and Dutch. In February 1793, it was surrendered to the French Republican army, by Count Byland, after a siege of only three days; but was retaken soon after. It lies 22 miles W. by S. of Bois-le-Duc; 22 NE. of Berg-op-Zoom; 25 NNE. of Antwerp; and 60 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 50. E. Lat. 51. 35. N.

BRIDA and **BRIDA GAMBARA**, two villages of Italy, in the late Republican department of the Mcla.

BREDA PARVA, a village in Dorsetshire, N. of Abbotsbury.

BREDAGH, a village of Ireland, in Down.

BREDBURY, in Chester, E. of Stockport.

BREDELEY, a village in Staffordshire.

BREDEPALE HEAD, and **FREDERALL FOOT**, two villages in Westmorland, near Orton.

BREDGAR, a town near Sittingburne, Kent.

BREDICOT, a village near Worcester.

BREDLESTORD, in the Isle of Wight, Hampshire.

BREDON, or **BRETON**, a healthy pleasant village near a Roman camp on Breton Hills, Wiltshire. It has a church, the porch and W. end of which is of Saxon architecture, said to have been erected by the grandfather of king Offa. It is one of the most valuable rectories in the diocese of Worcester, and has under it the chapels of Westmancot, Hardwick, and Kelmisham. There was formerly a monastery here. It is 8 miles from Pershore.

BREDWARDEN, a village in Herefordshire, 2 miles W. of Morda.

BRELD, a village in Sussex, NW. of Winchelsea.

BRELDON ON THE HILL, a village in Essexshire, near St. Andrew-Harold.

BREDS HILL, in Massachusetts, Middlesex county, which "has upon its summit," says D. Morse, "a monument erected to the memory of Major General Warren, near the spot where he fell, among the first sacrifices to American liberty, 17th Jun. 1775."

BREGANZON, a strong castle of France, in the ancient province of Provence.

BREGENTZ, or **BREGENTZ**, a town of Tyrol, in Germany, situated at the E. end of the Lake of Constance, 6 miles S. of Landau. It was taken by the French under Gen. Kellerman, in July 1796. Lon. 9. 10. E. Lat. 47. 36. N.

BREGNA, a fortress of Hungarian Dalmata in Morlachia.

BREHAR, one of the Scilly islands, lying 30 miles almost directly W. of the Land's End, in Cornwall, between the isles of Micarlo, Guel Treacaw, and Simson. It is the roughest and most mountainous of them all; and not many years ago, there were only two families in it, but now there are above a dozen

in a village of the same name. There are several *barrows* edged with stone, in which they buried considerable persons in ancient times; besides many monuments of the Druids.

BREHILZ, a town near Andover, Hampshire.

BREHNA, a town in Saxony, formerly capital of a county, the arms of which are retained by the House of Saxony. It is 8 miles NE. of Hall.

BRELE, a river of France, which divides the department of the Lower Seine from that of Soissons, and watering Lu, enters the English Channel.

BREMA, a town of Italy in the Milanese, near the confluence of the Sessia and the Po, on the frontiers of Montserrat, 23 miles W. of Pavia.

BREMBANA, a district of Italy, in the late republican department of the Serio and ancient province of Bergamesco, consisting of three vallies called the *Upper Vale*, the *Lower*, and the vale above the *Grana*, and containing 19,400 citizens, who carry on an extensive trade in cattle, coals, wool, silk, cheese, iron, &c.

BREMPLÉ, a town E. of Chippingham, Wilts.

BREMBE HAM, near Malmsbury, Wiltshire.

BREMBO, a river of Italy, which runs through the Lower Vale of *Brembo*, and gives name to all the three.

BREMLGARTEN, or **BREMINGTON**, a considerable town of Switzerland, in the territory of Fyen Aempter, between the cantons of Zurich and Bern. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and deal chiefly in paper. It is very advantageously situated on the river Russ; 10 miles W. of Zurich. Lon. 8. 17. E. Lat. 47. 28. N.

BREMEN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, lying between the rivers Weser and the Elbe, of which the former separates it from the duchy of Oldenburg, and the other from that of Holstem. The air is cold; but the country is fertile, and well peopled. It formerly belonged to Sweden, but was conquered by the King of Denmark, who sold it to the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover, 1716. In winter it is subject to inundations.

BREMEN, a large, populous, and very strong city, the capital of the duchy, and, before the late dissolution of the German empire imperial and free. The river Weser runs through it, and di-

... it into the old and new town. The ... is governed by its own magistrates, and is divided into four quarters, each of which has a burgo-master. In the middle, there is a large market-place, with the statue of Rolando. It had a great trade for iron, flax, hemp, and linen, with France, England, Spain, and Portugal; and in return imported provisions, with which it supplied Westphalia, and the countries about Hanover. It also gets a great deal by fisheries; the trade for blubber with the S. of Germany being very considerable. In Sept. 1759, while the inhabitants were asleep, the powder magazine was set on fire by lightning, and all the houses were shaken as if there had been a violent earthquake. In 1757 it was taken by the French, who were driven out by the Hanoverians in 1758. It is 70 miles NW. of Zell. Lon. E. 48. E. Lat. 55. 6. N.

BREMEN-VEERD, or BREMEN WOFRD, a town in Bremen, situated on the river Oost. Lon. O. 35. E. Lat. 53. 58. N.

BREMER, a town near Blandford, Dorsetshire.

BREMERUVOIDE, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, 27 miles N. of Bremen. Lon. 8. 35. E. Lat. 53. 48. N.

BREMPTON, near Webmore, Somersetshire.

BREN, in Cornwall, 4 miles W. of Bodmin.

BRENCHLEY, a village in Kent, 6 miles from Tunbridge Wells.

BRENDOLA, a large town of Italy, in the late Venetian territory of Vicenza.

BRENKHORN, a village in Northumberland, S. of Rothbury.

BRENNE, a ci-devant territory of France, in the late province of Touraine, now in the dep. of Indre and Loire.

BRENNING, a river of South Wales, in Cardiganshire.

BRENNO, or BRN. See BRE.

BRENSET, a village W. of North Romney, Kent.

BRENT, a river of Somersetshire, which rises in Selwood forest, on the edge of Wilts, and falls into Bridgewater Bay.

BRENT, a small town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, and two fairs, on May 13 and Oct. 10, for horned cattle. It lies on the road from Exeter to Plymouth, 6 miles from Ashburton, 26 SW. from Exeter, and 198 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 2. W. Lat. 50. 33. N.

BRENT, or BRENT BROOK, a rivulet of Middlesex, which rises near Finchley Common, and passing through the W. part of Brentford, falls into the Thames.

BRENT, EAST, SOUTH, and WEST, three English villages in Somersetshire, about 18 miles from Bristol.

BRENTA, or BRENTE, a river of Germany, which rises from two lakes in Tyrol, enters the Feltrino, above *Gismona*, passes near Padua, and falls into the Lagoon of Venice, near Brondolo.

BRENTA, a village of Dalmatia.

BRENTELEA, a river of Italy, in the late territory of Padua.

BRENT-ELY, a village in Suffolk, East of Lavenham.

BRENTFORD, a town of Middlesex, situate on the river Brent, whence it derives its name. It is divided into three parishes, viz. Old Brentford, belonging to Great Ealing; New Brentford, to Haulwell; and Brentford End, to Isleworth parish. Old Brentford, with a church, which, except its lower tower, was rebuilt in 1764, is situate upon a fine rising bank, close to the Thames. Brentford has a market-house, 2 charity-schools, a large flour mill, and an extensive pottery and trade in bricks. It has also a considerable distillery; and it lies on the great road to the west, 7 miles from London. Lon. O. 10. W. Lat. 51. 26. N.

BRENTINGBY, a village in Leicestershire, near Melton-Mowbray.

BRENT-KNOLL, in Somersetshire, near the Brent-Marshes.

BRENT-MARSHES are situated in Somersetshire, between Glastonbury and Start-Point.

BRENTONE, a river of Italy, a branch of the Brenta, from which it separates above Dole, in Padua.

BRENTONEGO, a town in the Tyrol, 12 miles SSW. of Tient.

BRENT-STREET, a village in Middlesex, in the parish of Hendon.

BRENT-TOR, in Devonshire, on the top of a high hill, between Lidford and Milton-Abbey, seen out at sea.

BRENTWOOD, or BRUNTWOOD, a town of Essex, on a rising ground, in the road from London to Colchester. It has several good inns, and lies 11 miles WSW. of Chelmsford, and 18 ENE. of London. Lon. O. 25. E. Lat. 51. 38. N.

BRENTWOOD, a township of New-Hampshire, in Rockingham county, containing 976 citizens in 1790.

BREOCK,

BREOCK, *Str*, a village in the county of Cornwall, near Wardbridge.

BRERETON, a town near Congleton, Cheshire.

BRESCA, a town of Italy, on the SE. point of the isle of Veglia, containing 2400 souls.

BRESCHENS, a town of Holland, in the island of Cadsand, and dep. of the Meuse, 10 miles N. of Sluys.

BRESCIANO, a *ci-devant* province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, included in the late Italian republic, and divided into the departments of the *Mela* and *Benaco*; bounded on the N. by the Grisons and the bishopric of Trent; on the E. by the lake Garda, the Veronese, and the duchy of Mantua; on the S. by Mantua and the Cremonese; and, on the W. by the Cremasco, the Burgomasco, and the Valteline. It is watered by several small rivers, which render it very fertile in corn, hemp, flax, maize, olives, and fruits, and its wine called *Vino Santo*, is reckoned even superior to Grecian wines. The whole *ci-devant* districts of the town contain 200,000 citizens, of whom 45,000 are farmers.

BRESCIA, capital of the late province of Bresciano, and the department of Mela. It is situated in an agreeable plain on the river *Garza*, which runs through it. Its walls are also washed by the *Mela* on the W. and the *Navilio* on the E. It is 9 miles in circumference, and contains 48,000 citizens, who are said to clear annually by their trade in silk, flax, and iron, 1,200,000 rix dollars, (21,000*l*. Sterling) besides a profitable commerce in linen, wool, and oil. Some years ago Brescia was much damaged by the blowing up of a gunpowder magazine, whereby a part of the town wall was destroyed, and 2000 persons lost their lives. It lies 35 miles N. of Cremona, and 95 W. of Venice. Lon. 10. 5. E. Lat. 45. 31. N.

BRESELLO. See *BERSOLLO*.

BRESINI, a town of Poland in the palatinate of Lencici.

BRESINGHAM, a town near Diss, Norfolkshire.

BRESLAU, or *BRESLAW*, a small duchy of Lower Silesia, in Germany, lying between those of Wolaw, Oisse, Brieg, Schwednitz, and Lignitz. It is every where level and flat; is an excellent corn and pasture country, abounding with herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep; but destitute of wood, except in

one district. The roads in general are very bad. Both the property and jurisdiction belong to the King of Prussia; forming a part of one of the three bailiwicks, into which all the immediate principalities are divided.

BRESLAU, or *BRESLAW*, the chief town of the duchy, and of all Silesia; situated at the conflux of the Oder and Ohlau. Including the suburbs, it is of great extent; having many large regular squares, broad streets, stately public and private edifices; but the fortifications are of no importance. It has many churches (besides convents) belonging to the Catholics, several to the Lutherans, one to the Calvinists, one to the Greeks; and two Jewish synagogues. The bishop has a stately palace, and the Lutherans two gymnasiums. The Posh university and the exchange are magnificent structures. The city is the seat of all the high colleges; and the third in rank, next to Berlin and Königsberg, in the whole Prussian dominions. Its trade and manufactures are very considerable; and it has some good public libraries; two armouries, a college of physicians, and a mint. It is very populous, and much frequented by Hungarian, Bohemian, Polish, and other merchants, having several fairs. It was taken by the King of Prussia, in 1741, and retaken by the Austrians in 1757; but the King of Prussia took it back again the same year, and gained a signal victory over the Austrians at Leuthen, a village not far from the capital. Breslaw is 112 miles E. of Prague, and 165 N. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 14. E. Lat. 51. 3. N.

BRESLE, a river in the N. of France, which separates the late provinces of Normandy and Picardy.

BRESLE, a town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and *ci-devant* prov. of Lyonnais.

BRESSAY, or *BRASSA*, an island of Scotland, about 4 miles long, and 2 broad, lying to the E. of the coast of Shetland, from which it is separated by the Sound. The soil is a fine clay, fit for pasture-ground. It has several mosses, which supply the greater part of the isles with fuel. It is also famous for excellent slates. Population about 670.

BRESSAY SOUND is esteemed one of the best harbours of Britain, and here the English and Dutch *busses* employed in the herring fishery generally rendezvous, and it is often resorted to by the whale

whale ships on their way to Greenland and Davis's Straits.

BRESSAY, BURRA, and QUARRE, three united parishes of Scotland, in the county and on the coast of Shetland; comprehending also the islands of Noss, Hivera, and House. They are in all, above 10 miles long, and two broad; and rent at about 4000l. Scots annually, besides more than double that sum in fishings. The climate is damp, but healthy. The population in 1801, was 1330.

BRESSE, a ci-devant province of France, bounded on the N. by Burgundy and Franche Compte, on the E. by Savoy, on the S. by Viennois, on the W. by Dombes and the Somme. It is 40 miles from N. to S. and 23 from E. to W. It is fertile in corn and hemp, has fine pastures, and several lakes with plenty of fish. It was divided into the Higher, on the side of Roussillon, and the Lower, towards St Tivier and the river Somme. The French got possession of it in 1691. The principal places are Bourg, Bresse, Monthuch, Pont de Veaux, and Cognay. It now forms the dep. of Ain.

BRESSE, a town of France, in the department of Ain.

BRESSI. See **BRISTOL**.

BRESSUIRE, a town of France, in the dep. of the two Seves, and ci-devant prov. of Poitou. It is 75 miles NW. of Poitiers. Lon. 0. 30. W. Lat. 46. 50. N.

BREST, a maritime town of France, in the department of Cotes Finistere, and ci-devant province of Brittany, situated on the declivity of a hill, on the side of its port, which is the largest in the kingdom, and will hold 500 ships at a time. It has an arsenal with sea stores placed there on account of its nearness to the woods, mines of iron, and other articles proper for the building of ships. It was entirely consumed by fire in 1744. The craggy entrance into the port is narrow, and guarded by a strong castle situated on a rock, which cannot be attempted on the sea side; and it is defended on the land side by a large ditch, and other fortifications. The streets are very narrow, ill contrived, few in number, and have all a descent. A great quay surrounds this side of the port, which is above a mile long, and 200 paces broad; and there are magazines on the quay full of foreign merchandizes. On the other side of the port the fine church of Notre Dame is situated; and in a suburb, which

is as large as half the city, there is a strong tower, opposite to the castle, at the entrance of the port; there is also a great quay on this side, bordered with huge magazines, partly within the rock, which has been cut away to enlarge the place. These are extended about as far as the bottom of the harbour, where there are 2 docks very commodious for the building of large ships. The shops and houses of the workmen are all around them; the rope-walks are separated from the cry by one of these docks. The entrance into the harbour is called the *gullet*, and is a passage extremely difficult, on account of the sunk rock on both sides of the ship. It is 50 miles south-east of Morlaix, and 627 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 4. 26. W. Lat. 48. 23. N.

BRISTE, a palatinate and province of Cujavia, in Poland. It lies between the palatinates of Ploesco, Rova, and Lancier Wladislaw. It is divided into four chatelemes.

BRISTOL, BRISTOL, or BRISTOL, the capital of the above palatinate, and of Poland, in Poland, situated on the river Boga, 80 miles E. of Warsaw, and subject to Poland. It is a fortified town, and has a castle built upon a rock; with a famous synagogue, reputed to be the Jews from all the countries in Europe. Lon. 21. 6. E. Lat. 52. 4. N.

BRISWORTH, a village in Suffolk, near Mendlesham.

BRETAGNE, a ci-devant province of France, now formed into five departments, viz. North Coast, Finistere, Isle and Vilaine, Lower Loire, and Morbihan. See **BRITANNY**.

BRETBEY, a village 7 miles from Derby.

BRETEUIL, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, situated on the river Ton, 15 miles SW. of Evreux. Lon. 1. 6. E. Lat. 48. 56. N.

BRETFORD, a village in Warwickshire, near Buggington.

BRETFORTON, near Evesham, Worcestershire.

BRETTON, a river in Suffolk.

BRETON, CAPE, or CAPE BRITAIN, an island near the eastern continent of North America, lying between 450° and 17° lat. N. 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 surrounded with little sharp pointed rocks; and all its harbours are open to the E. turning towards

wards the S. Except in the hilly parts, the surface of the country has but little solidity, being every where covered with a light moss, and with water. The dampness of the soil is exhales in fogs, without rendering the air unwholesome; but the climate is very cold, owing either to the lakes, which cover above half the island, and remain long frozen, or to the number of forests, that totally intercept the rays of the sun.

BRET'S HALL, a village in Warwickshire.

BRETTEL, N. of Sturbridge, Staffordshire.

BRETTEN, a palatine bailiwick of Germany, ceded to Baden 1802.

BREITEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, where Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists all use the same church. It lies 13 miles SE. of Spire.

BRETTENHAM, two villages; 1. in Norfolkshire, NE. of Thetford; 2. in Suffolk, NW. of Biston.

BRETTIGAW, a territory or valley of the Gisons, lying between the Rhine and the county of Tyrol, and along the river Lanquet. Castels is the principal town.

BRETTON a town near Wakefield, Yorkshire.

BRETTON-HALL, NW. of Barnsley, Yorkshire.

BREVORDT, a town of Guelderland, 24 miles SE. of Zutphen. Lon. 6. 35. E. Lat. 52. 5. N.

BREVORDT a town of Holland, in the department of the Rhine.

BREUSCH, a river of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and ci-devant province of Alsace. It divides into two branches, one of which receives the Mosley, and, by means of a canal 4 miles long, made by Louis XIV. runs into the Ill above Strasburg; the other runs through Strasburg, and falls into the Ill below it.

BREWARD, a village in Cornwall county, 3 miles SW. of Camelford.

BREWERS, a town of the district of Maine, in Washington county, situated at the mouth of the Scoodieck, in Passamaquoddy Bay, 25 miles NNE. of Machias. Lon. 67. 35. W. Lat. 44. 58. N.

BREWER'S HAVEN, a good harbour at the N. end of the island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili, in South America, lying in the South Sea. The Dutch

landed forces here in 1613, designing to get possession of some part of Chili; but they were driven from thence by the Spaniards and the natives. Lon. 62. 6. W. Lat. 42. 6. S.

BREWER'S HILL, near Warbleton, Hampshire.

BREWINGTON FORT, in the state of New York, at the W. end of Lake Oneida; 24 miles SE. of Fort Oswego, and 45 W. of Fort Stanwix.

BREWERTON, N. of Litchfield, Staffordshire.

BREWHOUSES, a harbour of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, on the Solway Frith.

BREWODD, a neat town, 10 miles S. by W. of Stafford, and 129 of London. It has a fair, Sept. 19, and a market on Tuesday.

BREY, a town of France in the dep. of the Lower Meuse, late of Germany, on the frontiers of Brabant; situated on a rivulet, 14 miles N. of Maestricht. Lon. 5. 29. E. Lat. 55. 4. N.

BREYNAND, a river in Pembroke-shire.

BRIAL POINT, a town in Down, Ireland.

BRIANCON, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, and ci-devant province of Dauphny. It has a fine bridge over the Durance, 180 feet high, and a strong castle on a steep rock. It lies 17 miles NW. of Embruun, and 45 E. of Grenoble. Lon. 6. 25. E. Lat. 44. 45. N.

BRIANCONNOIS, a ci-devant territory of France, in Dauphny, which was bounded by Grenoble, Gapennois, Ambranois, Piedmont, and Savoy. It comprehends several valleys, which lie among the mountains of the Alps; and though it is extremely cold, yet it is fertile in corn and pastures. Briancon is the capital town. Manna is gathered near it, on the leaves and branches of a species of pine. The chief road from France to Italy passes through it. It is now comprehended in the department of Upper Alps.

BRAINCONNET, a fortress of Savoy, in the Tarantaise, near the town of Moustiers, situated on a rock inaccessible every way, except by the side of a river, where it is ascended by two or three hundred steps. The common passage from Savoy to Italy is by this fortress.

BRIANSCOMBE, a village in Dorsetshire,

setshire, 2 miles E. of Corse Castle.

BRIANS-FORD, in Down county, Ireland.

BRIANS-PIDDLE, near Affpiddle, Dorsetshire.

BRIANSTON, near Blandford, Dorsetshire.

BRIARACHAN, a river in Perthsh. in the district of Strathardle.

BRIAR-CREEK, a river of Georgia, which runs into the Savannah. Its mouth is 50 miles SE. by S. of Augusta, and 55 NW. of Savannah. Here Gen. Prevost defeated a party of 2000 Americans under Gen Ash, May 3, 1779; and besides the men killed, taken, and drowned in the river, they lost their whole artillery, baggage, &c.

BRIARE, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, and late province of Orleans, situated on the Loire. It has a long street full of inns and farriers, being on the great road to Lyons; and a canal, 33 miles in length, connecting the Loire and the Seine. It is 35 miles SE. of Orleans, and 88 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 47. E. Lat. 47. 40. N.

BRIATIEO, a town of Italy, in the late Neapolitan department of Sagra.

BRIAVAL'S, ST., a village in Gloucestershire, 4 miles from Colford.

BRICCABILLA, a small town of Italy, situated among the Apenines, in the late duchy of Modena.

BRICHERASCO, a town of Italy. 2½ miles SSW. of Pinerio.

BRICKHAMPTON, a village in Gloucestershire, near Cheltenham.

BRICKHILL-BOW, and **BRICKHILL MAGNA** and **Parva**, three villages in Buckinghamshire, near Woburn.

BRICKLEHAMPTON, a village in Worcestershire, near Pershore.

BRICKLESEY, near Mersey isle, Essex.

BRICKLEY-LODGE, in Needwood forest, Staffordshire.

BRICK-RIVER, a river in Kerry, Ireland.

BRICKTON, a town in Hampshire, near Fording-Bridge.

BRICKY, a river of Ireland, in Waterford.

BRICZANI, a town of European Turkey in Moldavia, 30 miles SE. of Cokzim.

BRIDDISTOW, a village in Devonshire, 4 miles SW. of Oakhampton.

BRIDEKIRK, a village in Cumberland, 3 miles N. of Cockermouth.

BRIDENBURY, a village in Here-

fordshire, near Bromyard.

BRIDE-RIVER, a river of Ireland, in Cork.

BRIDE, ST., two villages in Monmouthshire; 1. near Iston; 2. south of Tredegar.

BRIDE'S BAY, ST., a bay on the coast of Pembrokeshire, where ships anchor in 7 fathoms water.

BRIDE'S, ST., a town near Caernarvon.

BRIDGE, the name of two villages; 1. in Kent, 4 miles SE. of Canterbury; 2. in Westmoreland, near Appleby.

BRIDGE COURT, a village in East Medina, in the Isle of Wight.

BRIDGE-END, a thriving village of Perthshire, in the parish of Kinnoull, situated at the E. end of Perth bridge. By the Earl of Kinnoull's charter, this village is appointed to be called the burgh of **KINNOULL**, which see.

BRIDGE-END, a town of South Wales, in Glamorganshire, situated on the Ogmere, which divides it into two parts, connected by a bridge. It is 7 miles W. by N. of Cowbridge, 27 from Cardiff, and 177; W. from London. It has a considerable market on Saturday for cattle and provisions; with two fairs, on 17th Nov. and Holy Thursday. Lon. 3. 38. W. Lat. 51. 30. N.

BRIDGE-END, a village of Scotland in Kirkcudbrightshire, in the parish of Troquire, containing 1302 inhabitants in 1790.

BRIDGEFORD, a village in Devonshire, 4 miles E. of Chagford.

BRIDGEFORD, EAST, in Nottinghamshire, N. of Bingham.

BRIDGEFORD, GREAT and **LITTLE**, 3 miles NW. of Stafford.

BRIDGEFORD, WEST, near Nottingham.

BRIDGEHAM, near East Harling, Norfolkshire.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, a post-town of New York, in Suffolk county, Long Island, between East and South-Hampton; 196 miles from Philadelphia. It has a Presbyterian church.

BRIDGEHOUSE BAY, a bay on the coast of Kirkcudbright, where vessels of light burden occasionally anchor.

BRIDGEMORE, a village in Cheshire, 6 miles SE. of Nantpwich.

BRIDGENORTH, or **BRUGES**, a town of Shropshire, situated on the Severn, which divides it into two parts, united by a handsome stone bridge, and called the upper and lower town. It is said to have been built by Ethelfleda, widow

widow of Ethelred king of the Mercians, about A. D. 675. Robert de Balzuna, son of Robert de Montgomery, built the castle, and maintained it against King Henry I. by which means it was forfeited to the crown, and remained so till the reign of Richard III. who gave it to John Sutton, Lord Dudley. This town has undergone several sieges; and in the civil war it suffered very much, many fine buildings, and the whole town, being almost destroyed by fire, when Sir Lewis Kurke defended the citadel for Charles I. The town consists chiefly of three streets, well built, (particularly Mill-street, leading to the town-mills, parallel to the river,) and paved with pebbles. It has two churches, the upper, called St Leonards; and the lower, a modern stone edifice dedicated to St Mary Magdalen, with a handsome tower and clock, and a good ring of 6 bells; an hospital for 10 poor widows; and a free-school for the sons of burgesses. It enjoys many privileges, granted by different charters, and sent members to parliament *ab origine*. Its situation is equally pleasant and commodious for trade, which is carried on to a considerable extent both by land and water; and it has manufactures of stockings, cloths, fire-arms, iron tools, &c. The upper town stands on a hill which rises 180 feet from the western bank of the river, and most of the cellars are caves hewn out of the rock. The houses are supplied with water, by leaden pipes, from a spring about half a mile distant, and the water of the Severn is thrown up by an engine to the top of the castle hill, so called from a fortress which is now demolished. It has a well supplied weekly market on Saturday, and fairs on Thursday before Shrove Sunday, June 30, Aug. 2, and Oct. 29, which are resorted to from all parts of the kingdom. It is 20 miles W. by N. of Birmingham, and 139 NW. of London. Lon. 2. 28. W. Lat. 52. 36. N.

BRIDGEREVEL, a village in Devonshire, W. of Houlsworthly.

BRIDGERULE, in Cornwall, near Devonshire

BRIDGESELLERS, W. of Hereford.

BRIDGESTOCK, in Northamptonshire, near Oundle, 3 miles from Thrapston. It has fairs, May 6, Sept. 5, and Nov. 22.

BRIDGETON, or **BRIDGETON**, a thriving village in the barony of Glas-

gow, containing, along with that of Cad-ton, 6695, in 1792.

BRIDGETOWN, a town of England, in Warwickshire, near Stratford upon Avon.

BRIDGETOWN, 2 towns of Ireland; 1. in Cork; 2. in Clare, 90 miles from Dublin.

BRIDGETON, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 2 miles NE. of Kinghorn.

BRIDGETOWN, a town of Maryland, in the eastern shore, situated on the Chester, partly in Kent, and partly in Queen Anne's county. It is 14 miles E. by N. of the town of Chester, and 65 SW. of Philadelphia.

BRIDGETOWN, a town of New Jersey, 74 miles from Philadelphia.

BRIDGETOWN, a township of the United States, in the district of Maine, Cumberland county, containing 329 inhabitants. The hills abound in wood.

BRIDGETOWN, a town in Antigua.

BRIDGETON, a town of Maryland in Queen Anne's county, on the W. side of Tuckahoe creek, 8 miles E. of Centreville, and 65. SSW. of Philadelphia.

BRIDGETOWN, the capital of Cumberland county, in New Jersey. It is situated on Cohanzey creek, 12 miles NE. of Greenwich. The county court is held in it quarterly. It is 54 miles S. of Philadelphia. Lon. 0. 2. E. Lat. 39. 29. N.

BRIDGETOWN, the capital of Barbadoes, situated in the inmost part of Carlisle-bay, which is capable of containing 500 ships. The town would make a figure in any European kingdom. It contains above 1500 houses, and some contend that it is the finest the British possess in America. The houses in general are well built and finished. The wharfs and quays are well defended from the sea. The harbour is secured from the NE. wind, which is the constant trade-wind there. But what renders Bridgetown the finest and most desirable town in the West Indies, is its security against the attacks from foreign enemies; being defended, all along the lee shore, by numerous forts and batteries, on which, in 1717, 308 cannon were mounted, and which have been much strengthened since; while the windward shore is secured by high rocks, steep cliffs, and foul ground. Bridgetown has all the elegancies and conveniences of life that any city of Europe can afford. The church of St Michael exceeds many English cathedrals in beau-

ty, largeness, and conveniency; and has a fine organ, bells, and clock. It has a free-school for the instruction of poor boys, an hospital, and a well endowed college. Lon. 59. 56. W. Lat. 13 5. N.

BRIDGEWATER, a large borough and market town of Somersetshire, on the river Parret, over which there is a stone bridge, to which the tide rises nearly 6 fathoms at high water, and sometimes flows in with such impetuosity as to occasion great damage to vessels, driving them foul of each other and even oversetting them. Though the houses are not very regularly built, the streets are wide and well paved. The church has a good organ and handsome altar-piece, and the spire is reckoned one of the largest in England. Here are also meeting-houses for dissenters of various denominations; a spacious town-hall, a large free-school, and a neat almshouse. This town sends 2 members to parliament; and the right of voting is vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot. The corporation, including a mayor and two aldermen, consists of 24 capital burgesses. The Midsummer county sessions are held here annually, and the assizes every other year; besides which the recorder of the borough with the mayor and aldermen, hold four sessions every year for determining crimes and misdemeanors, under capital offences, committed within their jurisdiction. About 40 vessels, of from 20 to 100 tons burthen, are employed in bringing coals from Wales, for the supply of this town and neighbourhood. Bridgewater has two weekly markets, Thurs. and Sat. the former famous for cheese and cattle; and furs, July 23, Oct. 2, and Dec. 27. It is 31 miles SSW. of Bristol, 137 W. by S. of London, and 2 from Startpoint. Lon. 3. 10. W. Lat. 51. 7. N.

BRIDGEWATER, a township of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county, containing 4973 citizens, 30 miles E. by S. of Boston. Here great quantities of hard ware, nails, &c. are manufactured.

BRIDGEWATER, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, containing 281 inhabitants.

BRIDGEWATER, a township of Vermont, in Windsor county, containing 263 citizens.

BRIDLINGTON, or **BURLINGTON**, a sea-port town in the East Riding of Yorkshire. It is situated on a creek of the sea, near Flamborough-head, having

a commodious quay for ships to take in their lading. It has a safe harbour; and is a place of good trade. It is 26 miles N. of Hull, and 208 of London. Lon. 0. 5 W. Lat. 54. 8. N.

BRIDPORT, a neat and well-built sea-port town of Dorsetshire, situated between two rivers, on a small hill, six miles from Lyme. It sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by such of the inhabitants as are house-keepers. It is noted for making ropes and cables for shipping; whence arises the proverb of a man that is hanged, that he is *stabbed with a Bridport dagger*. It is 12 miles W. of Dorchester, and 136 west by S. of London. Lon. 2. 52. W. Lat. 50. 42. N.

BRIDPORT, a township in Vermont, in Addison county, on the E. coast of Lake Champlain, containing 449 citizens.

BRIDSTOW, a village in Herefordshire, near Ross.

BRIDY BONVIL'S, **LITTLE**, and **LONG**, 3 English villages in Dorsetshire, near each other.

BRIE, a convenient territory of France, now comprehended in the department of Seine and Marne. It abounds in corn, cattle, and pasture; and has been long noted for excellent cheese.

BRIE, or **BRIE COMTE ROBERT**, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Maine.

BRIECH, a river of Scotland, in Mid Lothian, tributary to the Amond.

BRIEG, a territory of Silesia, in Germany.

BRIEG, a town in the above territory, situated on the Oder. It was a handsome place; the castle, the college, and the arsenal being very great ornaments, most of the houses well built; but the Prussians, who besieged it in 1741, threw 2172 bombs into it, and 4714 cannon-bullets, which reduced a great part of the town to ashes, and quite ruined a wing of the castle. It was obliged to surrender, after sustaining a continual fire for seven days. The Prussians, to whom it was ceded by the peace, augmented the fortifications, and built a new suburb. It has a fair noted for cattle; and a manufacture of fine cloth. It is 20 miles SE. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 20. E. Lat. 50. 50. N.

BRIEL, or **BRILL**, a maritime town of Holland, and capital of the island of Vuorn, now in the department of Delft. It was one of the cautionary towns which

which was delivered into the hands of 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 situated at the mouth of the Meuse, 13 miles SW. of Rotterdam. Lon. 3. 56. E. Lat. 51. 53. N.

BRIENA, a town of Italy, in the late Cisalpine department of the Lario, situated on the W. bank of the lake Como.

BRIENNE, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and ci-devant province of Champagne.

BRIENNOIS, a ci-devant territory of France, on the Loire, now included in the department of Stone and Lone.

BRIENZ, a lake of Switzerland, in Bern, 9 miles long, and 3 broad.

BRIENZ, a town of Switzerland, 22 miles SE. of Bern.

BRIENZ, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, famous for the cheese made in its neighbourhood. It is situated on a lake of the same name, 42 miles SE. of Bern.

BRIENZA, a town of the Neapolitan republic, in the department of Sclo, 20 miles north of Policastro.

BRIERLEY, the name of three English villages; viz. 1. in Herefordshire, south-east of Leominster; 2. in Staffordshire, east of Sedgley; and 3. in Yorkshire, near Barnsley.

BRIESCIA, a palatinate of Poland, in the duchy of Luthuania; by some called Polesia. It is bounded on the N. by Novogorode and Troki; on the W. by Rielsko and Lublin; on the S. by Chelm and Upper Volhinia; and on the E., by the territory of Rziezvicza. It is of considerable extent from E. to W., and is watered by the rivers Bug and Pripeze. It is full of woods and marshes; and has lakes that yield large quantities of fish; which are salted by the inhabitants, and sent into the neighbouring provinces.

BRIEUX, St., a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, and ci-devant province of Upper Brittany. It is situated in a bottom surrounded with mountains, which deprive it of a prospect of the sea, though it is not above a mile and quarter from it, and there forms a small port. The churches, streets, and squares, are tolerably handsome, but the town is without walls and ditches. The church of Michael is in the suburb of the same name, and is the largest in the place. The convent of the Cordeliers

is well built, and the garden is spacious. The college, which is very near, is maintained by the town for the instruction of youth. Lon. 2. 38. W. Lat. 48. 31. N.

BRIEY, a town of France, in the dep. of Moselle, and ci-devant province of Lorraine; 30 miles NE. of St Michael.

BRIGGENS, a village in Hertfordshire, near Hunsdon and Epping forest.

BRIGGESLY, 6 miles S. of Gainsby, Lincolnshire.

BRIGGS, a range of rocks on the N. side of Carrickfergus bay, Ireland.

BRIGHAM, two villages, viz. 1. in Cumberland, 2 miles W. of Cocker-mouth; 2. in Yorkshire, near Frodingham.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE, or **BRIGHTON**, a market town and sea-port of England, in Sussex, pleasantly seated on the S. side of a range of hills called the South Downs, which shelter it from the N. winds. It was formerly of a quadrangular form, the streets being disposed in parallel lines and terminating on the S. cliff; but in consequence of the resort of company for sea bathing, it has been considerably enlarged by new buildings, and the E. cliff now exhibits several rows of capital houses, which overlook the sea, and command an extensive line of coast, bounded by the Isle of Wight. The streets are very neat and clean, the lodging houses pleasant and numerous, and many of the shops furnished in a stile equal to those of the metropolis. On a hill at the northern extremity of the town is an ancient church, dedicated to St Nicholas, with a curious front and numerous tombs in the inside. In Prince's Place is the chapel royal, a neat edifice, founded in 1798, and capable of containing 1000 persons. It has also 7 other places of worship, for different denominations, besides a Roman-catholic chapel; and a Jewish synagogue. The Marine Pavilion, the summer residence of the Prince of Wales, with the recent buildings and improvements connected with it, add considerably to the ornaments of Brighton. Here is a handsome theatre built in 1789; and a much admired race-ground. For the accommodation of those who are deterred from plunging into the ocean, a suite of hot, vapour, and cold salt-water baths has been erected. This town is principally supported by visitants, and by its fishery, which employs 100 boats, chiefly in supplying the London market.

Kets. The government of the town is vested in a constable and 4 head boroughs; and the paving, lighting, and cleaning the streets, &c. in 36 inhabitants, as commissioners. Its daily market, which is well supplied with provisions, is noted for the delicious mutton of the S. Downs, and the profusion and excellency of the fish. It has fairs Holy Thurs. and Sept. 4. It lies 74 miles NW. from Dieppe in France, 56 S. of London, and 12 from Lewes. Lon. 0. 6. W. Lat. 50. 52. N.

BRIGHTLEY, a village of Devonshire, SW. of Moulton.

BRIGHTWALTON, a village in Berkshire.

BRIGHTWELL, three villages; 1. in Berkshire, near Wallingford: 2. in Oxfordshire, near Astrop Wells: and 3. in Suffolk, E. of Ipswich.

BRIGLEY, a town N. of Bradford, Yorkshire.

BRIGMILSTON, a village in Wiltshire, opposite to Ablington.

BRIGNEL, 2 miles from Barnard Castle, Yorkshire.

BRIGNOLA, a town of Italy, 23 miles NE. of Genoa.

BRIGNOLES, a town of France, in the department of Var, and ci-devant province of Provence, famous for its prunes. It is situated among mountains, in a pleasant country, 3.25 miles SSE. of Paris. Lon. 6. 15. E. Lat. 45. 24. N.

BRIGOWNE, a town of Ireland, in Cork.

BRIGSTER, a village in Westmoreland.

BRIGSTOCK, in Northamptonshire, near Weldon. It has three fairs, May 6, Sept. 5, and Nov. 22.

BRIHUEGA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, where General Stanhope, with 8 squadrons and 8 battalions of the English army, were taken prisoners in 1710. It is situated at the foot of the mountain Tajuna, 43 miles NE. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 20. W. Lat. 41. 6. N.

BRILL, two villages; 1. in Buckinghamshire, near Ashenden; and, 2. in Middlesex, between London and Pancras.

BRILLEY, a village in Herefordshire, near Eardisley.

BRILLON, a town of Westphalia, capital of a district, and formerly a Hanse town. It is situated on the Morne, 20 miles S. of Lipstadt. Lon. 8. 45. E. Lat. 51. 23. N.

BRIMINGTON, a village in Derby-

shire, near Chesterfield.

BRIMSLEY, a town near Little Hereford.

BRIMPSFIELD, a village in Gloucestershire, 7 miles from Gloucester, and 6 from Cheltenham.

BRIMPTON, two small towns; viz. 1. in Berkshire; and 2. in Somersetshire, near Yeovil.

BRIMSLEY, a village in Nottinghamshire.

BRIMSTAGE, in Cheshire, near Barnston.

BRIN, **BRINN**, or **BRUNN**, a strong town of Bohemia, in Moravia, pretty large, and well built. The assembly of the states is held alternately here and at Olmutz. The castle of Spilberg is on an eminence out of the town, and is its principal defence. It was invested by the king of Prussia in 1742; but he was obliged to raise the siege. It is near the Swart. Lon. 7. 8. E. Lat. 49. 8. N.

BRINDISI, anciently **BRUNDISIUM**, a celebrated town of Naples, in the Terra d'Otranto, with an archbishop's see. Its walls are still of great extent, but the inhabited houses do not fill above half the inclosure. The streets are crooked and rough. The cathedral, dedicated to St Theodore, is a work of king Roger, but not equal, in point of architecture, to many churches founded by that monarch. Little remains of ancient Brundisium, except innumerable broken pillars, fixed at the corners of streets, to defend the houses from carts; fragments of coarse Mosaic, the floors of former habitations; the column of the light-house; a large marble bason, into which the water runs from brazen heads of deer, some inscriptions, ruins of aqueducts, coins, &c. Its castle, built by the emperor Frederick II. to protect the northern branches of the harbour, and repaired by Charles V. is large and stately. The port is double, and the finest in the Adriatic. The outer part is formed by two promontories, which stretch off gradually from each other as they advance into the sea, leaving a very narrow channel at the base of the angle. The island of St Andrew, on which Alphonusus I. built a fortress, lies between the capes, and secures the whole road from the fury of the waves. At the bottom of the bay the hills recede in a semicircular shape, to leave room for the inner haven, which encircles the city in the figure of a stag's head and horns. "The whole kingdom of Naples (says Mr. Swinburn)

burn) cannot show a more complete situation for trade than Brindisi. Here, goodness of soil, depth of water, safety of anchorage, and central position, are all united; yet it has neither commerce, husbandry, nor population. From the obstructions in the channel, which communicate with the two havens, arises the tribe of evils that afflict and desolate this unhappy town." It lies 32 miles S. of Tarento. Lon. 17. 45. E. Lat. 40. 25. N.

BRINDLE, a village in Lancashire.

BRINDLEY, 2 villages; viz. 1. in Cheshire, near Namptwich; and 2. in Staffordshire, N. of Brewwood.

BRINGHURST, a town near Weston, Leicester.

BRINGTON GREAT, and **BRINGTON LITTLE**, two villages in Northamptonshire, near Althorp.

BRINGWIN, in Monmouthshire, near Ragland.

BRINHAM, near Putly bridge, Yorkshire.

BRINKHILL, a village in Lincolnshire, near Somerby.

BRINKLEY, two villages; viz. 1. in Cambridgeshire, near Carlton; and 2. in Northumberland, near Blakedon.

BRINKLOW, in Warwickshire, near Cumberland.

BRINKWORTH, S. of Brandon-forest, Wilts.

BRINNY, a town of Ireland, in Cork.

BRINSAP, in Lancashire, N. of Wigan.

BRINSOP, 4 miles NW. of Hereford.

BRINSUPDEL, near Aspiddle, Dorsetshire.

BRINTON, two small towns; viz. 1. in Huntingdonshire, near Molesworth; 2. in Norfolkshire, near Holt.

BRION, one of the Magdalen isles.

BRIONI, small islands of Italy, in the late Austrian districts of Rovigno W. of Pola, which afford fine marble.

BRIONNE, a town of France in the dep. of Lower Seine, and ci-devant province of Normandy, situated on the river Rille. Lon. 0. 51. E. Lat. 49. 51. N.

BRIOUDE, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, and ci-devant province of Lower Auvergne. The houses are built after the antique manner, and are badly disposed. Under the old constitution it was ranked under no diocese, but depended immediately on the Pope; and the canons were all counts and temporal lords. One half of it had the name of *Church Brioude*. The church of St Ferrol is highly celebrated.

Near the old town is a stone bridge over the Allier, of one arch. Brioude is situated 16 miles S. of Issoire, and 225 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 50. E. Lat. 46. 15. N.

BRIQUERAS, a town in Piedmont, situated in the valley of Lucern, 3 miles from the town of that name, and 4 from Pignerol. Lon. 7. 24. E. Lat. 44. 41. N.

BRISACH, or **OLD BRISACH**, a town of Germany, and capital of Brisgaw. It was a very strong place; but the fortifications have been demolished. It stands on the E. side of the Rhine, where there is a bridge of boats 25 miles S. of Strasburg. The French, who took it in 1795, were driven from it by the Austrians in 1796, but retook it on the 13th Oct. the same year. Lon. 7. 49. E. Lat. 48. 8. N.

BRISACH, NEW, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and ci-devant province of Alsace, built by order of Louis XIV. over against Old Brisach, and fortified by Vauban. It is 92 miles S. of Strasburg, and one from the Rhine. Lon. 7. 40. E. Lat. 48. 5. N.

BRISAGO, a town of Italy, in the late Milanese, situated on the lake Maggiore, 5 miles S. of Lucarno.

BRISCO, a village near Carlisle.

BRISCO, EAST and WEST, two villages in Yorksh., W. of Barnard's castle.

BRISE-NORTON, a town in Oxfordshire.

BRISSET, in Suffolk, near Bliston.

BRISGAW, a territory of Germany, in Suabia, on the eastern banks of the Rhine, about 50 miles in length and 30 in breadth. The principal places are, Brisach, Fribourg, Rhinmark, and an island in the Rhine. This country has been the scene of frequent and bloody contests between the French and Austrians since the French revolution. The French took Fribourg, the capital, after a very hard fought battle, in June 1796; but, upon the retreat of Moreau's army, in Oct. the same year, the Archduke Charles became once more master of Brisgaw. At the peace of Campo Formio this province was ceded to the duke of Modena, as an indemnification for the loss of his Italian dominions, and this was afterwards confirmed by the treaty of Luneville.

BRISLEY, a town near Lytcham, Norfolkshire.

BRISLINGTON, in Somersetshire, near Bristol.

BRISSAC, a town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, situated

ed on the Auberge, 13 miles S. of Angers. Lon. O. 17. W. Lat. 47. 20. N.

BRISTOL, a city of England, situated on the rivers Frome and Avon, in the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, and esteemed inferior to none, except London, in wealth, trade, and number of inhabitants. In appearance, it has been compared to ancient Rome, being nearly of a circular form, with a greater diameter one way than the other, and the river cutting off about one 6th part from the rest; it also stands on seven hills; that to the N. being remarkably lofty, and the houses commanding a fine view of the adjacent country. The increase of buildings and other improvements are amazing. It is estimated that above 800 houses have been erected since the beginning of the 18th century, and the town is still augmenting. Antique and projecting houses, built of wood and plaster, chiefly occupy the interior and trading parts; but the modern buildings are of brick or stone; all other materials being prohibited by act of parliament. The outer parts of the city are spacious and elegantly built, and the streets are well paved and lighted. The number of houses is computed at 13,000, and that of the inhabitants at 72,000. They are well supplied with water, by means of pipes, from the river, and from the public pumps and conduits; and there are common sewers throughout the whole city. Bristol is a bishop's see, being one of the six erected by Henry VIII. out of the spoils of the monasteries. The cathedral church was the church of the abbey of St Austin in Bristol, founded by Robert Fitzharding, son to a king of Denmark, once a citizen here, and by him filled with canons regular in 1148. Besides the cathedral, there are 19 parish churches, 5 chapels of the establishment, 19 chapels and meeting-houses, for dissenters and methodists, of various denominations, a chapel for French protestants, a Roman Catholic chapel, a New Jerusalem church, and a Jews' synagogue. The churches are all remarkable for handsome monuments and good bells, and well merit the attention of curious travellers; in particular that of St Mary Radcliffe, accounted the finest in the kingdom. Among the other public edifices are, the Exchange, in Cornstreet, reckoned the completest of its kind in Europe; the Post-office and the Council-house, both handsome stone buildings; the Guildhall, in Broad-street;

the Custom-house in Queen's-square; the Assembly-room, in Prince's-street; the Equestrian Theatre, Lamekiln-lane; the Merchant's-hall, in the same street; the Cooper's-hall, in King's-street; and the Merchant Taylor's-hall, in Broad-street. Here are also more than 50 charitable institutions, including schools, hospitals, and asylums, &c. and it is computed that 1500 persons in the city and suburbs, subsist entirely on public charity, besides 6000 others, partly maintained, or assisted with money or medicines. The prison of Newgate for felons and debtors, and of Bridewell, for commitment and correction, are spacious, healthy, and convenient; and the former has an handsome chapel and an ordinary belonging to it. The general market consists of several rows for butchers, stalls for vegetables, and 3 piazzas for poultry, cheese, butter, &c. it has a handsome entrance of stone, consisting of a lofty gate, two porticos, and a gate-house, crowned by a turret. St James's market, and the Welsh market, in King's street, are equally neat and convenient, and the latter is admired for its construction. Bristol has some considerable woollen manufacture; but its trade in soap, china, &c. is immense; and there are no fewer than 15 glass-houses, for which Kingswood and Mendip furnish the coal. The city companies are 13: 1. Merchant adventurers. 2. Merchant tailors. 3. Mercers. 4. Soap-boilers. 5. Tobacconists. 6. Butchers. 7. Barbers. 8. Tylers. 9. Holliers, or Fledmen. 10. Shoemakers. 11. Coopers. 12. Bakers. 13. Smiths. The river Avon at this place affords prodigious quantities of fish, and has over it 12 bridges of stone and 4 of wood. Over the Frome is a draw bridge, which is raised by a curious piece of mechanism, and having at each end a handsome octagonal house, from whence the ships in the quay appear like trees in a forest. The quay is reckoned one of the finest mercantile havens in Europe; extending upwards of a mile in length, from St Giles's bridge to Bristol bridge; and on the banks of the river are several dock-yards, and dry and floating docks, for rebuilding and repairing the shipping. No carts or waggons are admitted into Bristol, lest they should damage the subterraneous vaults and sewers. Sledges are used in their stead. Handsome hackney coaches may be hired at very reasonable rates, but they do not ply in the streets.

Their

There are also stage coaches, which set out every day for Bath, London, and other places. About half way betwixt Bristol and Bath, at a place called Warmly, a company of Bristol merchants have erected a noble manufacture of pins and other brass utensils, which employs a great number of hands, including about 200 children, of both sexes, from 7, to 12 or 13 years of age. All the different operations of melting, plitting, drawing, hammering, turning, &c. are performed by wheels worked by water, which is raised by two fire-engines of a very curious mechanism. The *hot-wells* of Bristol lie about half a mile W. from the city, in the parish and vicinity of the village of Clifton. See CLIFTON. Bristol sends two members to parliament. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, and 12 aldermen, of whom the recorder is one, two sheriffs, and 28 common councilmen. The recorder is generally a sergeant at law, and sits as judge in all criminal causes. The mayor, to support his dignity, is entitled to certain fees from ships, which long ago amounted to 500l. or 600l. Whoever marries a citizen's daughter obtains the freedom of the city. It has three markets, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and two annual fairs, to which the concourse is very great. It is 40 miles S. of Hereford, 60 NE. of Exeter, 34 SW. by S. of Gloucester; 50 SSW. of Worcester, 12 WNW. of Bath, 124 W. of London. Lon. 2. 36. W. Lat. 51. 28. N.

BRISTOL, a maritime county of the United States, in Massachusetts; bounded on the N. by Norfolk, on the SW. by Rhode Island, on the S. and SE. by Buzzard's bay, and on the NE. by Plymouth county. It is 42 miles in length, and 32 in breadth; and is divided into 15 townships, viz. Taunton, Norton, Easton, Mansfield, Attleborough, Swanzy, Somerset, Dighton, Raynham, Berkeley, Freetown, Westport, Dartmouth, New-Bedford, and Rehoboth. It contained, in 1790, 4,514 houses, and 31,709 inhabitants. This county has valuable mines of iron ore, which are worked to a large amount. Copper ore has been discovered in Attleborough township. The chief town is Taunton.

BRISTOL, a maritime county of the state of Rhode-Island, 7 miles in length and 3 in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by Mount-Hope, or Bristol bay, on the W. by Warwick bay, on the N. by the state of Massachusetts, and on the S. by

part of Narraganset bay. It is divided into three townships, viz. Bristol, Warren, and Barrington; and contained, in 1790, 3,113 free inhabitants, and 98 slaves.

BRISTOL, a post-town, and the capital of the preceding county, containing above 1400 inhabitants. It is situated on the main, 12 miles NNE. of Newport; and contains about 159 dwellings, a handsome court-house, church for Episcopalians, and one for congregationalists. This town was bombarded by Captain Wallace, commanding a small British squadron, in October 1775, and had under contribution; no lives were lost on the occasion, except the minister of the congregational church, who left his house at the commencement of the bombardment, and being sick and very weak; perished in the fields. Several of the houses were destroyed; but they have been since rebuilt. It is now flourishing; and carries on a considerable trade to Africa, the West Indies, and the different states. Within the jurisdiction of this town, is Mount Hope, the last residence of the famous King Philip. The adjacent country is remarkable for the large quantities of fine vegetables with which it furnishes the neighbouring towns; upwards of 300,000 ropes of onions, besides immense quantities of beets, carrots, turnips, &c. &c. are raised here annually. A supreme court is held here, the first Monday in April and October, and a court of common pleas, the first Monday in January and July. It is 4 miles S. of Warren, 14 SE. by E. of Providence, and 300 from Philadelphia.

BRISTOL, or **BRISTOL**, NEW, the capital of the county of Bucks, in Pennsylvania, situated on the Delaware, about 20 miles N. of Philadelphia. It contains about 50 dwellings, some of which are neat and commodious. It is an agreeable handsome place, and is the resort of much company in summer. It was incorporated by Sir William Keith in 1720, and governed by a Burgess and common council-men until the Revolution. Lon. 75. 0. W. Lat. 40. 45. N.

BRISTOW-CAUSEWAY, a village in Surry, near Clapham.

BRISTOW-PARK, in Leicestershire.

BRITAIN, or **GREAT BRITAIN**, the most considerable of all the European islands, extends from the Lizard-Point, in the latitude of about 50°, to Dogsbay-Head, in latitude 59. 40. N. or taking

ing it in a straight line from N. to S. about 8° or 550 miles; and from Dover Head on the E. to Lands-end on the W. comprehends about 7° of longitude, which may be computed at about 290 miles. Others estimate its length at 700 miles, and its breadth at 900; but the form being very irregular, and lessening continually towards the N. proper allowances must be made in computing its dimensions. The ancient name was Albion, but that of Britain has been substituted in its place; and by this name it was known in Cæsar and Pliny's time. The origin of both names is uncertain. The Romans upon their invasion found this island inhabited by several tribes, which appear to have emigrated from different parts of the continent. The ancient divisions of the island obtained different names, according to the progress of the Roman arms. At that period the inhabitants were divided into separate independent states, which facilitated the general conquest. Each state was governed by a king, and several chieftains under him, who exercised a kind of authority in his own territory. The king commanded the army in time of war; but the regal power was almost uncontrollable in that period of society. The Britons had scarcely any towns; and camps and villages appear to have been their principal habitations. The bards, the prophets, the druids, and the common people, composed the different classes of ancient Britons. The various forms of superstition obtained among them; but they were more united in their religious than their political creed. The invasion of the Romans introduced luxury and refinement; and soon enervated their national vigour, and reduced them to a defenceless state. The political divisions of Britain, are into ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and WALES.

BRITAIN, NEW, a large country of North America, called also *Terra Labrador*, has Hudson's bay and strait, on the N. and W.; Canada and the river St Lawrence on the S.; and the Atlantic on the E. It is subject to Great Britain, but yields only skins and furs. The description of this country, drawn up by the commander of the Otter sloop, and communicated to the Royal Society by the Hon. Daines Barrington, in 1774; is esteemed the best, and from it the following is taken. "This country is one of the most barren, and its sea coast one of the most remarkable. Bordered by in-

numerable islands, and many of them at a considerable distance from the main land, a ship of burden would sail a great way along the coast, without being able to form any notion of its true situation. Hence all charts of it have been so extremely erroneous; and hence arose those opinions, that some of the inlets extended a vast distance into the country, if not quite into the sea of Hudson's bay. Davis's inlet, which has been so much talked of, is not 20 leagues from the entrance of it to its extremity. The navigation here is extremely hazardous. Towards the land, the sea is covered with large bodies and broken pieces of ice; and the farther you go northward, the greater is the quantity. Some of those masses which the seamen call islands of ice, are of a prodigious magnitude; and generally supposed to swim two-thirds under water. You will frequently see them more than 100 feet above the surface; and, to ships in a storm, or in thick weather, nothing can be more terrible. Those prodigious pieces of ice come from the N. and are supposed to be formed by the freezing of cataracts upon the lands about East Greenland and the pole. As soon as the severity of the winter begins to abate, their immense weight breaks them from the shore, and they are driven to the southward. To the miserable inhabitants of Labrador, their appearance upon the coast serves as a token of the approach of summer. This vast tract of land is extremely barren, and altogether incapable of cultivation. The surface is every where uneven, and covered with large stones, some of which are of amazing dimensions. There are few springs; yet, throughout the country, there are prodigious chains of lakes or ponds, which are produced by the rains and the melting of the snow. These ponds abound in trout, but they are very small. It is a country formed of fighful mountains, and unfruitful vallies; and there is no such thing as level land. A blighted shrub and a little moss is sometimes to be seen, but in general the bare rock is all you behold. The valleys are full of crooked low trees, such as the different pines, spruce, birch, and a species of cedar. Up some of the deep bays, and not far from the water, it is said there are a few sticks of no inconsiderable size. In a word, the whole country is nothing more than a prodigious heap of barren rocks. The climate is extremely rigorous.

rons. There is but little appearance of summer before the middle of July; and in September the approach of winter is very evident. All along there are many rivers that empty themselves into the sea, yet there are but few of any consideration; the greatest part of them being nothing more than broad brooks, or rivulets. As they are only drains from the ponds, in dry weather they are every where fordable; for, running upon a solid rock, they become broad, without having a bed of any depth below the surface. The superficial appearance of this country is extremely unfavourable. What may be hidden in its bowels, we cannot pretend to suggest; probably it may produce some copper; the rocks in many places are impregnated with an ore of that resemblance. Something of a horny substance, which is extremely transparent, and which will scale out into a multitude of small sheets, is often found amidst the stones; there are both black and white of this sort, but the black is the most rare. It has been tried in fire, but seems to be no ways affected by heat. The species of wood are not very various; excepting a few shrubs which have as yet received no name from the Europeans. The principal produce of the country is the different sorts of spruce and pine. Of these, even in the most southern parts, there is not abundance; as you advance northwards they gradually diminish; by the time you arrive at 60° lat. the eye is not delighted with any sort of herbage. Here the wretched residents build their miserable habitations with the bones of whales. If ever they cheer their aching limbs with a fire, they gather a few sticks from the sea-shore, which have probably been washed from Norway or Lapland. Here a vast quantity of snow remains upon the land throughout the year. Although the winter is so excessively rigid, in summer the heat is sometimes disagreeable; and in that season the weather is in general very moderate, and remarkably serene. It is but seldom foggy, speaking comparatively between this and Newfoundland; nor are you so frequently liable to those destructive gales of wind which visit many other parts of the globe. It is in general high land, and sometimes you meet with mountains of an astonishing height; you are also frequently presented with prospects that are really awful, and extremely romantic. The inhabitants of New Britain

are called Esquimaux."

BRITAIN, NEW, an island in the South Pacific, situated N. of New Guinea. Capt. Dampier first sailed through the strait which separates it from New Guinea; and in 1767, Captain Carteret sailed through another strait, which separates it from another island on the N. of it, which he called New Ireland. New Britain on the N. and W. extends to Lon. 152. 19. E. and Lat. 4. 0. S. But its southern and eastern limits are not so well ascertained. New Ireland extends from Lon. 149. 2. E. and Lat. 20. 30. S. The coasts of both are rocky; the inland parts high and mountainous; but covered with various trees; such as the nutmeg, the cocoa nut, and different kinds of palm-trees. The natives are black and woolly headed, like negroes, but have not their flat noses and thick lips.

BRITANNIA MINOR, the ci-devant province of Brittany, or Bretagne, in France.

BRITTANY, OR BRETAGNE, a ci-devant province of France, 150 miles in length, and 112 in breadth; anciently called Armorica. It is a peninsula, surrounded on all sides by the ocean, except on the E. where it joined Anjou, Maine, Normandy, and Poitou. It was divided into the upper and lower. The natives carry on a great trade, by the harbours on its coast. It was united to the crown of France in 1532, and abounds in large forests. Some authors suppose that Great Britain was first peopled from Brittany. It is now divided into five departments; Ille and Vilaine, Lower Loire, Finisterre, North Coast, and Morbihan.

BRITTENS, a village in Essex, near Hornchurch.

BRITTON, a town near Barnsley, Yorkshire.

BRITWELL, a village in Oxfordshire, 3 miles from Maidenhead.

BRITWELL-SALOME, near Watlington, Oxford.

BRIVES LA GAILLARDE, a town of France, in the department of Correze, and ci-devant province of Lower Limosin. It stands in a fruitful plain, opposite to an island formed by the Correze, over which there are two handsome bridges. It has elegant buildings, fine walks, and manufactures of silks, muslins, gauzes, &c. It is 37 miles S. of Limoges, and 220 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 45. E. Lat. 45. 15. N.

BRUX, a town of France, in the department

partment of the Channel, 5 miles W. of Valognes.

BRIXEN, a bishopric of Germany, (ceded to the Grand Duke of Tuscany in 1802. and incorporated in the circle of Austria,) in Tirol, near the frontiers of Friuli, and Carinthia, towards the E. The bishop has a vote and seat in the diet of the empire, and furnishes his contingent when any tax is laid on Tirol. The principal places are Brixen, Serzingen, Breunneck, and Lientz. This country was over-run by the French army, under Gen. Bonaparte, in 1797.

BRIXEN, the capital of the bishopric, and the bishop's common residence, is on the river Eisache, at some distance from the mountain Brenner. It is surrounded with mountains, where there are plenty of vineyards, which yield good red wine. It is a populous town; and the houses are well built, with piazzas, and painted on the outside. The public buildings are very handsome, and there are several spacious squares. It is much frequented on account of the mineral waters near it. Lon. 11. 50. E. Lat. 46. 35. N.

BRIKHAM, a village of Devonshire, situated on the western side of Torbay, and famed for its fishery, in which upwards of 100 sloops, besides a great number of small boats, are employed. This place is also famous for the landing of William, Prince of Orange, and his brave followers, on the 5th Nov. 1688. A wharf was lately built here, and the water conveyed to it at the expense of government, for the purpose of watering the shipping. Near the village is a spring, remarkable for its ebbing and flowing.

BRIXENSTADT, a town of Franconia, in Aunsbach, which affords an asylum for involuntary homicides, 16 miles ENE. of Wurtzburg.

BRIXIA. See BRESCIA.

BRIXTON, two small towns; viz. 1. in Devonshire, SE. of Plymstock: 2. in West Medina, Isle of Wight.

BRIXTON-CAUSEY, a village in Surry.

BRIXWORTH, 7 miles from Northampton.

BRIZE, a town of Ireland, in Mayo.

BRIZEN, a town of Brandenburg.

BRIZLES, a hill in Northumberland, two miles from Alnwick. The duke of Northumberland has erected a tower on the top of it, within sight of his castle. It is 90 feet high, and has a winding stair-case.

BROAD, a river of the United States, high rises in the White Oak mountains,

in North Carolina; thence pursuing a S. by E. course, passes into South Carolina, and uniting with Saluda river, forms the Congaee. This river may be rendered navigable about 80 miles within the state of North Carolina.

BROADBULL, a village in Kent, between Hythe and Romney.

BROAD CAMPDEN, in Gloucestershire.

BROAD-CHALK, a village in Wiltshire, near Salisbury.

BROADFIELD, a village in Hertfordshire.

BROADFORD, a town of Ireland, in Clare.

BROADHEMBURY, a village in Devonshire, south-east of Ashbuiton. It has a fair November 30.

BROADHILL, in Sussex, near Cuckfield.

BROAD-HOLME, in Yorkshire, N. of Hattfield.

BROADHURST, in Sussex, NW. of Ashdown.

BROAD-JENESSE, a large and broad river of the United States, which rises in North Carolina, and running into Georgia, is so compressed in its passage through the Cumberland mountains, as to produce a most rapid whirl. Below this it spreads to its former breadth, and except a small interruption, flows in a beautiful and placid stream, under the name of the Cherokee, till it mingles with the Ohio.

BROAD-LANDS, near Rumsy, in Hampshire.

BROADLAW, a mountain of Scotland, in Tweedale, about 2800 feet above the level of the sea.

BROAD-MAIN, a village in Dorsetshire, 3 miles N. of Owen Main.

BROADMEADOW, in Staffordshire, between Longnor and Hartington.

BROAD RIVER, more properly an arm of the sea, which, together with Whale-branch, and Coosaw river, embraces the N. and NW. sides of Beaufort island. This river communicates with the ocean, between Hiltonhead and St Philip's Point; and forms one of the best harbours in the state of South Carolina.

BROADSEA, a fishing village on the coast of Aberdeenshire, containing about 200 inhabitants.

BROADSTAIRS, a village in Kent, between North Foreland and Ramsgate.

BROADSWORTH, a village in Yorkshire, NW. of Doncaster.

BROADWAS,

BROADWAS, on the N. bank of the Tame, W. of Worcester.

BROADWATER; 1. in Hertfordshire, between Welwyn and Stevenage; 2. in Sussex, W. of New Shoreham.

BROADWAY, in Wexford, Ireland.

BROADWAY, the name of six English villages; viz. 1. in Dorsetshire, near Weymouth; 2. in Gloucestershire, between Moreton and Evesham; 3. in Kent, N. of Hythe; 4. in Shropshire, between Church-stock and Baybury; 5. in Somersetshire, in the parish of Buckland Mary; and, 6. in Worcestershire, W. of Campden.

BROADWELDON, in Somersetshire.

BROADWELL, 3 villages; viz. 1. and 2. in Gloucestershire, about 2 miles from Stow; and 3. in Oxfordshire, four miles W. of Bampton.

BROAD-WINDSOR, in Dorsetshire, W. of Beminster.

BROADWOOD-KELLEY, a village in Devonshire, NE. of Hatherly.

BROADWOOD-WIGIER, W. of Lyston, Devonshire.

BROBERRY, a village in Staffordshire, SW. of Stanton.

BROCCO, a town of Naples, 5 miles W. of Capua.

BROCKDISH, a village in Norfolk, W. of Needham

BROCKFORD, a village in Suffolk.

BROCKHAM, in Surry, near Beachworth.

BROCKHAMPTON, 3 villages; 1. in Dorsetshire, 2 miles NE. of Buckland Abbas; 2. in Gloucestershire; and 3. in Herefordshire.

BROCKHOLE, in Northamptonshire.

BROCKHOLM, in Nottinghamshire.

BROCKHURST, in Warwickshire, between Coventry and Lutterworth.

BROCKINGTON, in Dorsetshire.

BROCKLESBY, near Castor, Lincolnshire.

BROCKLETON, S. of Fenbury, Worcestershire.

BROCKLEY, two villages; 1. in Somersetshire; N. of Writton; and, 2. in Suffolk, near Debdon.

BROCKLEY-HILL, two villages; 1. in Dorsetshire, near Abbotsbury; 2. in Hertfordshire.

BROCKMONTON, in Herefordshire, E. of Leominster.

BROCKMORE HEATH, in Staffordshire.

BROCKRUP, or **BROCKTHORP**, in

Gloucestershire, 3 miles from Painswick, and 4 from Gloucester.

BROCKSBURN, or **SPOTT**, a rivulet of Scotland, in East Lothian, which falls into the German ocean at Broxmouth, near Dunbar

BROCKTON, the name of five English villages; viz. 1. near Clune Forest; 2. near Easthop; 3. near Lower-Down; 4. between Walton and Lee; all in Shropshire; and, 5. in Staffordshire.

BROCKWORTH, in Gloucestershire, 4 miles from Gloucester, and 5 from Painswick.

BROD, or **BRODT**, a town of Hungary, in the county of Possega, in Sclavonia, on the Save; formerly more considerable than at present. It is memorable for a victory obtained over the Turks, in 1668. Lon. 18. 36. E. Lat. 45. 20. N.

BROD, a town of Moravia, on the frontiers of Hungary, 10 miles ESE. of Haradisch.

BRODAGH, a town of Ireland, in Clare.

BRODERA, or **BRODRA**, a town of Asia, in the province of Guzerat, on the great road between Surai and Ougenin, belonging to the Great Mogul. It stands in a sandy plain, on the river Wasset; and is fortified with pretty good walls and towers. It is inhabited by Binians and callico weavers. The country produces cotton, wheat, rice, gum-lac, and Indigo. Lon. 73. 11. E. Lat. 22. 16. N.

BRODNAM, a village in Dorsetshire.

BROD-NEMEKI, or **TEUTSCH-BROD**, a town of Bohemia, on the river Sazawa, in the circle of Czaslaw.

BRODOCK, a village in the county of Cornwall, near Boconnoc.

BRODSTEER, a good harbour of Kent, in the isle of Thanet.

BRODSWORTH, a village in Yorkshire, 3 miles from Doncaster.

BRODZIEC, a town of Poland, in Lithuania.

BROEK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg.

BROEK, a very neat and beautiful village of Holland, in the department of Amstel, 6 miles from Amsterdam. The manners of the inhabitants are singular. They marry invariably among themselves. In every house they have one door appropriated to marriage and death. The new married couples enter in at it, and never pass through it again, but to their graves. In the interval it is kept constantly

constantly shut. The women scarcely ever stir from Broek : and "Amsterdam (says Mr Walker) is as little known to them as London or Constantinople." Their gardens are adorned with China vases, grottoes of shell-work, &c. and their streets are paved in Mosaic work with variegated bricks. Behind their houses and gardens are extensive meadows, with vast herds of cattle. Their out-houses are also behind, so that carts, waggons, and cattle, do not enter their neat streets.

BROGLIO, a county of Italy, in Piedmont, near the frontiers of France.

BROGLIO, the capital of the county, situated near the department of Lower Alps. Lon. 7. 42. E. Lat. 44. 12. N.

BROICHIN, CASTLE, an ancient fort of Inverness-shire, situated near the N. end of the isle of Raasay, on the E. coast, and well known as a land mark by mariners. "The rock on which it stands, nearly round, and covering an area of 70 feet square, is about 40 feet high; and is itself, castle-like, placed on another rock, 60 feet at least above the level of the sea. It is composed of different kinds of burnt stone, lime, and shells, that appear to have been jumbled together, by some volcanic eruption.

BROKE, a river in Lancashire.

BROKE, a village in Norfolkshire, 5 miles from Norwich.

BROKE-HAMPTON, a town in Warwickshire, near Kyneton.

BROKEN ARROW, or **CLAY CATSKA**, an Indian town of W. Florida, in the Creek country, on the W. side of the Chata-Uche, 12 miles below Coweta.

BROKEN-BAY, a bay of New South Wales, on the E. coast of New Holland.

BROKENBOROUGH, or **BROKEN-BRIDGE**, a town in Wiltshire, a mile from Malmesbury, formerly called Caer-berburg. It was a court of some of the Saxon kings under the Heptarchy.

BROKENIURST, a village in Hampshire, situate in a bottom, in part of the New Forest, with an ancient church of Saxon architecture.

BROKESBY, a village in Leicestershire, 4 miles W. of Mowbray.

BROKEWER, a town in Gloucestershire.

BROMBOROUGH, a town in Cheshire.

BROME, the name of 7 English villages, viz. 1. in Bedfordshire, near Biggleswade; 2. in Durham, W. of the city; 3. in Norfolk, near Bungay; 4. in

Shropshire, near Clunbury; 5. in ditto, 3 miles W. of Wenlock; 6. in Staffordshire, near Clent; and 7. in Suffolk, 2 miles from Dis.

BROME BURNELL'S, in Warwickshire, between Bitford and Saltford.

BROME-HALL, 3 villages; viz. 1. in Norfolk, between London and Bungay; 2. in Shropshire, near Oswestry; and 3. in Yorkshire, near Sheffield.

BROMEHAM, in Sussex, near Battle Abbey.

BROMEHILL, 3 villages, viz. 1. in Dorsetshire, near Murton; 2. in Norfolk, N. of Walsham; and 3. in Kent, 3 miles SW. of Lydde.

BROME-HOUSE, near Fulham, Middlesex.

BROME-PARK, NW. of Alnwick, Northumberland.

BROMFIELD, 3 villages, 1. in Essex; 2. in Kent, near Lenham; and 3. in Yorkshire, between South Cave and the Humber.

BROMFORD, NW. of Wooller, Northumberland.

BROMHALL, two villages in Cheshire, 1. near Combermere; 2. NW. of Stockport.

BROMLEY, a town of Kent, situated on the river Ravensburg, 10 miles from London, on the road to Tunbridge. It has an hospital for 20 clergymen's widows, with an allowance of 20l. a-year, and 50l. a-year to the chaplain. It has fairs, Feb. 14, and Aug. 5, and a market on Thursday. Lon. 0. 5. E. Lat. 51. 23. N.

BROMLEY is also the name of six villages, viz. 1. in Cheshire, near Combermere; 2. in Dorsetshire, a mile and a half SW. of Abbots-Stoke; 3. in Middlesex, near Bow, 2 miles from London; 4. in Shropshire, between Bridgenorth and Worral; 5. in ditto, between Kingswood and Nether-Heath; and 6. in Staffordshire, between Swinford and Brokmerc. It likewise makes part of the names of other seven, viz. 1. Bromley-Abbey, and, 2. Bromley-Bagots, both in Staffordshire, 6 miles from Stafford; 3. Bromley-Gerards, in Staffordshire, near Blore heath; 4. Bromley-Hurst, in Staffordshire, SE. of Pagots-Bromley; 5. Bromley Magna; and 6. Bromley Parva; both in Essex, SW. of Manning-tree; 7. Bromley Regis, or King's Bromley, in Staffordshire, on the Trent.

BROMPTON, the name of three villages; viz. 1. in Dorsetshire, near Bridport; 2. in Kent, near Rochester; and,

and, 3. in Kensington parish, Middlesex, famous for the fine botanical garden of the late Mr Curtis.

BROMSALL, SW. of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.

BROMSBOROUGH, a town in Gloucestershire, 4 miles from Ledbury.

BROMSGROVE, a town of Worcestershire, situated on the river Salwarp. It is a pretty good town, has a considerable trade in cloth, and a large market on Tuesday, for corn, cattle, and all sorts of provisions. It is 15 miles NE. by N. of Worcester, and 115 NW. of London. It has fairs June 24, and Oct. 1. Lon. 2. 5. W. Lat. 52. 26. N.

BROMSTHORP, in Norfolk, near Reedham.

BROMSWELL, near Woodbridge, Suffolk.

BROMWICH, a town in Shropshire.

BROMWICH CASTLE, GREAT, and **LITTLE**, three villages in Warwickshire, near Coleshill.

BROMWICH, WEST, S. of Walsal, Stafford.

BROMYARD, a town of Herefordshire, near the Frome, situated on a rising ground, and containing about 242 houses, and 983 inhabitants. It has five fairs, and a market on Monday. It is 18 miles W. of Worcester, and 125 WNW. of London. Lon. 2. 46. W. Lat. 52. 20. N.

BROMYTHE, or **TILL**, a river in Northumberland.

BRON, or **BRONNO**, a town of Italy, in the department of the Tessino, on the S. side of the Po, 12 miles S. of Pavia. At this place the French were defeated by the Imperialists in 1703. Lon. 10. 5. E. Lat. 44. 50. N.

BRONDOLO, a very ancient but ruinous town of Italy, in the district of Chioggia. It was burnt in 808, and laid waste by the Genoese in 1379.

BRONELSTON, a village in Cumberland.

BRONN, or **BRONI**, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, where the French defeated the Austrians in 1800. It is 10 miles E. of Pavia.

BRONTI, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, 28 miles W. of Taormina.

BROOMLEY, a township of Vermont, in Bennington county.

BROOK, the name of 3 villages, viz. 1. in Kent, S. of Ashford; 2. in West Medina, Isle of Wight; and 3. in Wiltshire, S. of North Bradley.

BROOKE, a town near Oakham, Rut-

landshire.

BROOKE-GREEN, a village in Middlesex, near Hammersmith.

BROOKFIELD, a post town of the United States, in Massachusetts; situated in Worcester county. It contained, in 1790, about 30 houses compactly built, and a congregational church. It is 68 miles W. by S. of Boston, and 297 from Philadelphia.

BROOKFIELD, a township of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, 6 miles NNE. of Danbury.

BROOKFIELD, a township of Maine, in Lincoln county, on the Kennebeck.

BROOKFIELD, a township of Vermont, in Orange county, 80 miles N. of Bennington, having 421 citizens.

BROOKHAVEN, a township of New York, in Suffolk county, Long Island, containing 3224 souls in 1776, of whom 535 were electors, and 253 slaves, and about 40 dwellings compactly built, an Episcopal and a Presbyterian church. It is 60 miles E. of New York.

BROOKHOUSE, in Kent, near Dartford.

BROOKLAND, in Romney-Marsh, Kent.

BROOKLEY, in Kent, near Eltham.

BROOKLYN, a handsome town of Long Island; pleasantly situated in King's county, opposite New York city. It consisted, in 1790, of one principal street, on which were erected about 100 houses, a Presbyterian, and a Dutch reformed church.

BROOKLYN, a township of Connecticut, in Wyndham county.

BROOKLYN, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county.

BROOKESBOROUGH, a town of Ireland, in Fermanagh, Ulster, about 87 miles from Dublin.

BROOKSTREET, in Essex, near Burtwood.

BROOMHILL, a district in Lanarkshire.

BROOM, LOCH, an extensive salt water lake, or arm of the sea, in Ross-shire, noted for excellent herrings. It contains many excellent harbours, on one of which the newly erected village of Ullapool is situated.

BKORA, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, 4 miles long, and 1 broad. At two different places it is so much contracted, as to exhibit the appearance of three lakes. It is environed on both sides with lofty mountains, villages, and natural wood. In the middle

middle of it is an island of an oblong square figure, which tradition says, was artificially constructed on an immense collection of stones brought there on purpose. One half of it was appropriated for lodgings in time of war, and the other laid out for a garden.

BRORA, a river in Sutherlandshire, which falls into the sea about a furlong below the village.

BRORA, a village situated on the river, over which it has a bridge, on the high road to Caithness and Orkney. Salt pans were established, and great quantities of salt made and exported, by a Company from Portsoy, till the tax on coals obliged them to stop.

BROS, a district of the Saxon territory, in Transylvania.

BROS, a royal free town, and capital of that district, situated on the *Maas*. It has been admitted by the Saxons among the German towns.

BROSELY, a village in Shropshire, 7 miles from Bridgenorth, noted for its iron works, supposed to be the most considerable in the kingdom.

BROSENEY, in King's county, Ireland.

BROSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Charente.

BROSTON, a town 2 miles east of Norwich, Norfolk.

BROTHERHOUSE, a village in Lincolnshire, 4 miles S. of Spalding.

BROTHER-ISLE, a small island on the coast of Shetland, in Yell sound. It contains only two families.

BROTHER-LOCH, a lake in Renfrewshire, 3 miles in circumference, abounding with trouts and char.

BROTHERTOFT, a village in Lincolnshire, NW. of Boston.

BROTHERTON, an Indian town of New York, near New Stockbridge, inhabited by about 150 Christian Indians, who emigrated from different parts of Connecticut, under the care of the Rev. Mr Samson Occum. They receive an annuity of 2160 dollars from the state, part of which is appropriated to maintain a school and superintendant to transact their business.

BROTHICK, or **BROTHOCK**, a small river of Angus-shire, which runs through the parish of St Vigean, and falls into the sea at Aberbrothwick, to which it gives name. By a sluice, its current is let at pleasure into the harbour of Aberbrothwick, to carry off the mud.

BROTTON, 4 miles from Gisbo.

rough, Yorkshire.

BROUAGE, a maritime town of France, in the dep of Lower Charente, and ci-devant province of Saintong. It consists of 5 or 6 streets which terminate in a great square. It is famous for its salt works, which are the finest in the kingdom. The salt is called *bay-salt*, because the town lies on a bay. It is 17 miles S. of Rochelle, and 170 SW. of Paris. Lon. 1. 4. W. Lat 45. 52. N.

BROUAGEOIS, a ci-devant territory of France, included in the department of Lower Charente.

BROUCA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto.

BROUCK, **BRUCK**, or **BRUGG**, a town of Switzerland, in the country of Argow. It has a college and public library; and stands on the river *Aar*, 29 miles SE. of Basle. Lon. 8. 32. E. Lat. 47. 21. N.

BROUERSHAVEN, or **BROWERSHAVEN**, a sea-port town of Holland, in the dep. of the Meuse, situated on the N. side of the island of Schonen, on a bay; 9 miles SW. of Helvoetsluys. Lon. 3. 35. E. Lat. 51. 50. N.

BROUGH, a fishing town on the coast of Caithness, close by Dunnet Head, where there is a safe harbour which Mr Knox speaks of as one of the best fishing stations on the coast of Caithness.

BROUGH, a town in Westmoreland, situated under Skarmore hill, 6 miles from Appleby, and 259 from London. It was formerly a place of great note, being a Roman fortress; but is now much decayed. It has a castle lately re-built, and an ancient fort called Caesar's Tower. It is divided into two, the Upper and Lower; and has a market on Thursday, and a fair, Thurs. before Whit. Lon. 2. 50. W. Lat. 54. 40. N.

BROUGH, in Holderness, Yorkshire.

BROUGHAM, near Penrith, Westmoreland.

BROUGHISHANE, a village of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 95 miles from Dublin.

BROUGHTON, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Tweeddale, four miles long, and three broad; consisting of two ridges of hills with a valley between them. The soil is generally a deep wet clay, which being well cultivated, produces good crops in dry seasons; and the climate is healthy. The principal disadvantage it labours under, is the scarcity

scarcity of fuel, the nearest coal being 16 miles distant. There are ruins of 10 ancient castles in the parish, in one of which the usurper Macbeth is said to have resided. The population in 1801, was 214.

BROUGHTON, a remarkably neat village in the above parish, through which the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries passes. It has a fair October 4.

BROUGHTON, a village on the NE. side of the New Town of Edinburgh.

BROUGHTON, the name of 17 small towns, or villages, in England; viz. 1. in Bucks, 2 miles E. of Aylesbury; 2. in ditto, between Woburn and Newport; 3. in Hampshire, near the Wainop; 4. in Hertfordshire, near Hoddesdon; 5. in Huntingdonshire, 4 miles S. of Ramsey; 6. in Lancashire, 5 miles from Preston; 7. in ditto, 4 miles NW. of Ulverston; 8. in Lincolnshire, near Glandford Bridge; 9. in Northamptonshire, near Kettering; 10. in Oxfordshire, near Banbury; 11. in Shropshire, 4 miles from Wem; 12. in ditto, in the parish of Worthen; 13. in Staffordshire, 5 miles NW. of Eccleshall; 14. in Warwickshire, adjoining Whitchurch; 15. in Wilts, between Bradford and Lacock; 16. in Yorkshire, 5 miles SW. of Skipton; and, 17. in ditto, 5 miles SE. of Stockestey.

BROUGHTON also makes part of the names of other 10 villages; viz. 1. Broughton-Ashley, in Leicestershire, 1 mile N. of Lutterworth; 2. Broughton-Castle, in Cumberland, E. of Penrith; 3. Broughton-Church, in Derbyshire, 1 mile E. of Daberton; 4. Broughton, Great, a town near Cocker-mouth, in Cumberland; 5. Broughton, Little, near Great Broughton; 6. Broughton-Hackets, a village 3 miles E. of Worcester; 7. Broughton, Nether, in Leicestershire; 8. Broughton on the Sands, on the Solway Frith, in Cumberland; 9. Broughton, Over, in Nottinghamshire; 10. Broughton-Poges, in Oxfordshire.

BROUGHTON, an island of Georgia, at the mouth of the Altamaha, which was the property of the late Henry Laurens, president of Congress.

BROUGHFY, a district on the coast of Forfarshire, about 4 miles E. from Dundee.

BROUGHTY CASTLE, an ancient fort in the above district, formerly the key to the navigation of the Tay, and the scene of many warlike deeds, but now verging fast to ruin. The earliest men-

tion made of it, is by Hector Boece, in 1492. In 1547 it was seized by the English, under the Duke of Somerset, during the minority of Edward VI. and filed with an English garrison. Upon the duke's return to England, it was blockaded by the Earl of Arran, then regent of Scotland, from Oct. 1, 1547, to Jan. 1, 1548, when he was obliged to raise the siege, after losing one of his best generals, and all his ordnance. It was soon after attacked by the Earl of Argyll, who was likewise repulsed. It was next attacked by three French regiments under D'Ésté, and as many German troops, who all met with a similar fate. At last the supplies from England of provisions, arms, and ammunition failing, the English garrisons in Broughay Castle and the fort Bughla, were obliged to surrender to the allied army of Scots, Germans, and French, under Des Thumes, on the 20th Feb. 1550.

BROUNCELLY, a village in Cornwall, situated on a hill, N. of Liskard.

BROUNRIGG, a village in Cumberland, near Abbey-Helm.

BROWN, a village in Somersetshire, near Chympton.

BROWN-CANDOVER, a town in Hampshire.

BROWNRIEGG, a village of Northumberland, between Ford-Castle and Wooler.

BROWNSELL, a village in Dorsetshire.

BROWNSOVER, N. of Rugby, Warwickshire.

BROWNSVILLE, or **REDSTONE OLD FORT**, a flourishing post-town of Pennsylvania, situated in Fayette county, on the SE. bank of Monongahela river, between Dunlop and Redstone creeks. Over the former, a bridge has been erected, which connects Bridgeport, a small village on the opposite side of the creek, with Brownsville. It is 260 feet long, and 14 broad, and 36 feet in height. The town is laid out in regular streets, crossing each other at right angles. Here are an Episcopalian, and a Roman Catholic church; and, within a few miles of the town, are four Quaker meeting-houses. Upwards of 100 boats are built here annually for trade, &c. 24 grist, saw, oil, and tanning mills, are within less than 5 miles of the town. A brewery and a distillery have been established in it; and, next to Pittsburgh, it is the most considerable town of the western

western part of Pennsylvania. It is 35 miles S. by E. of Pittsburg, 12 NW. of Union, 25 SE. by E. of Washington, and 310 W. of Philadelphia. Lon. 4. 44. W. Lat. 39. 58. N.

BROWNSWELL, near Finchley, Middlesex.

BROXAM, a town in Kent, 5 miles W. of Penshurst.

BROXBOROUGH, & **BROXBOURNBURY**, in Hertfordsh. near Hoddesdon.

BROXBORN, a rivulet in Linlithgowshire.

BROXBURN, a thriving village in the parish of Uphall, situated on the above rivulet. It has a fair in August.

BROXEY, in Yorkshire, N. of Pickering.

BROXTED, in Essex, 4 miles S. of Thaxted.

BROXTON, two villages; viz. 1. in Cheshire, S. of Beeston-Castle; and 2. in Hampshire, 4 miles E. of Alton.

BROXTOW, NW. of Nottingham.

BROXWOOD, in Herefordshire, 3 miles E. of Kyneton.

BROYLF, 3 miles SE. of Lewes, Sussex.

BROYLF, a cape and sea-port of Newfoundland, 30 miles SW. of St John's.

BRU, a safe harbour on the coast of Argyllshire.

BRUAR, a small turbulent stream in Athol, celebrated for the romantic beauty of its cascades. The upper fall is estimated at near 200 feet. It joins the Garry below the inn of Dalnacardoch.

BRUCE-CASTLE, a village in Middlesex, near Tottenham.

BRUCEFIELD, a village in Fife, near Dunfermline, where there is a lint-mill.

BRUCEHILL, an extensive moor in Aberdeenshire, so named from Edward Bruce, brother of King Robert I. encamping in it after the battle of Inverury, previous to his pursuit and rout of the Cummings at Aiky-brae, where Aiky fair is still held. There is also a long artificial trench, called *Bruce's Fosse*, about 8 feet deep, in which, it is said, K. Robert Bruce concealed part of his army about the time of the battle of Inverury.

BRUCETOWN, a place in Angusshire, in the parish of Alyth, where the Scots forces under King Robert Bruce, rested before they engaged the English, on the S. side of the Isla.

BRUCHSAL, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, and bishopric of Spire, situated on the river

Statz, 5 miles SE. of Philippsburg. It has a great trade in salt. Lon. 8. 30. E. Lat. 49. 15. N.

BRUCK, a town of Germany, in Stiria, capital of a circle of its name. It is a thriving place, the two high roads from Friuli and Trieste to Vienna meeting here. It stands on the river Muchr, 18 miles N. of Gratz. Lon. 13. 15. E. Lat. 47. 27. N.

BRUCK, or **BRUGG**, a town of Austria, on the river Leyeta, 20 m. SE. of Vienna.

BRUCK CASTLE, in Huntingdonshire, between the Saitrys and Stilton.

BRUCK-SMALK, a village in Sussex, between Burwash and Itchingham.

BRUDER, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Underwald, on the river Meich. Lon. 8. 10. E. Lat. 46. 33. N.

BRUERN, a village in Oxfordshire, near Banbury.

BRUERTON, near Rugby, Staffordshire.

BRUFF, a town in Limerick, Ireland.

BRUG. See **BROUCK**.

BRUG, a town of the Vallais, in Switzerland, on the river Rhone. Lon. 8. 17. E. Lat. 45. 33. N.

BRUGES, a ci-devant territory of the Austrian Netherlands, now the French department of Lys.

BRUGES, a city of France, in the above territory, and the capital of the department of Lys. It is situated in a plain 8 miles from the sea; and has a great number of canals, which lead to Ghent, Ostend, Sluys, Newport, Furnes, Ypres and Dunkirk. All the waters about Bruges are without any current; but they may be changed in half an hour, by opening the sluices, and letting the water run into the sea. It has several bridges: one built in 1739, of free-stone, is very stately. Bruges was in a very flourishing condition upwards of 200 years ago, and every nation had a consul in it for the maintenance of their rights: but since the enlargement of Amsterdam and Antwerp, trade is diminished, and the number of its inhabitants less than might be expected in so large a place. However, there are still many rich merchants, and a chamber for trade. The finest square in the city is the great market, in which stand the halls, with public galleries, and a large court in the middle, and on one of its sides a high steeple supported by 4 pillars, full of bells with the most harmonious chimes in all the country. On the side of the great square there is

a structure, which serves as a public magazine for cloth, built on a canal, and supported by pillars, in such a manner that small vessels can pass under it, to cross the city from the canal of Ostend to that of Ghent. The square where the Wednesday's market is held, contains several walks between two rows of trees, and a new guard house in the middle. The Burg is a large square, in which is the town-house, built in the Gothic manner, and adorned with a variety of figures of the ancient counts and countesses of Flanders. In the same quarter there are several other public buildings. The church dedicated to the Virgin Mary has a high steeple, which serves as a sea-mark for the ships that come hither; in the inside are two tombs of copper, magnificently gilt. Besides the cathedral and two collegiate churches, there are five parish churches and 14 chapels. There are many almshouses and hospitals, one of which is called the *School of Bogards*, where there are about 180 boys, clothed and brought up to learning, or trades, according to their genius. There is likewise a school for poor girls, to the number of 120, who are also clothed. Bruges has long been famed for taking care of widows and orphans. The parts about the city, which belong to it, are called *Franc of Bruges*, and contain 37 villages. They enjoyed much liberty under their old government. The fortifications being but trifling, in time of war it always yields to the strongest. The French took it in 1792, lost it in 1793, but after retaking it. It is 8 miles E. of Ostend, 24 NE. of Ghent, and 46. W. of Antwerp. Lon. 9. 5 E. Lat. 51. 11. N.

BRUGGE, or **BRUGGEN**, a town of Germany, late a town of Lower Saxony, and bishopric of Hildesheim, 6 miles from the city of that name.

BRUGGEN, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, on the river Schwalm, 6 miles NE. of Rurmonde.

BRUGENERA, a fort in the prov. of Friuli, on the Livenza.

BRUGHT, a river in Westphalia.

BRUGNETTO, a city of Italy, late in the territory of Genoa, afterwards in the Ligurian republic, situated at the foot of the Appennines, 35 miles ESE. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 5 E. Lat. 44. 20. N.

BRUHAM, NORTH and SOUTH, two villages in Somersetshire, near Bruton.

BRUMAU, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch, on the frontiers of

Hungary, 30 miles E. of Hradisch.

BRUMFIELD, two villages; 1. in Cumberland; 4 miles from Wighton: 2. in Somersetshire, 5 miles from Taunton, and 5 SW. of Bridgewater.

BRUMHAM, two villages; 1. two miles from Bedford: 2. in Wilts, 3 miles NW. of Devizes.

BRUMLEY, in Northumberland, between Newcastle and Newbiggen.

BRUMPTON, two villages in Yorkshire; 1. near Northallerton: 2. five miles NW. of Scarborough.

BRUMPTON-RALPH, in Somersetshire, 2 miles W. of Stokegomer.

BRUMPTON-RFCIS, in Somersetshire, 2 miles NE. of Dunerton.

BRUMSTAL, or **BRUNSAT**, in Yorkshire, near Appletreewick.

BRUMWELL, in Norfolkshire, 3 miles N. of Brandon-ferry.

BRUNANBURGH, an ancient town of Yorkshire, now called **BROUGH**, where a bloody battle was fought between King Athelstane, and an army of Scots, Danes, Welsh, and Irish, A. D. 938.

BRUNDAL, or **BRUNDALL**, two villages; 1. in Lancashire, SW. of Houghton Tower: 2. three miles E. of Norwich.

BRUNDEN, in Essex, near Sudbury.

BRUNDISH, in Suffolk, 4 miles NE. of Framlingham.

BRUNDISH HALL, in Essex, 2 miles from Ongar.

BRUNETTE, a strong and important fortress of Piedmont, near Susa, which it defends.

BRUNLESS, a village of South Wales, in Brecknockshire, near Crick-Howel.

BRUNN, a village in Howden, Yorkshire.

BRUNN. See **BRIN**.

BRUNNEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schweiz. Here the cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Underwalden, formed the alliance which was the foundation of the Swiss republic. It is situated on the Waldstader See, 2 miles SW. of Schweiz.

BRUNSBUTTLE, a sea-port town of Germany, in the late circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, situated at the mouth of the Elbe, 13 miles NW. of Gluckstadt, subject to Denmark. Lon. 9. 2. E. Lat. 54. 2. N.

BRUNSLow, a village in Shropshire, between Barlow and Lidbury.

BRUNSTED, in Norfolk, 2 miles SE. of Ashford.

BRUNSWICK.

BRUNSWICK, a country of Germany, in the late circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N. by the duchy of Lüneburg; on the W. by the circle of Westphalia; on the S. by Hesse, and the territory of Pechfeld; and on the E. by Thuringia, with the principalities of Anhalt and Halberstadt, and the duchy of Magdeburg. The rivers are the Weser, the Ocker, and the Lüne; and it is fertile both in corn and pastures. It is divided into two counties and four duchies; viz. Brunswick Calenberg, and Brunswick Grubenhagen, including the duchy of Göttingen, belonging hereditarily to the elector of Hanover; Brunswick Proper, and Brunswick Wolfenbüttele, along with the two counties of Rheinstern and Einkeuberg, to the duke of Wolfenbüttele. The Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele is styled Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg, as well as the elector of Hanover, they being both descended from Ernest duke of Lüneburg and Zell, who died in 1546. In the tide of conquest which has followed the late rupture with Prussia, the whole of this country has fallen under the dominion of France, and was formally taken possession of October 28, 1806.

BRUNSWICK, the capital of the above country. It is composed of five towns, viz. the Old Town, the New Town, the Tigon or Burg, the Old Wick, and the Sack, which makes it a large place; but the houses are almost all built of wood. There are several churches; one of which is an ancient Gothic building, but the appearance of its a finity is almost absorbed by the repairs it has undergone. Brunswick is a fortified place, and would require a numerous army to besiege, and not a few men to defend it. It is of a square form, divided in the middle by the river Ocker. It is about 9 miles in circumference. On the ramparts there was a mortar piece of brass, 10 feet 6 inches long, and 9 feet 2 inches in circumference. It weighs 1800 quintals, and has 93 quintals of iron in its carriages. It will carry a ball 750 lb. weight to the distance of 33,000 paces, and throw a bomb of a thousand weight; but requires 52 lb. of powder for a charge. This city was the residence of the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade with Bohemia. Brunswick mum is well known in England; a small sort of which is the common drink of the inhabitants of the city. The reli-

gion is the Lutheran, and the people observe it very strictly. The peasants are sober and laborious, but clownish and heavy; however, being robust and strong, they make good soldiers. The number of inhabitants is about 24,000; and the whole income of the duke was estimated at 130,000*l*. Brunswick is situated on the Ocker, 55 miles W. of Magdeburg, and 30 S. of Zell. Lon. 10. 42. E. Lat. 52. 25. N.

BRUNSWICK, a town of the United States, in New Jersey, incorporated in 1784, containing 2500 citizens, one half of whom were Dutch. It is situated on the SW. bank of Rariton river, 12 miles above Perth-Amboy. Its situation is low and unpleasant, being under a high hill, which rises at the back of the town; and on the breaking up of the river in winter the ground floors of the houses are frequently overflowed by the gorging of the ice. The inhabitants are beginning to build on the pleasant hill above the town. They have a considerable inland trade, and many small vessels belonging to the port. There was once a college, called Queen's College, now extinct. This town is 60 miles NE. of Philadelphia, and 35 SW. of New York. Lon. 75. 0. W. Lat. 40. 20. N.

BRUNSWICK, a county of Virginia, bounded on the N. by Dinwiddie, on the E. and SE. by Greensville, on the W. by Mecklenburg, and on the NW. by Lunenburg. It is 38 miles in length, and 33 in breadth. A district court is held here on the 29th of April and Sept. for the counties of Brunswick, Greensville, Lunenburg, and Mecklenburg; and a county court for Brunswick the 1st Monday in every month. It is well watered by Nottaway and Meherrin rivers.

BRUNSWICK, a maritime county of Wilmington district, North Carolina, and the most southerly county in that state. It is bounded on the E. by Cape Fear river, which separates it from New Hanover, on the N. by Bladen, on the SW. by the state of South Carolina, and on the S. by the Atlantic ocean. It contains 1560 free inhabitants, and 1511 slaves. In this county is the Wakkamaw, a beautiful lake, about 7 miles in length, and 5 in breadth; and, a little S. of the lake, is Greenswamp, a large body of valuable rice land. The chief town is Smithville.

BRUNSWICK, a small town of North Carolina, situated in the above county, on

on the W. side of Cape Fear river, about 9 miles N. of Fort Johnson, and 17 SW. of Wilmington. It was formerly the residence of some of the royal governors, and was burnt by the British troops in 1780. Lon. 3. 13 W. Lat. 34. 0. N.

BRUNSWICK, a small post town of the United States, in Maine district, situated in Cumberland county, containing, in 1796, 1387 citizens. It is 155 miles from Boston, and 501 from Philadelphia.

BRUNSWICK, a town of the United States, in Georgia, where the Turtle river enters St Simon's sound. It has a safe harbour, capable of containing a numerous fleet, and even the bay at the entrance has depth enough for the largest war ship. It is 79 miles SW. by W. of Savannah. Lon. 82. 0. W. Lat. 31. 10. N.

BRUNSWICK, New, the NW. division of Nova Scotia, which, in 1784, was divided into two provinces. New Brunswick is bounded on the W. of the river St Croix by the said river to its source, and by a line drawn due N. thence to the S. boundary of Canada; to the N. by the same boundary, as far as the western extremity of the bay of Chaleurs; to the E. by the said bay to the gulf of St Lawrence and the bay called Bay Verte; to the S. by a line in the centre of the Bay of Fundy, from the river St Croix to the mouth of the Musquata river, by the said river to its source, and thence by a due E. line across the isthmus into the Bay Verte, to join the E. line above described, including all islands within 6 leagues of the coast. Since the conclusion of the American war, the emigration of loyalists to this province from the United States has been very great. The river St John opens a vast extent of fine country, most of which is settled and under improvement. The upland is in general well wooded, and the lofty pines afford a considerable supply of masts for the navy. The chief place is the city of St John, but the seat of government is at St Ann.

BRUNSWICK, a township of Vermont, in Essex county, on the W. bank of the Connecticut.

BRUNTHORP, a village in Lincolnshire, 2 miles SW. of Alford.

BRUNTON, a village in Northumberland, near Dunstaburg castle.

BRURY, a town of Ireland, in Limerick.

BRUSEBRIDGE, near Worksep, Nottingham.

BRUSEGNA, VOLTA DI, a village of Italy, in the district of Padua.

BRUSFORD, a village in Devonshire, S. of Winkley.

BRUSIARD, a village in Suffolk, 4 miles N. of Ipswichgate.

BRUSKETH, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Eden near Carlisle.

BRUSSELS, a city of France, in the ci-devant Austrian Netherlands, now the capital of the dept. of Dyle. Under the Austrian government, it was the capital of Brabant, and generally the seat of the governor. The small river Senne runs through it. It is a rich and handsome city; and, among the public structures, the palace, the town-house, and the arsenal, are most superb. No city in Europe, except Naples and Genoa, makes a finer appearance at a distance; but, like them, it is all up and down hill. It is encompassed with a double brick wall, and has 7 gates; but, being 7 miles in compass, is too large to hold out a long siege. In France's are 7 fine squares, or market-places; that of the great market is one of the most beautiful in the world. The town-house takes up one quarter of it, and has a very high steeple, on the top of which is a brazen statue of St Michael, 15 feet high. In three of the rooms there is the history of the resignation of Charles V. wrought in tapestry, which is so well done, that it may be mistaken for painting. In the other parts of this square are the halls of the different trades, and several ancient palaces. The opera-house is built after the Italian manner, with rows of boxes in which are chimneys. One is covered with looking glass, so that the company can sit by the fire, drink a bottle, and see what is doing. There are 20 public fountains, adorned with statues, at the corners of the most public streets; and in the middle of the town-house, is one with Neptune, Tritons, and the horses spouting water from the nostrils. In the lower part of the city there are several canals for the shipping. One in particular was cut from the Scheldt, 15 miles from the city, and cost 1,800,000 dollars. By this canal, vessels can pass between Brussels and Antwerp. The hospitals are well endowed; some of them are for the maintenance of strangers for 8 days. There is also a founding hospital, and one for penitent courtzeans. Among the churches, that of St Gudula is very magnificent. It stands on the top of a hill, near the gate of Louvain.

Louvain, and is surrounded with iron balustrades. It is an old Gothic structure, with 2 large steeples at the E. end, and is finely adorned within. The Jesuits had a fine church, as well as a library. In 1695, Brussels was bombarded by Marshal Villeroy, who demolished 4000 houses, the stadthouse, and several churches. In 1708, it was besieged by the Elector of Bavaria; but the Duke of Marlborough obliged him to raise the siege with precipitation. Marshal Saxe, the French general, took it in 1746; but it was restored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was taken by the French army in 1792; retaken by the Austrians in 1798; but recovered soon after by the French. Brussels has long been celebrated for its manufactures of laces, camblets, and tapestry. It is 21 miles S. of Antwerp, 25 SE. of Ghent, and 118 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 28. E. Lat. 50. 51. N.

BRUSSELS, a ci-devant district of the Austrian Netherlands, one of the four quarters of the late duchy of Brabant. It was bounded on the E. by that of Louvain, on the N. by Antwerp, on the W. by that of Flanders, and on the S. by Hamault, now annexed to France.

BRUTTON, a town of Somersetshire, situated on the river Brue, and well inhabited. It is adorned with a very beautiful church; has a free school, founded by Edward I.; and the alms-house, or hospital, is so elegant, that it has the appearance of a college. It is famous for malt, and for a woollen manufactory of cloth and serges. It is 12 miles SE. of Wells, and 109 W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. Lat. 51. 15. N.

BRUTUS, a military township of New York, on both sides of the Seneca river, 11 miles NE. of Cayuga, and 19 SSE. of Lake Ontario.

BRUYE, or **BUGA**, an island in the Bay of Bengal, near the mouth of the Ara, about 25 miles long, and 10 broad. Lon. 97. 37. E. Lat. 26. 15. N.

BRUYIERES, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, and ci-devant province of Lorrain, 22 miles S. by E. of Luneville. Lon. 6. 50. E. Lat. 48. 18. N.

BRY, **BREW**, or **BRUI**, a river in Somersetshire, which falls into the Bristol channel, in Bridgewater bay.

BRYAN, a county in Georgia.

BRYANS BRIDGE, a town in Ireland, in the county of Clare, and province of Connaught, situated on the river

Shannon, 8 miles N. of Limerick. Lon. 8. 30. W. Lat. 52. 31. N.

BRYANSTON, a village near Dublin.

BRYDE, **ST**, an ancient parish in Peebles-shire, now united with that of Traquair.

BRYN, a village in Lancashire, near Wigan.

BRYNING, 5 miles SW. of Kirkham, Lancashire.

BRYNTON, in Staffordshire, N. of Blithill.

BRZENITZ, a mine-town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. It has manufactures of lace, fire-arms, iron and wire; and is 18 m. NNE. of Carlsbad.

BRZESC, a fortified town of Lithuania, and capital of Polesia, or the palatinate of Brzesc, with a castle situated on a rock. Here is a synagogue, resorted to by Jews from every part of Europe. It stands upon the river Bug, 99 miles S. by W. of Gtodno. Lon. 21. 6. E. Lat. 52. 40. N.

BRZEST, a town in Silesia.

BUDA, an island of the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, near Trau, called also the *Partridge Island*, because frequented by those birds. It is called *Babus* by Pliny. During the decline of the empire it was called *Boas*; and several illustrious men who fell under disgrace at court, were banished to it, particularly Florentinus, master of the offices under Julian, Immentius de Valenti, and the heretic Jovinian. It is separated from Trau, by a canal of 350 feet broad, over which a brick dam, and two stone bridges are built, with a draw-bridge for the passage of barges, which constantly crowd the canal. The island is 10 miles in length, and 21 in circuit; but rather high and mountainous. It is populous, and has a secure and commodious port. The climate is mild, and the soil fertile, producing in great abundance wine, oil, grapes, and fruits; the sea abounds in fish.

BUANES, a town of France, in the dept. of Gers, and ci-devant province of Gascony, situated on the river Bahus. Lon. 0. 5. E. Lat. 43. 47. N.

BUARCOS, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the Mondego. Most of its buildings were destroyed by the earthquake in 1752. Lon. 8. 5. W. Lat. 40. 3. N.

BUBNAIL, the name of 2 villages; viz. 1. in the Peak of Derby; and 2. in Warwickshire, W. of Dunsmore Heath, **BUBTON**,

BUBTON, a village in Derbyshire, in Appletree hundred.

BUBWITH, in Yorkshire, W. of Wighton.

BUCARIA, or **BOCCARI**, a sea-port of Croatia, on the NE. part of the Gulf of Venice. It belonged to Austria, and was declared by the emperor in 1781, a free-port for commerce with the East Indies. It lies 12 miles E. of Fiume. Lon. 14. 52. E. Lat. 46. 37. N.

BUCCLEUGH, a village of Scotland, in the county of Selkirk, from which the noble family of Scott have the title of duke.

BUCHAM, a village in Norfolkshire, near Havergate, W. of Yarmouth.

BUCHAN, a territory of Scotland, lying partly in the county of Aberdeen, and partly in that of Bamff. The latter district extends northwards from the Ugie to the sea, and westwards as far as the Deveron, comprehending a tract of 20 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. That part which lies in Aberdeenshire extends S. to the river Ythan. The surface is in general bleak and barren, but in some places fertile and well cultivated. The coast is bold and rocky, presenting perpendicular precipices to the sea. The whole district formerly belonged to the Earls of Buchan, but upon the attander of that family in 1320, Robert Bruce divided the lands among his friends; and although the title has been renewed in the family of Erskine, the present Earl of Buchan possesses little property in this district. It is entirely inhabited by lowlanders.

BUCHANAN, a parish in Stirlingshire, Scotland, about 18 miles long, and 6 broad, extending about 15 miles along the banks of Loch Lomond; and the Grampian hills run through its centre. Here the river Forth takes its rise, but is known by the name of Dow, and does not assume the name of Forth until it reaches the kirk of Aberfoil. The surface is mountainous except two vallies called Glendow and Glenarclet. The climate is healthy, and the agriculture of this place promises to receive considerable improvement from a lime-stone quarry lately discovered. The seat of the Duke of Montrose, who is proprietor of the whole parish, is among its principal ornaments. There is also a small fort, in which a guard is mounted by a detachment from Dunbarton-castle. The population in 1801 was about 748.

BUCHAN-NESS, a promontory of Scotland, of which it is the farthest point, and the most eastern of all Scotland. Between this promontory and Peterhead is situated a large oval cavity, formed by the hand of nature, in the steep rocks upon the coast, about 150 feet deep, called the Boilers or Bullers of Buchan. Boats frequently sail into this awful pit, under a natural arch, opening to the sea at the E. end, and resembling the window of some great cathedral. Lon. 1. 20. E. Lat. 57. 28. N.

BUCHANANTY, a place in Perthshire, where there is a bridge over the Almon.

BUCHAU, or **BUCHAW**, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, situated on the Tedersee, 22 miles SW. of Ulm. It has a monastery, whose abbess had a voice in the diets of the empire. Lon. 9. 40. E. Lat. 48. 5. N.

BUCHAW, a small territory of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, which comprehends the district of Flud.

BUCHLYVIE, a considerable village of Stirlingshire, in the parish of Kippen, about 5 miles W. from the village of Kippen. It is a borough of barony, entitled to hold 5 fairs in the year; and contains about 500 inhabitants.

BUCHOLZ, a town of the principality of Brandenburg, in the Upper Mark, on the Dahme. 23 miles SE. of Berlin.

BUCHOREST, a pretty large town of Turkey in Europe, situated in the middle of Walachia, and the ordinary residence of a hospodar. The generality of the houses are mean, and ill built. In 1716, a party of Germans from Transylvania entered this town, and took the prince prisoner, with all his court, and carried them off. The prince, to regain his liberty, gave up that part of Walachia, which lies between the river Aluth and Transylvania, to the emperor, in 1718. But after the fatal battle of Crotzka, in 1737, the emperor was obliged to restore this part of Walachia to the hospodar, by the treaty of Belgrade. Lon. 26. 8. E. Lat. 44. 30. N.

BUCHORN, a small town of Suabia, in Germany, situated on the lake, and 14 miles from the town of Constance, formerly free and imperial, but ceded to Bavaria in 1802. Lon. 9. 20. E. Lat. 47. 40. N.

BUCK, a mountain of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 2377 feet above the level of the sea, and seen at the distance of 30 miles from the land, though situated about 30 miles from the coast.

Buck,

BUCK, one of the Virgin Isles, E. of St Thomas. Lon. 68. 30. W. Lat. 18. 15. N.

BUCK-A-BANK, a village in Cumberland.

BUCKBY, LONG, a village in Northamptonshire, 3 miles NE. of Daventry.

BUCKDON, near Bishopdale, Yorkshire.

BUCKEBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the territory of Schauenburg, with a castle, which belonged to the counts of Lippe of the Line of Buckeburg. It stands on the river Aa, 3 miles ESE. of Minden. Lon. 8. 58. E. Lat. 52. 18. N.

BUCKELLY, 4 miles SW. of Camelford, Cornwall.

BUCKELHALL, in Essex, N. of Bocking.

BUCKENHAM, a town in Norfolkshire, 12 miles from Thetford, and 90 from London. It has a market on Saturday.

BUCKENHAM FERRY, a village in Norfolkshire, over the Yare, 5 miles E. of Norwich.

BUCKENHAM HOUSE, 4 miles N. of Thetford.

BUCKENHAM, N.W. a town of Norfolk, which formerly had a strong castle. It is situated on the river Waveney, between Ipswich and Norwich, 96 miles from London. Lon. 1. 10. E. Lat. 52. 30. N.

BUCKENHAM, OLD, NW. of New Buckenham.

BUCKERALL, 3 miles W. of Houghton, Devonshire.

BUCKERN, 7 miles N. of Bodmin, Cornwall.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, a village in Devonshire, 3 miles from Ashburham.

BUCKHAM, in Surrey, near Egham.

BUCKHAMPTON, near Lanchester, Berkshire.

BUCKHAVEN, a fishing village on the coast of Essex, in the parish of Wemyss, said to have been first inhabited by Dutchmen, whose vessel being stranded on this coast, in the reign of Philip II., they proposed to settle in it, which the family of Wemyss agreed to. As the inhabitants seldom intermarry out of the village, they retain a phraseology and accent peculiar to themselves.

BUCKHOLE, 2 miles SE. of Hove, Sussex.

BUCKHOLE FOLDS, in Hampshire, near Wilts.

BUCKHORN WESTON, in Dorset-

shire. **BUCKHURST**, in Sussex, near Ashdown.

BUCKIE, a fishing town on the coast of Banffshire, in the parish of Rathven, situated on the mouth of a rivulet of the same name which forms a tolerable harbour. In 1793, it contained 165 houses, and 703 inhabitants; and employed six sloops, 14 boats, and one yawl.

BUCKINGHAM, BUCKS, or BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, an inland county of England. Before the landing of the Romans, it was included in the division of Catuvelani; and, after their conquest, it was included in their third province of Flavia Caesariensis. During the heptarchy, it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia; and it is now included in the Norfolk circuit, the diocese of Lincoln, and the province of Canterbury. It is bounded on the N. by Northamptonshire, on the S. by Berkshire, on the E. by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex, and on the W. by Oxfordshire. It is of an oblong form; and its greatest extent is from N. to S. It contains 411,000 acres; has above 111,400 inhabitants, 197 parishes, 23 vicarages; is 39 miles long, 15 broad, and 109 in circumference. It has 14 market towns, viz. Buckingham and Aylesborough; the county town is, Marlow, Newport-Pagnel, Winslow, Wendover, Beaconsfield, Wiccomb, Chessham, Amersham, Stony Stratford, Ivinghoe, Oakley, and Risborough; besides Colbrook, and Jenny-Stratford, and 619 others inferior. It is divided into 8 hundreds; provides 560 men for the militia; sends 14 members to parliament; and pays 12 parts of the land-tax. Its rivers are the Thames, Ouse, Coln, Weham, Amersham, Isa, Tame, and Loddon. Its chief trade consists in bone-lace, paper, corn, fine wool, and breeding rams. The most noted places are the Children Hills, Vale of Aylesbury, Bernwood Forest, Wooburn Heath, and 15 parks. The air is generally good, and the soil mostly chalk or marle.

BUCKINGHAM, the chief town of the above county, stands in a low ground, on the river Ouse, by which it is almost surrounded, and over which there are 3 handsome stone bridges. It is large and populous, and governed by a bailiff and 12 burgesses, who elect two members to parliament. At the Conquest, according to Doomsday-book, it paid only for one hide, and had but 26 burgesses. Edward the elder fortified it in

918, against the incursions of the Danes, with a rampart and turrets. It had formerly a castle in the middle of the town, of which no vestiges now remain. The church is a stately edifice of stone, situate on the summit of an artificial mount, and finished about the year 1781, at the expense of 7000*l.* a great part of which was paid by the late earl Temple. To the N. of it is attached a square tower, ornamented with pilasters, arabesques, and a light tapering spire, altogether 150 feet high. The interior is handsomely decorated, and the altar embellished with a copy of Raphael's picture of the Transfiguration. There are also meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Methodists, Quakers, &c. a free-school, founded in 1510; and a Sunday-school recently established for the instruction of indigent children. The town-hall is a large brick edifice, surmounted by a gilded swan, the crest of the borough arms: the principal floor is appropriated for the magistrates, where they hold the parish court every three weeks, and sessions half-yearly. Buckingham has had a large market on Saturday from time immemorial; and it has now 10 annual fairs, viz. Jan. 12, and 20, Mich. 9, May 6, Thurs. in Whitsun-week, July 10, Sept. 4, Oct. 2, Sat. after Oct. 11, and Nov. 8. In its neighbourhood are many paper mills upon the Ouse. It is 25 miles NE. of Oxford, and 27 N.W. of London. Lon. 0. 58. W. Lat. 51. 30. N.

BUCKINGHAM, a village in Sussex, N. of Shoreham.

BUCKINGHAM, a county of the United States, in Virginia, bounded on the N. by James's river, which separates it from Fluvanna; on the SE. by Cumberland; on the SW. by Campbell; and on the S. by the Appamattox, which divides it from Prince Edward county. It is 65 miles long, and 30 broad; and in 1795, contained 5611 free inhabitants, and 4168 slaves.

BUCKINGTON, a town in Wilts, bounded between Devizes and Trowbridge.

BUCKLAND, the name of 15 English villages; viz. 1. in Berks, near Farrington; 2. in Bucks, NE. of Wendover; 3. East, and 1. West, in Devonshire, near South Moulton; 5. North, in ditto, near Bear Aiton; 6. in Gloucestershire, with an ancient church, 5 miles W. of Campden; 7. in Hertfordshire, 34 miles from London; 8, 9, and 10, in Kent, near Dover, Feversham, and Maidstone; 11. in Lincolnshire, between Tat-

tershall and Hemmestree; 12. in Somersetshire, 2 miles NE. of Frome; 13. in ditto, 7 miles from Taunton; 14. in ditto, near Wellington; and, 15. in Surrey, near Rye-gate.

BUCKLAND, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, 120 miles W. of Boston, containing 718 acres.

BUCKLAND ABBAY, or NEWTON, in Dorsetshire, 4 miles E. of Cerne Abbas.

BUCKLAND-ABBOTS, near Calne, Wilts.

BUCKLAND-BELFR, in Devonshire, NW. of Totterton.

BUCKLAND BURN, a rivulet of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire.

BUCKLAND-FIELD, a village in Somersetshire, near North Petherton.

BUCKLAND FIELDS, in Devonshire, NW. of Sneywash.

BUCKLAND-HOUSE, New Forest, Hampshire.

BUCKLAND-MARY, in Somersetshire, 4 miles SW. of Ilminster. It has a fair, Sept. 16.

BUCKLAND-MONACHORUM, in Devonshire, near Tavistock. It has a handsome church, which contains several marble monuments, particularly one to the memory of Lord Heathfield, the brave and glorious defender of Gibraltar, executed by Bacon in 1795. Here are fairs on Whitsun-Tuesday and Nov. 22.

BUCKLAND-RIPERS, in Dorsetshire, SW. of Radmole.

BUCKLAND'S PLACE, in Gloucestershire, near Edgeworth.

BUCKLAND-TOWNSEND, in Devonshire, near Dartmouth.

BUCKLEBURY, a town NE. of Newbury, Berks.

BUCKLESHAM, a village in Suffolk, between Ipswich and Bawdsey.

BUCKLESTOWN, a small town of Virginia, 8 miles from Martinsburg, and 250 from Philadelphia.

BUCKLEY, two villages, viz. 1. in Chesire, N. of lake Combermere; 2. in Cornwall, 3 miles NW. of Camelford.

BUCKLEY-FREEY, in Northamptonshire, near Daventry.

BUCKMINSTER, two villages; viz. 1. in Leicestershire, near Rutlandshire; 2. in Wiltshire, 4 m. N. of Ambresbury.

BUCKNAL, 5 miles W. of Horn-castle, Lincolnshire.

BUCKNELL, 4 villages; viz. 1. in Oxfordshire, near Bicester; 2. in Shropshire, near Herefordshire; 3. in Somersetshire, near Staple-Fitz-Pain; and 1. in Staffordshire, 3 miles N. of Stone.

BUCKNESS, W. of Stapleton, Cum-

berland

behind.

BUCKNOL, one mile SW. of Corfe-Castle, Dorsetshire.

BUCKNY, a rivulet of Perthshire, which rises from Lochnachas, and running SE. between the mountains Benacloch and Deuchara, forms the lake called Doo-loch; thence thunders down a deep narrow rocky den, covered with wood, called Richip, and after separating the parishes of Caputh and Cmae, falls into the river Luan.

BUCKOR, a province of Asia, subject to the Great Mogul. It is situated on the Indus, on the banks of which there are corn and cattle; but the W. part is a desert. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Multan; on the S. by Tattar, and on the W. by Sagestan, in Persia. The inhabitants are strong, robust, and drive a great trade in cotton cloth, and other Indian commodities. They are all Mahometans.

BUCKOR, the capital of the above province, where the Mogul keeps a garrison to prevent the inhabitants from mutiny. Lon. 70. 5. E. Lat. 29. 20. N.

BUCKOU, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, on a small lake, 22 miles E. of Berlin.

BUCKS, a populous and well cultivated county of the United States, in Pennsylvania; bounded on the N. E. and SE. by the Delaware, which separates it from Hunterdon county, on the SW. by Philadelphia and Montgomery counties; and on the NW. by Northampton. Its greatest length is 41 miles, and breadth 21. It contains 411,600 acres; and is divided into 27 townships. Its population in 1795, was 25,140 free citizens, and 261 slaves. On the S. it is fertile; the land on the N. is rather poor, but it abounds in limestone. Lead and iron ores have been discovered. Newton is the chief town.

BUCKSELD, a village near Haynam, Sussex.

BUCKSTEAD, a town of Sussex, near Ashdown Forest, where the first pieces of cast iron ever made in England were run. It has a fair, July 31.

BUCKSTOWN, a town of the district of Maine in Hancock county, on the Penobscot, 260 miles NE. of Boston.

BUCKSTOWN, a town of Maryland, in Dorsetshire county, 8½ miles SE. of Cambridge.

BUCKTHORP, a town 4 miles S. of Gloucester.

BUCKTON, the name of 4 villages;

viz. 1. in Herefordshire, near Brampton-Bryan; 2. in Northamptonshire, near Fenwick; 3. in ditto, W. of Moulton; and, 4. in Yorkshire, N. of Bridlington.

BUCKTOWN, a township in Cumberland county, district of Maine, containing 453 citizens.

BUCKWAKE, in Essex, W. of Roding-Abbots.

BUCKWELL, in Kent, between Canterbury and Whitstable.

BUCKWORTH, two villages; viz. 1. near Leighton, Huntingdonshire; 2. near Newcastle on Tyne.

BUCSACA, a town of Little Poland. Lon. 26. 2. E. Lat. 49. 30. N.

BUDA, the capital of Lower Hungary, called *Osza* by the inhabitants, and *Buda* by the Turks. It is large and well fortified; and has a castle that is almost impregnable. The houses are mostly built with square stones. The Turks had it in their possession 133 years, and suffered the finest buildings to decay. The lower city, or Jews town, extends like suburbs from the upper city to the Danube. The upper town occupies the declivity of a mountain; and is fortified with good walls, which have towers at certain distances. The castle, which is at the extremity of the hill, on the E. side, and contains the greatest part of it; is surrounded with a very deep ditch, and defended by an eminent tower, with new fortifications. The suburbs are inclosed with hedges. The most sumptuous structures are the caravanseras, the mosques, bridges, and baths; which last are the finest in Europe, for the magnificence of the buildings, and plenty of water. Some of the springs are used for bathing and drinking; and others are so hot that they cannot be used without a mixture of cold water. The Danube is about ¼ of a mile in breadth; between the city and Pest, there is a bridge of boats, consisting of 60 large pontoons. The Jews have a synagogue near the castle gardens. Buda was the residence of the Hungarian monarchs till the Turks took it in 1526. Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, recovered it in 1687; but in 1529, the Turks took it again. In 1681, the Christians laid siege to it, but were obliged to raise it soon after, though they had an army of 80,000 men. In 1686, however, they took it by assault, in the sight of a very numerous army. The booty that they found in it was almost incredible, the rich Turks having lodged their treasures

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tures in it as a place of safety. After this, they augmented its fortifications, to which the Pope contributed 100,000 crowns, Buda being considered as the key of Christendom. It is situated on the Danube, 105 miles SE. of Vienna, 163 N. by E. of Belgrade, and 563 NW. of Constantinople. Lon. 19. 22. E. Lat. 47. 26. N.

BUDA, the **BERGLERBEGLIC**, was one of the chief governments of the Turks in Europe. It included all the countries of Upper Hungary, between the rivers Tercse and Danube, and between Agria Novograd; all Lower Hungary from Gran and Canisca, the eastern part of Slavonia, and almost all Scavia; but great part of this government now belongs to Hungary.

BUDBROOK, a village 2 miles W. of Warwick.

BUDBY, near Towerbridge, Nottinghamshire.

BUDDSDALE. See **BOTLSDALE**.

BUDDO, an insulated rock on the coast of Eife, about 2 miles E. from the harbour of St Andrew's, which serves for a land-mark, being between 30 and 40 feet high, and perforated by a kind of gateway 4 or 5 feet wide.

BUDELICH, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Nahe, late of Germany, and archbishopric of Treves, situated on the river Traen. Lon. 6. 55. E. Lat. 49. 52. N.

BUDERICH, or **BUDRICH**, a town of the Grand Duchy of Cleves, on the Rhine, 16 miles ESE. of Cleves.

BUDESSEN, a village in Cheshire, W. of the Mersey, opposite Liverpool.

BUDESTON, near Chippenham, Wiltshire.

BUDIC, a village in Northumberland, near Bamborough castle.

BUDICIVEZA, a river of Italy, in the late Maritime Austrian province of Vergoraz and Narenta, which runs into the sea near Morcasca.

BUDIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz, with a castle. In 1759, part of it was laid in ashes by the Prussians; and in 1783, nearly the whole of it was destroyed by fire. It is 9 miles S by W. of Leitmeritz.

BUDINGEN, a lordship of Germany, in the late circle of Upper Rhine, and landgraviate of Hesse.

BUDINGEN, the capital of the above county, on the Sambach, 20 miles NE. of Frankfort. Lon. 9. 20. E. Lat. 50. 20. N.

BUDLEY, a town in Devonshire, near the mouth of the Otter. It has a market on Monday.

BUDNAHOC, a village in Bedfordshire, 3 miles NW. of Biggleswade.

BUDOJA, or **BUDVA**, a county of the late Maritime division of Austria, in Lower Dalmatia, 7 miles long, and 5 broad, containing 2000 souls.

BUDOJA, a maritime town of Dalmatia, capital of the above county, about 700 paces in circumference. It lies between the Gulf of Cattaro and the city of Dulugno, on the coast of Albany; and is an important fortress, where the Venetians always kept a strong garrison. In 1667, it suffered greatly by an earthquake; and in 1696 was besieged by Soliman, br-haw of Scutari; but General Comano obliged him to raise the siege. Lon. 19. 20. E. Lat. 42. 15. N.

BUDOC, a village near Penryn, Cornwall.

BUDOX, ST, a town 4 miles N. of Plymouth.

BUDRIO, a town of Italy, in the Bolognese, with a castle. The adjacent fields produce large quantities of fine hemp. Lon. 11. 35. E. Lat. 44. 27. N.

BUDWEIS, a royal city of Bohemia, in Germany. It is pretty large and well built, surrounded with strong walls, and fortified with a good rampart. It was taken by the King of Prussia in 1744; but he did not keep it long. In the neighbourhood, are mines of gold and silver; it is situated on the Muldica, 75 miles S by W. of Prague. Lon. 14. 19. E. Lat. 49. 10. N.

BUDWORTH, a town 3 miles from Warwick.

BUDWORTH MAGNA and **PARVA**, two villages in the county of Cheshire.

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. It is subject to Turkey.

BUEN-AIRE, one of the Leeward Islands, E. of Curacoa. See **BUENAIKE**.

BUENA VISTA, one of the Cape de Verd islands, called also *Bonavista* and *Bonneville*; all signifying a *good prospect*, intimating the beautiful appearance it makes to ships at sea. It is reckoned near 20 leagues in circumference, and is distinguished on the N. side by a ridge of white rocks. The coast stretches E. and NW. and is terminated with sundry banks

banks to the sea. The interior part is chiefly mountainous. From the N. point there is a large ridge of rocks projecting nearly a whole league into the sea, against which the waves break with incredible fury. Another point of rocks stretches into the sea on the SE., a league and a half beyond the other; and in that bay is the best road for shipping.

BUENOS-AYRES, a country of South America, belonging to the Spaniards. This name, given from the pleasantness of the climate, is extended to all that country lying between Tucuman on the E., Paraguay on the N., and Terra Magellanica on the S., or to the vertex of that triangular point of land, which composes South America. The country is watered by the great river La Plata. It was first discovered in 1515, by Juan Diaz de Solis, who, with two of his attendants, was assailed by the natives, and partly subdued by Sebastian Cabot, who gave the great river the appellation of La Plata, from the abundance of the precious metals he procured from the inhabitants, imagining them to be the produce of the country, though in fact they were brought from Peru. The province is not, however, entirely destitute of gold, and has mines of copper and tin. But although poor in precious metals, no country is richer in vegetable productions. The fruits produced by every quarter of the globe, grow here to the greatest perfection. The climate is so salubrious, that nature will spontaneously produce almost every thing; the country is every where intersected by rivers, which diffuse their fertilizing influence, the centre, by the great La Plata, and either side by smaller rivers or brooks, which flow into it. A considerable portion of the land is cultivated, and chiefly set apart for wheat, cotton, flax, hump, and saffron, but the largest part is under pasture, or unreclaimed, supporting a greater number of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine, than any country in the world. The greatest expense of a horse or cow is in the catching of it, and they are frequently to be had at the small price of two or three reals. In such abundance are these useful animals, that the hide alone is deemed of any value, as this constitutes a main article in the trade of the country. They all rove in the fields in their natural wild state, but are now become more difficult of access, the terrible havoc made among them having

taught them to be cautious and shy. There is great encouragement to salt their flesh, from the abundance of salt; but this trade has as yet been very little pursued. The wild interior of the country also affords a plentiful field to the chase, and the coasts swarm with fish, especially the whale and sea-wolf. Provisions are thus rendered amazingly cheap, and in the capital are often distributed gratis to the poor; but this plenty, united with the restrictions on traffic, has the effect of being pernicious to industry, and encouraging indolence. The inhabitants living well, with little labour, are become idle, and the commonalty are generally ragged. In 1778, when the province was erected into a separate government, the trade of the country received several very favourable regulations; and in 1791, foreign, as well as Spanish, merchants, were permitted to import negro slaves and hardware, and to export in return the various rich productions of the country. These, in some degree, opened sources for the consumption of European manufactures, and the way to opulence; but the obstacles to foreign traders were still so great, that the advantage has been extremely partial. The commerce of neutrals could only be carried on through the agency of Spanish brokers, whose commission, &c. amounted to about 7½ per cent.; besides which the Spanish government charged 3¼ per cent. *ad valorem* on the imports, and 22 per cent. on the exports, making together a charge of 64 per cent. against the neutral adventurer. The trade, however, through Spain, has arrived at a most prosperous condition, of which we may form a very correct idea, from a view of the imports and exports. In the year 1796, there arrived 55 loaded ships from Cadiz; 22 from Barcelona, Malaga, and Alicante; nine from Corunna; five from Santander; one from Vigo; and one from Gijon. The value of that part of the cargoes which consisted of Spanish productions, amounted to 1,705,866 American piastres. The value of the foreign manufactures, &c. which were imported in the above ships, amounted to 1,148,078; and the sum total of both, to 2,853,844 piastres. On the other hand, there sailed from Buenos Ayres 26 ships for Cadiz, 10 for Barcelona, Malaga, and Alicante, 11 for Corunna, and 4 for Santander. These carried coined and uncoined gold, of the value of 1,425,701 piastres; the value

value of silver exported amounted to nearly 2,556,304; and that of the other productions of the province to 1,076,877 piastres. The value of the exports consequently amounted to 5,958,882 piastres. The goods exported consisted of 874,593 raw ox-hides, 43,752 horse-hides, 24,486 skins of a finer sort, 46,800 arrobas of the wool of Guanaco, or camel sheep, 11,890 goose wings, 451,000 ox horns, 3223 cwt. of copper, 4 cwt. of tin, 2541 tanned hides, 222 dozen of manufactured sheep skins, 2128 cwt. of salted beef, and 185 cwt. of salted pork. From the Havannah two ships arrived: These were freighted with 22,159 arrobas of sugar, 225 casks of brandy; 212 large vessels with honey, 258 arrobas of cocoa, 1864 arrobas of white wax, and 750 varas of acana wood; the whole value of the imports from the Havannah amounting to 123,562 piastres. In the same year, 11 ships sailed from Buenos Ayres to the Havannah. Their cargoes consisted of 24,060 piastres in gold, 69,650 cwt. of salted flesh, 13,600 arrobas of tallow, 252 dozen of manufactured sheep skins, 223 skins of a finer sort, 190 arrobas of wool, 280 goose wings; the value of all these exports to the Havannah amounted to 160,110 piastres. Two ships from Lima and Guayaquil brought 10,975 arrobas of sugar, 200 salt stones, 1472 arrobas of cocoa, 816 arrobas of rice, 378 pounds of cinnamon, 990 pounds of indigo; the value of the whole amounting to 50,154 piastres. In return, 2094 hoes, 238 slaves, 1680 arrobas of tallow, 620 lbs. of thread, 42 dozen pairs of silk stockings, and 120 hats, were sent from Buenos Ayres to the above named places. The value of these exports amounted to 67,150 piastres. From these statements; the importance of the settlement in a commercial view will be obvious. The advantage, however, was chiefly confined to Spain, and in a war with any enterprising nation, it would naturally become an enviable object of conquest, if it were only to establish a trade free from the immense impositions and drawbacks established by the ruling power. The capital of the province surrendered to the British forces, under Sir Home Popham and Gen. Beresford, on the 26th June, 1806; but was retaken by the Spanish forces about two months afterwards. The population of Buenos Ayres is not exactly ascertained. The chief towns are the capital, Monte Video, the best harbour in the country, Corien-

teo, and Santa Fe.

BUENOS AYRES, NUESTRA SEÑORA DE, the capital of the above country, was founded in 1535, under the direction of Don Pedro de Mendoza, then governor. It stands on a point called Cape Blanco, on the South side of the Plato, fronting a small river, in a fine plain, rising by a gentle ascent from the river. It is truly paradisiacal, if we regard the temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, or that beautiful verdure which overspreads the whole face of the country, of which the inhabitants have a prospect as far as the eye can reach. But the city itself, to be the capital of such a vast extent of country, has little worthy of observation. Its extent is considerable enough, but badly occupied; the suburbs, which are inhabited by mestizoes and negroes, are extremely low, and miserably filthy. The interior, however, presents some beautiful streets, which have a very agreeable show of opulence and taste, most of the houses built before the last fifty years are of chalk or brick; those since that period are generally of stone, none of them higher than two stories, the greater number but one. The streets are broad and straight; the handsomest are the Calle de Santa Trinidad, and the Calle del Santo Bunto. The former faces the cathedral, runs almost the whole length of the town, and is only inhabited by the better sort of inhabitants. The cathedral is a noble stone building, worthy of a better metropolis; it has a cupola of excellent workmanship, and a portico to the western door, the design and execution of which might do honour to the most celebrated artist; it resembles very strongly that of our St Martin in the field, which is so universally admired. The cathedral was the work of the Jesuits before their expulsion. The interior of this edifice is, if any thing, too richly ornamented with carving and gilding, which give it rather a tawdry appearance; but the inside of the dome is painted in a very tolerable manner, in compartments, and representing the Acts of the Apostles, a subject appropriate to the conversion of the Indians. The choir is likewise adorned with paintings from the same subjects; and there was a very fine altar-piece; but it is now taken down to make room for a more valuable one sent from Old Spain. The church of St Francis, and that of the convent of Mercy, are likewise very beautiful

beautiful buildings, with cupolas and high steeples, much in the same style as the cathedral, and just as profusely decorated, but without any paintings, except the altar-piece. The church and convent of St Francis stand in the street of that name, which runs obliquely from the water to the grand square in the middle of the city, where the soldiers are sometimes exercised as on a parade; on one side of this square stands a town-hall, a very large and handsome building, erected on a plan of the Jesuits, who certainly may be called the fathers of architecture in this part of the world. The front is composed of the castle, in which the governor holds his court, and presides over a garrison of 3000 soldiers. The city contains about 70,000 people; including Spaniards and natives of different complexions. Lon. 58. 26. W. Lat. 34° 31' 53" S.

BUEN RETIRO, a royal seat of Spain, on the E. side of Madrid, where the king used to reside in summer.

BUEREN, or **BUREN**, a town of Holland, on the S. of the Rhine, which was the general rendezvous of the British troops in Dec. 1793, and Jan. 1795. It is situated 22 miles S. of Nimeguen, in the department of the Rhine, and ci-devant Guelderland. Lon. 5. 22. E. Lat. 52° 0' N.

BUERLEY, two villages in Yorkshire, 1. NW. of Halifax; and, 2. near Patley Bridge.

BUERTON, in Cheshire, E. of Cumbermere.

BUET, a mountain of France, in the dep. of Mont Blanc, 10,166 feet high.

BUFFALETTA, Porro, a pretorship, town, and fort of the Maritime division of Austria, and the territory of Treviso.

BUFFALOE, a township of Pennsylvania. W. of the Susquehanna river.

BUFFALOE, the name of three rivers in North America, viz. 1. in New York, a head water of the Niagara, which it runs into from the E., near its mouth, opposite lake Erie; 2. a head-water of the Ohio, which it enters at the E. bank, 60 miles above the mouth of the Wabash; and 3. a river of Tennessee, which runs SW. into the Tennessee in Lat. 35° 10' N.

BUGBARROW, a village in Dorsetshire.

BUGBROOK, a town 2 miles W. of Northampton.

BUGDEN, N. of Bodington, Huntingdonshire.

BUGEY, a ci-devant province of

France, bounded on the E. by Savoy, on the W. by Bresse, on the S. by Dauphiny, and on the N. by Cex and Franche Comte. It was about 40 miles long and 25 broad. It has many hills and rivers, which abound with trouts, and all sorts of game. Belley was the capital. It is now comprehended chiefly in the departments of Ain and Cher.

BUGIA, a province of Algiers, formerly a kingdom of Africa. It is almost surrounded with mountains; and is divided into three parts, Benjubar, Amcz, and Labez. These mountains are peopled with the most ancient Arabs, Moors, or Saracens. The province is very fertile in corn.

BUGIA, by the Africans called **BUGIAH**, a maritime town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and once the capital of the province. It is supposed to be the *Suda* of Strabo, built by the Romans. It has a handsome port formed by a narrow neck of land running into the sea; a great part of whose promontory was formerly faced with a wall of hewn stone; where was likewise an aqueduct, which supplied the port with water, discharging it into a capacious basin; all which now lie in ruins. The city itself is built on the ruins of a large one, at the foot of a high mountain that looks towards the N.E.; a great part of whose walls runs up quite to the top of it; where there is also a castle that commands the whole town, besides two others at the bottom, built for a security to the port. The inhabitants drive a considerable trade in plough-shares, mattocks, and other iron tools, which they manufacture from the neighbouring mines. The town is watered by a large river, supposed to be the *Nasava* of Ptolemy. Lon. 4. 5 E. Lat. 35. 36. N.

BUGIE, a town of Egypt, situated on the west shore of the Red Sea, almost opposite to Ziden, the port town of Mecca, and about 110 miles W. of it. Lon. 36. 6. E. Lat. 22. 15 N.

BUGIA, a district and castle of Maritime Austria, in Istria.

BUGJE, a town of the Island of Bongo, or Ximo. Lon. 30. 45. E. Lat. 32. 40. N.

BUSGIL, in Suffolk, W. of Rotherbridge.

BUGTHORP, 5 miles N. of Pocklington, Yorkshire.

BUHL, a small fortress of Suabia, on the lines of Stolhoffen, 17 miles N.E. of Straßburg. Lon. 29. 24. E. Lat.

48. 50. N.

BULFTH, an ancient market town of England, in Brecknockshire, delightfully situated, and evidently a Roman station, from the diocovies that have been made of their works. Most of the houses are neat, and the streets well paved. It has a manufacture of stockings; markets on Mon. and Sat. Fairs June 27, Oct. 2, and Dec. 6. It is 173 miles from London.

BUIS, a ci-devant territory of France, in Dauphiny. It is mountamous, but pretty fertile.

BUIS, a town of France, in the department of Drome, and ci-devant territory of Buis, 40 miles SW of Gas.

BUTTLE, a parish of Scotland, on the coast of Galloway, bordering upon the Solway frith, about 8 miles long and 3 broad. The soil is dry, tilly, and fertile; and the climate warm and healthy. The surface is hilly, but the hills bear the marks of having been formerly plowed to the top. Agriculture is much improved of late years, and the value of land greatly increased. The wood is estimated at 10,000l. Salmon, cod, flounders, and other fish are caught in the frith. The coast abounds with shell-fish, and with those curious semi-animals, the animal flowers. From the ruins, ditches, and vaults of Buttle castle, it appears to have been a place of great extent and strength. The population of the parish in 1801, was 863.

LUKARI, a small well built town of Hungarian Dalmatia, situated on the gulf of Bileriza. Lon. 14. 59. E. Lat. 45. 29. N.

BUKARIZA, **GULF OF**, lies on the coast of Bukari.

BUKHARIA, a general name for all that vast tract of land lying between Karazm and the *great Kobi*, or sandy desert, bordering on China. This region is divided into Great and Little Bukharia. Jenghiz Khan, who conquered both the Bukharias from the Arabs, left the empire of them to his son Jakatay Khan. He died A. D. 1240, and left the government to his son, Kara Kulahu, and of Little Bukharia to another, called Amul Khoja Khan. A long succession of khans is enumerated in each of these families, but their history is no way interesting. They are long ago extinct, and the Kalmuck Tartars are masters of the country.

BUKHARIA, **GRAND**, which is supposed to comprehend the Sogdiana and Bactrina of the ancient Greeks and Ro-

mans, with their dependencies, is situated between 34° and 36° Lat. N. and between 76° and 92° Lon. E. It is bounded on the N. by the river Sir, which separates it from the dominions of the Eluths or Kalmucs; the kingdom of Kashgar in Little Bukharia, on the E.; by the dominions of the great Mogul and Persia on the S.; and by the country of Karazm on the W.; being about 770 miles long from W. to E., and 730 broad from S. to N. It is exceedingly rich and fertile; the mountains abound with the richest mines; the valleys are of an astonishing fertility in all sorts of fruit and pulse; the fields are covered with grass the height of a man; the rivers abound with excellent fish; and wood, which is scarce over all Grand Tartary, is here in great plenty. But all these benefits are of little use to the Tartar inhabitants, who are naturally so lazy, that they would rather rob and kill their neighbours, than improve the benefits so liberally offered them. This country is divided into three large provinces, viz. Bukharia proper, Samarcand, and Balk; each of which is generally its proper khan.

BUKHARIA, **LITTLE**, is so called, not because it is less in dimensions than the other, for in reality it is larger; but because it is inferior to it as to the number and beauty of its cities, goodness of the soil, &c. It is surrounded by desarts. It has on the W. Great Bukharia; on the N. the country of the Kalmucks; on the E. that of the Moguls subject to China; on the S. Thibet, and the NW. corner of China. It is situated between 39° and 118° Lon. E. and 35° 30' and 45° of Lat. N. being in length from E. to W. about 850 miles, and in breadth from N. to S. 580; but, if its dimensions be taken according to its semicircular course from the S. to the NE., its length will be 1200 miles. It is sufficiently populous and fertile; but the great elevation of its land, joined to the height of the mountains which bound it in several parts, particularly towards the S., renders it much colder than from its situation might be expected. It is very rich in mines of gold and silver; but the inhabitants reap little benefit by them, because neither the Eluths nor Kalmucs, who are masters of the country, nor the Bukhars care to work in them. Nevertheless, they gather abundance of gold from the beds of the torrents formed by the melting of the snow in the spring; and from hence comes all that gold-dust

which

which the Bukhars carry into India, China, and Siberia. Much musk is likewise found in this country, as well as diamonds and all sorts of precious stones; but the inhabitants have not the art of cutting or polishing them.

BUKHARIA PROPRI, is the most western province of Bukharia; having on the W. Karazm, on the N. a desert called by the Arabs Gaznah, on the E. Samarcand, and on the S. the river Amu. It is about 390 miles long, and 320 broad. The towns are Bokhara, Zam, Wardansh, Karakul, Sunjbalu, Karsbi, Zaijui, Nersem, Karsaina, &c.

BUKORFSTE, a town of Wallachia, in Turkey in Europe. Lon. 26. 42. E. Lat. 44. 30. N.

BULAC, a town of Egypt, situated on the E. shore of the Nile, about 2 miles W. of Grand Cairo, of which it is the port town, and contains about 4000 families. It is a place of great trade, as all the vessels going up and down the Nile stop in it. It is also at this place that they cut the banks of the river every year, to fill their canals and overflow and fertilize the neighbouring grounds. Lon. 31. 22. E. Lat. 30. 2. N.

BULAM, a fertile island of Africa, at the mouth of the river Gambia, where an attempt has been made to colonize the free negroes, by the English, who purchased it of the neighbouring king Lon. 15. 0. W. Lat. 11. 0. N.

BULBY, a town near Stamford, Lincolnshire.

BULEY-CASTLE, a town in Westmoreland.

BULEY-GRANGE, a village 3 miles NE. of Stockton, Durham.

BULFORD, a town 3 miles N. of Ambresbury, Wilts.

BULGAR, a mountain of Natolia, on the coast of Caramania.

BULGARIA, a small prov. of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Wallachia, on the E. by the Black sea, on the S. by Romania and Macedonia, and on the W. by Servia. It is very narrow, but 325 miles long on the side of the Danube, from Servia, till it falls into the Black sea. It is divided into 4 sangiacates; Byden, Sardice, Nicopolis, and Silistria. The chief towns are of the same names, except that of Sardice, which is now called Sophia. The country is in general mountainous, but the plains and vallies are well watered and fertile, producing wine and corn in the greatest plenty. The mountains

afford good pasturage. At the foot of the mountain which divides Bulgaria from Servia, there is a warm bath, where the water gushes out in a large stream, and another spring at the distance only of 60 paces in the same valley as cold as ice; from the smell it is concluded that both contain sulphureous and nitrous particles. The mountain also contains in its bowels good mines of iron, whilst its surface is covered with villages, corn-fields, vineyards, and pastures. There are many vestiges of the ancient Romans in this province, particularly Trajan's gate, erected in commemoration of his march through this country, by a road cut through a place formerly impassible.

BULHAM, a town in the isle of Wight.

BULSK, a town of Volinia, Poland, Lon. 21. 16. E. Lat. 52. 40. N.

BULKINGFON, two villages; 1. in Warwickshire, 1 mile from Coventry; 2. in Wiltshire, near Potter.

BULKLEY, NW of Cholmondeley, Cheshire.

BULKOWITZ, a town of Silesia in Bohemia. Lon. 16. 15. E. Lat. 51. 39. N.

BULKWORTHY, W. of Torrington, Devonshire.

BULLERSBUCHAN, a fishing village of Buchan, on the coast of Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Cruden, near the stupendous rocks so called. See BUCHANNESS.

BULLINGBROOK, a village in Lincolnshire, 1 mile SE. of Horn castle.

BULLINGHAM, Lowia and UPPER, 2 English villages SE. of Hereford.

BULLINGS, 6 miles E. of Lincoln.

BULLINGTON, 3 villages; 1. in Berkshire, between Wallingford and Oxford; 2. in Herefordshire, 2 miles W. of Kannersley; and, 3. in Lincolnshire, 2 miles W. of Wragby.

BULLOCK, a town of Ireland, 6 miles from Dublin.

BULLOCK, a county in Georgia. **BULLOCK SMITHY**, a long and populous village of Cheshire, which has several manufactures, particularly of cotton. It is 177 miles from London.

BULL'S BAY, a noted bay of Newfoundland, S. of St John's harbour, having 14 fathoms water.

BULL'S ISLAND, N. of Charlestown, South Carolina.

BULL SKIN, a township of Pennsylvania, in Fayette county.

BULL-WELL, a village, 7 miles from Nottingham.

BULLY, a village in Gloucestershire, 2 miles W. of the isle of Alderney.

BULMARSH-COURT, a village in Berkshire, near Sunning.

BULMARSH HEATH, near Reading, Berkshire.

BULMER, two villages; viz. 1. in Essex, near Suffolk; 2. in Yorkshire, 5 miles SW. of Malton.

BULNESS, or **BOWNESS**, a village of England, at the end of the Piets wall, on the Solway frith, 13 miles W. by N. of Carlisle. It was a Roman station, called *Blatun Bulgum*, and hence Antoninus began his itinerary.

BULPHAM, a town NW. of Houdon, Essex.

BULSTRODE, a village near Gerard's Cross, in Buckinghamshire.

BULT-POINT, a village in Devonshire, near Sidcotah.

BULWICK, a village in Northamptonshire, 7 miles NW. of Oundle.

BUMBURY, a town of Cheshire, E. of Beeston Castle.

BUNFOLD, a village in the Peak of Derby.

BUNSTEAD-HELLION, a village in Essex, near Haveril.

BUNAW, a village in Argyllshire, in the parish of Muckinn, where the Lorn Furnace Co. have their manufactory.

BUNCLOADY, a town in Wexford, Ireland.

BUNCOMB, a county of the United States, in North Carolina, situated in Morgan district. It is the largest and most westerly county in that state; and is bounded on the E. by those of Rutherford and Burke, on the S. by South Carolina, and on the N. and W. by the new state of Tennessee. This county was formed from those of Burke and Rutherford, since the general census was taken. It is hilly, the Blue Mountains passing through it to South Carolina. Its principal rivers are the Catawaw, Pacolet, and Broad River.

BUNCRANA, a town in Donegall, Ireland.

BUNDELA, or **BUNDEKUND**, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, SW. of the river Jumna, and separated from it by a narrow tract of low country. It is a mountainous district of more than 100 miles square, and contains the celebrated diamonds of Purna. It was formerly subject to the Kajah Hindooput but is now divided among his sons and

grandsons. It is inhabited by a tribe of Rupoots, and surrounded by Oude, Benares, and the Malhattas. Chatterpour is the capital.

BUNDLEY, a village in Devonshire, 4 mile E. of Hatherley.

BUNDEPATAN, a town on the Coromandel Coast, in Lon. 83. 40. 1. Lat. 18. 1. N.

BUNGAY, a market town of Suffolk, situated on the river Waveney, which is navigable hence to Yarmouth, about 52 miles NE. of Bury. In 1689 it was almost destroyed by fire. It has two churches, and the ruins of a monastery and a castle. It has a considerable trade, and the women are much employed in knitting stockings. It is 26 miles N. by E. of Ipswich, and 197 N. of London. Lon. 1. 30. E. Lat. 52. 5. 26.

BUNGA, **BONGA**, or **BUNGA**, one of the islands which comprise the empire of Japan. The capital is of the same name. See BONGA.

BENIVA, or **RONIVA**, a mountain of Greece, between Janna and Lavadia, extending to the Gulf of Ziron. The ancient name was *Ætina* and it is famous for the pass of Thermopylae, (so called from the hot baths in the neighbourhood) where Leonidas and his 300 Spartans resisted, for 3 days, the whole Persian army. This place is feigned by the ancients to be the scene of Hercules' death.

BUNKER'S-HILL, a high ground in the state of Massachusetts, which overlooks the whole city of Boston; rendered memorable by the redoubt erected upon it by the Americans, and consequent action fought, in the beginning of the American war.

BUNNIDANE, a town of Ireland, in Sligo.

BUNSINGLASS, a village in Mayo county.

BUNTINGFORD, a town of Hertfordshire, seated on the river Rib, on the road to Cambridge. Here are a handsome church, a chapel of ease, a grammar school, and an hospital. It has a market on Monday, and two fairs on June 29, and Nov. 30. Lon. 0. 6. W. Lat. 51. 55. N.

BUNTINGSDALE, a village in Shropshire, near Drayton.

BUNTZEL, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Jauer. The greatest part of the houses are built with stone, and there were formerly rich mines in the neighbourhood. It is in the road to Leipsic; and

and its chief trade is earthen ware. Lon. 15. 50. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

BUNTZLAU, ALT, a town of Bohemia, situated on the Elbe, 16 miles SSW. of Jung Buntzlau.

BUNTZLAU, JUNG, a town of Bohemia, capital of the circle of Buntzlau. It was a royal town under Rodolphus II. and is situated on the Iser 28 miles NNE. of Prague. Lon. 15. 5. E. Lat. 50. 25. N.

BUNWELL, a village in Norfolk, 4 miles from Wymundham.

BUONOPARTEPOLIS, a town of Egypt, lately founded by the French, in honour of Buonaparte. They no doubt had in view his celebrated flight from this country, after he had led his army to the brink of destruction, when they most needed the aid of his boasted talents.

BUONOVICO, the ancient name of ~~Revo.~~

BUPTON, a town 5 miles N. of Calne, Wilts.

BURQUOI, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and ci-devant province of Artois; 9 miles W. of Bapume. Lon. 2. 40. E. Lat. 50. 12. N.

BURAGRAG, a river of Barbary, in the kingdom of Fez, which rises in the confines of Chaus, runs along the borders of Fez and Temesna, and falls into the Atlantic at Salice.

BURANO, a populous island and town in the Dogado of Venice.

BURBACH, a town near Hunkley, Leicester.

BURBECK, a river in Westmoreland, which runs into the Lune.

BURBECK, a village near Appleby.

BURBICH, a town W. of Great Bedwin, Wilts.

BURBROOK, a village in Essex, between Ashden and Steeple Bumsted.

BURCHALK, a village in Wiltshire.

BURCHAM MAGNA, **BURCHAM-NEWTON**, and **BURCHAM-TORTS**, 3 large villages in Norfolk, 4 miles NE. of Castle-Rising.

BURCHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the Lower Bavaria, situated on the river Saltz. Lon. 13. 25. E. Lat. 48. 5. N.

BURCHILIS, a village in Staffordshire, 1 mile NW. of Walsal.

BURCHOPF, between Hereford and Leominster.

BURCKLAND, a county of Transylvania. It is intersected by the Aluta

and Olt rivers; in many places rich and fertile, in others low and marshy. The capital is Cronstadt.

BURCOMB, a town in Dorsetshire.

BURCOMB-LODGE, NE. of Brutton.

BURCOMB, North, and South, two villages near Salisbury, Wiltshire.

BURCOT, four villages, viz. 1. in Northamptonshire, near Towcester; 2. in Oxfordshire, near Dorchester; 3. in Shropshire, NW. of Great Wenlock; and 4. in Somersetsh. SE. of Wrinton.

BURDFORTH, a town S. of Thirsk, Yorkshire.

BURDHAM, 4 miles from Chichester, Sussex.

BURDINGBURY, N. of Itchington, Warwick.

BURDON, two towns in Durham, N. of Seton.

BURDON, GREAT and LITTLE, two villages betw. Darlington and Stockton.

BURDON, OLD, near Lumley-castle, Durham.

BURDOPCRAIG, a village in Northumberland, NW. of Ellesdon.

BURDROP, two villages; 1. in Oxfordshire, 5 miles SW. of Banbury; and 2. in Wilts, near Swindon.

BURDSWOLD, in Cumberland, E. of Askerton Castle.

BURILL, or **BURFILA**, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo, near the river Sangio. Lon. 14. 48. E. Lat. 41. 58. N.

BURFN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bithopric of Paderborn, situated on the river Alme, 10 miles S. of Paderborn. Lon. 8. 55. E. Lat. 53. 16. N.

BURFN, in Holland. See **BUERFN**. Lon. 5. 52. E. Lat. 52. 0. N.

BURFN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, situated on the Aar, 6 miles SW. of Soleure.

BURERO, a town of Holland, situated on the Yssel, in the ci-devant province of South Holland. Lon. 5. 19. W. Lat. 51. 58. N.

BURESS, a town near Neyland, Suffolk.

BUREVA, a small territory in Old Castile, Spain. Burvesca is the capital.

BUREZLAND, a town of Transylvania.

BURFIELD, in Berkshire, SW. of Reading.

BURFORD, a town of Oxfordshire, situated on an ascent near the river Windrush. It has a handsome church, with a remarkably fine spire. It is noted for the saddles made in it, and it

has manufactories of ruggs, duffles, &c. The Downs near it, celebrated for horse-races, are of great advantage to it. It is 23 miles WNW. of Banbury, and 71 W. of London. Lon. 1. 37. W. Lat. 51. 46. N.

BURFORD, two villages, 1. in Shropsh. near Tenburg; and 2. near Warwick.

BURG, a town of Lincolnshire, situated in a marsh, 12 miles SE. of Boston, and 127 N. of London. Lon. 0. 5. E. Lat. 53. 12. N.

BURG, a town of Holland, in the dep. of the Rhine, formerly of the Dutch Netherlands, in Zutphen, situated on the Old Issel, 18 miles E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 6. 12. E. Lat. 52. 0. N.

BURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the Duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Ihle, 12 miles NNE. of Magdeburg.

BURG, a town of the grand duchy of Berg, with a castle, on a hill, where the counts of Berg formerly resided. It has manufactures of gun barrels and woollen stuffs, and lies on the Wepper, 18 miles SE. of Dusseldorf.

BURG, a promontory, or head-land, on the coast of Argyllshire, several miles in circuit, and rising to a considerable height in a conic form. There are many broken basaltic pillars in it.

BURG UPON SANDS, a town in Cumberland, by some supposed to be the ancient *Brunanburgh*.

BURGAS, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the W. coast of the Black Sea, 116 miles NNW. of Constantinople. Lon. 27. 26. E. Lat. 42. 51. N.

BURGAT, two villages; 1. in Hampshire, near Fordingbridge; and 2. in Suffolk, near Buddesdale.

BURGAT-DAMERAM, in Wilts, near Dorsetshire.

BURGATE, S. of Godalmin, Surry. BURGAU, a margraviate of Suabia, belonging to the house of Austria. It lies along the Danube, W. of the bishopric of Augsburg, and the duchy of Shpurg. Guntzburg is the capital.

BURGAU, a town in the above margraviate Lon. 10. 38. E. Lat. 48. 25. N.

BURGDORF, a pretty large town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, situated on an eminence, near the river Emma, which runs at the foot of a rock of a prodigious height. There is a stone bridge over it, and near the town, a sulphureous spring, which supplies their baths with water, reckoned good against palsies and diseases of the nerves.

Lon. 7. 35. E. Lat. 47. 6. N.

BURDORF, a town of Lower Saxony, in Lunenburg, with a castle, on the river Awe, 14 miles ENE. of Hanover.

BURGEO, GREAT, and the other

BURGEO ISLES, lie in White Bear Bay, on the coast of Newfoundland, in about Lon. 57. 31. W. Lat. 47. 35. N.

BURGH, a town of Lincolnshire, between Saltfleet and Wainfleet, 12 miles NNE. of Boston, and 133 N. of London. It has a market on Thursday, and fairs, May 12, Aug. 16, and Oct. 2.

BURGH, or BOROUGH, a town in Cambridgesh. 6 m. S. of Newmarket.

BURGH, or BURGH-HEAD, a peninsula, with an old fort on the coast of Morayshire, in the parish of Duffus, (erroneously placed by historians in *Nairn*.) of which the Danes made an island, by cutting through a narrow neck of land; and strongly fortified it, in the reign of Malcolm II. who ceded this part of Moray to them, after being defeated by them. The cut made to insulate the promontory is yet visible, but now dry and nearly filled up.

BURGH, the name of 7 small towns or villages; viz. 1. in Derby, near Castleton, in the High Peak: 2. in Dorsetshire, 3 miles from Axminster: 3. in Lancashire, S. of the Pele: 4. in Norfolkshire, W. of Kirby: 5. in Shropshire, 5 miles from Wem: 6. in Suffolk, near Clopton; and 7. in Yorkshire, near Ferriby.

BURGHAM-CASTLE, in Westmoreland, 5 miles SE. of Appleby.

BURGHHAUN, a town and castle of Germany, in the bishopric of Fulda, on the river Haun, 8 miles NNE. of Fulda.

BURGH-CASTLE, or BOROUGH-CASTLE, a fortress on the edge of the county of Suffolk, 3 miles W. of Yarmouth, where the rivers Yare and Waveny meet. It was formerly a delightful place; but now only the ruins of its walls remain, near which Roman coins are often dug up.

BURGH-CLERE, 3 miles W. of King's Clere, Hampshire.

BURGH-HALL, a town N. of Masham, Yorkshire.

BURGH-HEAD, a village of Scotland, on the coast of Morayshire, containing 400 inhabitants. Near it is a fine bay, described as one of the best roadsteads on the the NE. coast, and which might be made a safe harbour at a small expense.

BURGH-HEAD, a promontory on the coast

coast of Wigtonshire in the parish of Whitehorn; round which, from Port Yarrock, it is said, the tide flows close along the shore *three* hours, and ebbs *mae*. Burgh-head is by some supposed to be the most southerly land of Scotland.

BURGH HILL, 1. N. of Hereford; 2. in Yorkshire, near Bambridge.

BURGH-HOUSE, 2 miles SE. of Epsom, Surrey.

BURGH ST MARGARET, and **BURGH ST MARY**, two villages in Norfolk, near Yarmouth.

BURGH UPON BARD, a village in Lincolnshire, E. of Market Rasen.

BURGLER, a town of Transylvania, subject to Austria, 30 miles N. of Clausenburg. Lon. 22. 40. E. Lat. 47. 49. N.

BURGOS, a city of Spain, the capital of Old Castile, with an archbishop's see, erected in 1574. It is surrounded with mountains, which render the air very cold nine months in the year, and the other three excessive hot. It lies chiefly on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which there is a strong antique castle, once the residence of the kings of Castile. The lower part of the town is watered by the river Arlancon. The principal avenue to the city is by a handsome bridge over this river, which leads to a beautiful gate adorned with the statues of several kings of Spain. The town is large and populous; but the houses are ill built, and the streets narrow and dirty, except some few, especially that which leads to the cathedral. There are several squares, adorned with fountains and statues. The great square, in the middle of the city, is surrounded by fine houses, with piazzas to each. The cathedral church is a masterpiece of Gothic architecture, and one of the finest in all Spain, or even in Europe. The chorch of the Augustines is remarkable for its beautiful and rich chapel of the holy crucifix. There are several fine convents and nunneries; one of which last contains 150 runs of noble extraction. They have likewise a royal hospital, very richly endowed; and at this place they speak the best Castilian, that is, the purest Spanish, in the kingdom. It is 95 miles E. by S. of Leon, and 117 N. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 30. W. Lat. 42. 20. N.

BURGUNDY, or **BOURGOGNE**, a civevant province of France, which contained, besides the government of Bur-

gundy, Bresse, Bugey, and the district of Gex. It was bounded on the E. by Franche-comte, on the W. by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, on the S. by Lyonnaise, and on the N. by Champagne. It is 112 miles in length and 75 in breadth. It is watered by the rivers Seine, Dehune, Brebince, Armaucou, Ouche, Souzon, Tille, and Saone. Dijon was the capital. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and excellent wines. There are some noted mineral springs in it, with subterraneous lakes, and plenty of ocher. For ages it had dukes of its own, subordinate to the crown of France; but Louis XI. upon the failure of the hereditary male, seized upon it, and annexed it to his crown. The principal places are Dijon, Auxerre, Autun, and Bourbon L'Ancy. It is now divided into the three departments of Cote d'Or, Saone and Loire, and Yonne.

BURGU, a village in Cornwall, near Padstow Haven.

BURHAM, 2 villages; 1. in Kent, near Aylestord; and, 2. in Lancashire, in Goswell parish.

BURHANPOUR, a flourishing city of Hindoostan, the capital of Candesh. It is pleasantly situated on the Topta, 225 miles E. by N. of Surat; and has a great trade in fine cottons for veils, shawls, &c. Lon. 76. 19. E. Lat. 21. 25. N.

BURHANPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the river Cossimbazar, 30 miles N. of Calcutta.

BURICK, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, formerly of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, and subject to the King of Prussia. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. It is agreeably situated on the Rhine, over against Wesel, 20 miles S. of Cleves. Lon. 6. 5. E. Lat. 51. 35. N.

BURICOURT, a village in Hampshire, betw. Bentley and Dogmersfield.

BURIENS, ST, a village in Cornwall, 5 miles from Penzance.

BURINGHAM, a village in Lincolnshire, near the isle of Axholm.

BURKE, a mountainous county of North Carolina, in the district of Morgan; bounded on the N. by Wilkes; on the E. by Iredell; on the S. by Rutherford; and on the W. by Buncomb counties. Morgantown is the chief town.

BURKE, a county of Georgia, of which Louisville and Waynesborough, are

are the chief towns.

BURKL, a township of Vermont in Caledonia county, 15½ miles NE. of Bennington.

BURKEN, a town of Germany, in the territory of Mentz, 27 miles E. of Heidelberg.

BURKLET, a town near Shivenham, Beaks.

BURKHAUSEN, a town of Bavaria, with an old fortified castle on a mountain. It is the seat of a regency, and stands on the river Salza near its influx with the Inn, 27 miles N.W. of Saitzburgh.

BURKLENGEN, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, with a princely castle on a mountain, on the river Naab, 16 miles N. of Ratisbon.

BURLAND, two villages; viz. 1. in Cheshire, SE. of Colchester; 2. in Somersetshire, between Taunton and Comb St Nicholas.

BURLAYTON, in Staffordshire, near Sheriff-Hales.

BURLEIGH, a village in Northamptonshire, one mile S.E. of Stamford.

BURLESCOMB, a village in Devonshire, near Holcomb.

BURLESTON, a town in Dorsetshire, near Athelhamston.

BURLEY, the name of four villages; viz. 1. in the New Forest, Hampshire; 2. in Shropshire, N. of Ludlow; 3. in Yorkshire, near Otley; and, 4. Burley on the Hill, in Rutlandshire, near Oakham.

BURLTY-PARK, in Leicestershire, near Loughborough.

BURLINGTON, a town in Shropshire, SW. of Wem.

BURLINGTON, a large maritime county of the United States, in New Jersey; 55 miles in length, from the mouth of Mullicus river to Trenton, and 28 in breadth. It is bounded on the NE. by Middlesex and Monmouth counties; NW. by Hunterdon and Delaware rivers, which separates it from Pennsylvania; SE. by the Atlantic; S. and SW. by Gloucester county. It is divided into 11 townships, viz. Chertsefield, Nottingham, Little Egg-harbour, Evesham, New Hanover, Chester, Springfield, Northampton, Mansfield, Burlington, and Williamsburgh. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants. The N.E. boundary of this county was the old divisional line of East and West Jersey. The interior part of the county is one extensive forest of pine trees.

BURLINGTON city, the capital of the preceding county. It is situated partly on an island, and partly on the S.E. side of the Delaware; and extends according to its charter, one mile back, and 3 miles along the river. The island, which is the most populous part of the town, is a mile and a quarter in length, and ¼ of a mile in breadth. It communicates with the main land by 4 bridges, and causeways. The main streets are regular and spacious, and generally ornamented with trees in the front of the houses. The old ware-hou, site the town, is now a fine wood, and under shelter of Mount Calvary and Burdington Hill, affords a safe and convenient harbour. It is advantageously situated for trade, but is too near Philadelphia to admit of an extensive commerce. The public buildings are two market-houses, a court-house, and jail, which are reckoned the strongest in the state; besides workhouses for public worship, viz. one for the Episcopalians, and one for Friends, or Quakers, who are the most numerous. There is also an academy, a free school, a nail manufactory, and a large distillery. The city was free-port under the state government; but has been established by Congress a port of entry, and a collector appointed for it. It is 20 miles NE. of Philadelphia by water, and 17 by land. Lon. 75. 10. W. Lat. 40. 17. N.

BURLINGTON, the capital of Chittendon county, Vermont. It is beautifully situated on the Lake Champlain, at the confluence of Otton river, and contains about 30 houses compactly built. A law was passed by the legislature of Vermont, the 2d of Nov. 1791, for founding an university in this town; towards which large subscriptions and donations were quickly made. It is 130 miles N. of Bennington, 20 N. by E. of New York, and 425 N.N.W. of Philadelphia. Lon. 1. 53. E. Lat. 44. 32. N. from Philadelphia.

BURLINGTON, a township of New York, in Otsego county, on the E. side of the Unadilla. In 1736, it had 433 electors. In 1757 it was divided into two towns.

BURMAH, an extensive kingdom of Asia, E. of the Ganges, sometimes called Ava, from the name of its capital. It is bounded by Aracan on the W. Upper Siam on the E. and Pegu on the S. and occupies both sides of the Ava, as far as the frontiers of China. This kingdom was conquered in 1752 by the king of Pegu, who carried the Burman monarch

monarch prisoner to Pegu, and caused him to be murdered there in 1751. But Alompra, a Birman of low condition, who was continued by the conqueror as chief at Monchabon, a small place to the north of Ava, revolted against the Peguets, got possession of Ava in 1753, and after continued battles, with various success, became the conqueror of Pegu in 1757. This deliverer of his country continued in a state of warfare to his death in 1760; and his successors have since added the other countries, which now form the Birman empire. The climate of Birmah is very salubrious; the seasons being regular, and the extremes of heat and cold seldom experienced. The soil is remarkably fertile, producing rice, sugar canes, tobacco, indigo, cotton, and all the tropical fruits in perfection; and on the banks of the Irawaddy, which runs S. through the whole country, is produced the finest of teak-timber in the world. Ships built of teak, upwards of 40 years old, are common in the Indian seas; while a European ship is ruined there in five years. The Kingdom of Burmah abounds in minerals; it has mines of gold, silver, rubies, and sapphires, and affords amethysts, garnets, chrysolites, jasper, load-stone, and marble. It abounds in elephants, horses, and other animals. The general disposition of the Birman is strikingly contrasted with that of the natives of Hindoostan, though separated only by a narrow ridge of mountains, in several places admitting of an easy intercourse. The Birman is a lively inquisitive, active, irascible, and impatient; but the character of their Bengal neighbours is known to be the reverse. The passion of jealousy, which prompts most eastern nations to immure and surround with guards, their women, seems to have little influence on the minds of the Birman; for their wives and daughters have as free intercourse with the other sex, as the rules of European society admit. The Birman is extremely fond both of poetry and music. Their religion is in fact that of the Hindoos, though they are not votaries of Brama, but sectaries of Boodh. The emperor of Burmah is a despotic monarch, and, like the sovereign of China, acknowledges no equal. The prevailing characteristic of the Birman court is pride. There are no hereditary dignities or employments in the government, for all honours, and offices, on the demise of

the possessor, revert to the crown. The capital of the kingdom, and metropolis of the empire, is Umerapodra.

BURMASH, a village in Rumney-marsh, Kent.

BURMINGTON, SE. of Shipton, Warwickshire.

BURN-ANN, a rivulet in Ayrshire, which runs into the Irvine.

BURNBY, two villages, viz. 1. in Suffolk, E. of Beccles; 2. in Yorkshire, near Pocklington.

BURNCHURCH, in Kilkenny, Ireland.

BURNEP, in Durham, near Cumberland.

BURNERE, a village in the county of Cornwall, near Padstow Haven.

BURNES, in Cumberland, N. of Keswick.

BURNES, a parish of Scotland, in the isle of Sanday, in Orkney, united to those of Cross and North Ronaldshay. Its population was 590, in 1791.

BURNET, a town in Somersetshire, four miles W. of Bath.

BURNETON-RATTAIL, a village in Northumberland, near Bamberough Castle.

BURNGATE, in Dorsetshire, near Lulworth.

BURNHALL, SW. of Durham.

BURNHAM, a fishing town of Essex, at the mouth of the river Crouch, here called Burnham Water. The Burnham and Wallfleet oysters, are the produce of the creeks and pits of this river. It is 40 miles E. by N. of London; and has fairs, April 25, and Sept. 4.

BURNHAM, a town in Buckinghamshire, on the Bath road, near the Thames, 3 miles E. of Maidenhead. It has fairs, Feb. 25, May 1, and Sept. 25.

BURNHAM, a town on the coast of Norfolk, with a harbour. It has a market on Saturday; and fairs, March 15, and August 1. On the shore there are many little eminences, supposed to be the tombs of Danes and Saxons killed here. It lies 29 miles NW. of Norwich, and 126 NE. of London. Lon. 0. 48. E. Lat. 53. 4. N.

BURNHAM BOVENFY, and **EAST**, two villages near the above town.

BURNHAM, a village in Somersetshire, near the Start Point in the Channel.

BURNHAM DEFPDALE, in the NW. of Norfolkshire. It is famous for its salt marches, on which sheep thrive well.

BURNHAM, NETHER and **UPPER**, two villages in Axholm isle, Lincolnshire.

BURN-

BURNHOLM, NORTH and SOUTH, two villages in Yorkshire, E. of Pocklington.

BURNINGHAM, a village in Suffolk, 4 miles NE. of Holt.

BURNISTON, two villages in Yorkshire, viz. 1. between Bedal and Thirsk; and, 2. N. of Scarsdale.

BURNLEY, a town of Lancashire, in a healthy situation, 35 miles SE. of Lancaster, and 208 NNW. of London. It has a market on Saturday, and fairs March 6, Easter-eve. May 13, July 10, and Oct. 11. Lon. 2. 15. W. Lat. 53. 46. N.

BURNSAL, a village in Yorkshire, on the Wharfe, between Settle and Pateley-bridge.

BRUNSWARK, a hill of Dumfriesshire, in the parish of Hoddam, remarkable for the extensive view which it commands, and for the vestiges of Roman works, which may be distinctly traced on its sides and top. Mr Gordon, in his Itinerary, has given a particular description of this hill, with a plan of the works in it.

BURNT-ELY, a village in Suffolk, between Sudbury and Bilston.

BURNTISLAND, a parish of Scotland, on the coast of Fifeshire, anciently called Kinghorn Wester, about 9 miles N. by W. from Leith; extending about 3 miles every way. The climate is healthy and warm, owing to the surrounding hills. The soil of the lower ground is rich and fertile, but the rest of the parish is of very inferior quality and value. Agriculture is well attended to, but there is much room for improvement. There is a very fine quarry of free stone, and over the whole parish, inexhaustible quarries of limestone; in one of which, the grain of the limestone is so fine, as to receive the highest polish, and is much admired. Besides this, there are other veins of very fine shell marble along the coast. A mineral spring, containing lime, near Stanleyburn, affords beautiful specimens of stactytes, and incrustations of mosses and wood. Diamonds are said to be found on one of the hills. Population in 1790-8, 1210; in 1801, 1530, including the burrough.

BURNTISLAND, a royal burgh, and sea-port town in the above parish, situated on the Frith of Forth, 9 miles N. by W. of Edinburgh. It has the best harbour on the coast, formed by a rocky isle eked out with piers, and bel-

tered from all winds, being surrounded with hills in the form of an amphitheatre. It is very capacious and of great depth, although it is dry at low water, but it is the opinion of many professional men, that if the quays were lengthened, vessels of considerable burden might come in or go out at any time of the tide, and that docks might be established for receiving the largest ships of war. The old castle, built by the Duries, commanded both the town and harbour. The place was naturally strong, which, with the conveniency of a port opposite to the capital, made it, during the troubles of 1660, a most desirable post. The French, allies to the queen-regent, fortified it; and the remains of walls and entrenchments are still to be seen. It held out against Cromwell, till he was obliged to enter into conditions with the inhabitants; part of which were, that he should repair the streets and harbour. The quays, as they now stand, were built by him, and the streets have never been repaired since. In 1715 the town was surprised and possessed by the rebels, who formed the bold design of passing over a body of troops to the opposite shore; which was in part executed under the command of Brigadier Macintosh, notwithstanding all the efforts of the men of war. The government of the burgh is vested in 21 persons, viz. 14 guild counsellors, out of whom are chosen 3 bailies, and 7 trades counsellors. A provost is also elected annually, sometimes from among the counsellors, and sometimes from the neighbouring nobility and gentry, in which case, he is a supernumerary. This town had a great trade before the Union in exporting corn and malt to England; after that period, little business of any kind was done till within these 12 or 15 years that trade began to revive. It has now a sugar-house, belonging to a Glasgow company, a vitriol work, and a distillery. Ship-building is now carried on by a few hands; and about 10 or 25 tons of keip are annually made. The advantages of Burntisland for trade and manufactures are immense, if they were properly improved. There is a regular ferry to Leith at full and half tide. Lon. 3. 5. W. Lat. 56. 8. N.

BURNT-ISLAND, an island, near the S. coast of Newfoundland, 15 miles ESL. of Cape Ray. Lon. 53. 50. W. Lat. 47. 30. N.

BURNT-ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in

in the Indian ocean, WNW. from Goa. Lon. 73. 30. E. Lat. 16 0. N.

BURN'TWOOD, a town of Essex, situated on a hill. Lon. o. 25. E. Lat. 51. 38. N.

BURPII, a town N. of Bidport, Dorsetshire.

BURPHAM, in Sussex, NE. of Arundel.

BURPHANTS, in Surry, SE. of Woking.

BURRA, an island of Scotland, in Shetland, 3 miles in circumference, joined to that of House, by a bridge, containing, along with the isles of Havera and Papa, 379 inhabitants, in 1792; very fertile, and affording good pasture.

BURRA, a parish in the above island, united to those of Bressay and Quarff.

BURRAMPOOTER, the name of a river in India, the magnitude and course of which were scarcely explored till very lately; and of which the following account is given by J. Remel, Esq. in the 71st volume of the *Phil. Trans.* "The Burrampooter, which has its source from the opposite side of the mountains that give rise to the Ganges, first takes its course eastward through the country of Thibet, where it is named Sarpoo, or Zancu, which bears the same interpretation as the Ganges of Hindoostan, namely the river. After winding with a rapid current through Thibet, it washes the border of the territory of Laka, and then deviating from an E. to S.W. course, it approaches within 200 miles of Yunnan, the most westerly province of China. Here it appears as if undetermined whether to attempt a passage to the sea by the gulf of Sam or by that of Bengal; but seemingly determined on the latter, it turns suddenly to the NW. through Assam, and enters Bengal on the NE. I have not been able to learn the exact place where it changes its course; but as the people of Assam call it *Burrampoot*, it would appear that it takes this name on entering that country. After its entry into Bengal, it makes a circuit round the western point of the Garrow mountains, and then altering its course to S. it meets the Ganges about 40 miles from the sea. On tracing this river in 1765, I was surpris'd to find it rather larger than the Ganges, in its course, previous to its entering Bengal. This I found to be from the E.; though all the former accounts represented it as from the N.; and this unexpected discovery soon led to inquiries, which furnish'd

me with an account of its general course, to within 100 miles of the place where the geographer Du Halde left the Sarpoo. I could then no longer doubt, that the Burrampooter and Sarpoo were one and the same river: and to this were added the positive assurances of the Assamers, "That their river came from the northward, through the Boutan mountains." The river, during a course of 400 miles through Bengal, bears so near a resemblance to the Ganges, except in one particular, that one description may serve for both. "The exception I mean is, that during the last 60 miles before its junction with the Ganges, it forms a stream which is regularly from 4 to 5 miles wide, and, but for its freshness, might pass for a arm of the sea. I have endeavour'd to account for the singular breadth of the Migra (Burrampooter), by supposing that the Ganges once join'd it, where the Issamuty now does; and that their joint waters there scoop'd out its present bed. The present junction of these two mighty rivers below Lucknow, produces a body of running fresh water, hardly to be equalled in the old home place, and perhaps not to be excelled in the new. It now forms a gulf interperct with islands, some of which are in size and fertility our isle of Wight. The water at ordinary times is hardly brackish at the extremities of these islands; and in the rainy season, the sea, or at least the surface of it, is fresh to the distance of many leagues out. The quantity of water discharged by the Ganges, in one second of time during the dry season, is 80,000 cubic feet; but in the place where the experiment was made, the river, when full, has thrice the quantity of water in it, and its motion is also accelerated in the proportion of five to three; so that the quantity discharged in a second at that time, is 405,000 cubic feet. If we take the medium the whole year through, it will be nearly 180,000 cubic feet in a second." Mr Remel, however, does not inform us, whether the experiment was made above or below the junction of the Ganges and Burrampooter. He informs us, that in the mouths of the Ganges, particularly the Hugueley, or Calcutta river, there is a remarkable bore, or sudden and abrupt influence of the tide into a narrow strait, or river; so that boats which lie near the shore, immediately quit that station, and make towards the stream of the river as fast as possible.

possible. At Calcutta, it sometimes rises 5 feet almost instantaneously. In the channels between the islands in the mouth of the Burrampooter, it sometimes rises more than 12 feet, and is so terrible, that no boat will venture to pass at spring tide.

BURRANESS, a place in Orkney, where there is an ancient Pictish castle of a circular form, without any entrance but from the top.

BURRANT, EAST and WEST, two villages in the county of Hampshire.

BURRA-VOE, a good harbour on the coast of Shetland.

BURRAY, an island of Scotland, on the S. coast of Orkney, 4 miles long and one broad. In 1792, it contained 318 inhabitants.

BURRAY, an ancient parish in the above island, now united to that of South Ronaldsay.

BURREL, a village in Yorkshire, 8 miles N. of Snape, and W. of Bedal.

BURRELS, a village of Westmoreland, S. of Appleby.

BURRINGTON, two villages in Devonshire; 1. N. of Cumleigh: 2. N. of Plympton.

BURRISALEIGH, a village of Ireland, in Tipperary, Munster, 78 miles from Dublin.

BURROBY, in Yorkshire, 3 miles from Thirsk.

BURRODEM, a village in Northumberland, near the two Trewhets.

BURRON HILL, in Dumfriesshire. The vestiges of an ancient camp, with a strong double fosse, are still visible on it.

BURROUGH, a town in Norfolk, between Fakenham and Holt.

BURROWAN, a place in Dunfermline, in Culross parish, where there are the remains of an old Danish camp.

BURROWBRIDGE, a town in Yorkshire, seated on the river Ure.

BURROW-GREEN, 2 miles from Cambridge, and two from Newmarket.

BURROW-HILL, near Daventry, Northamptonshire.

BURROWMUIR, a district in the county of Linlithgow, where Edward I. lay with his vast army, the night before the battle of Falkirk. Though now inclosed, it still retains its ancient name.

BURSA, or **PURSA**, the capital of Bithynia in Asia Minor, situated on a fine fruitful plain, at the foot of mount Olympus, about 100 miles S. of Constantinople. It is one of the largest and finest cities of Asiatic Turkey, and contains

about 40,000 Turks, none but Mussulmen being permitted to live in the city; but the suburbs are filled with about 300 families of Greeks, 400 of Jews, and 500 of Armenians. It was the capital of the Turkish empire, before the taking of Constantinople. Part of it stands on several small hills at the foot of Olympus. The plain is covered with mulberry and various other fruit trees. The mosques and caravanseras are elegant; and so many springs proceed from Olympus, that every house has its fountain. The bezzestan contains all the commodities of the E. It also abounds in their own manufactures; the best workmen in Turkey residing in this town, and being excellent imitators of the French and Italian artists; particularly in tapestry. Lon. 29. 5. E. Lat. 39. 22. N.

BURSCOMB, a village in Lancashire, near Latham and Ormskirk.

BURSELFY, a village in Worcestershire, 4 miles SE. of Bloomsgrrove.

BURBLEM, a town in Staffordshire, 3 miles from Newcastle-under-Line, celebrated for its potteries. It has a church with a tower and 5 bells; and a neat market-house; markets on Mond. and Sat. and fairs March 22, June 28, and Oct. 17.

BURSTALL, 3 villages; 1. NE. of Leicester, on the Stour: 2. in Suffolk, W. of Ipswich: 3. in Yorkshire, between Huddersfield and Leeds.

BURSTALL-CARTH, in Holderness, Yorkshre.

BURSTED, GREAT and LITTLE, 2 villages in Essex, near Billericay.

BURSTOCK, a village in Dorsetshire, W. of Beminster.

BURSTON, five villages; viz. 1. in Bucks, NE. of Aylesbury: 2. in Dorsetshire, 4 miles W. of Bere-Regis: 3. in Norfolk, one mile from Diss: 4. in ditto, 4 miles S. of Holt: and, 5. in Staffordshire, NE. of Newcastle-under Line.

BURSTOW, in Surry, near East Grinstead.

BURSTWICK, in Holderness, Yorkshre.

BURTFORD, a town near Salisbury, Wilts.

BURTHORP, a village in Gloucestershire, near Lechlade.

BURTICK, a fort in Livonia.

BURTLEHOUSE, near Bridgewater.

BURTON, a town of Lincolnshire, on a hill near the Trent; 30 miles N. of Lincoln, and 164 W. of London; also called Burton-Stathern. Lon. 0. 30. W. Lat.

53. N.

BURTON, a town of Westmoreland, situated in a valley near a large hill, called Parleton knot-hill. It is pretty well built, and lies on the great road from Lancaster to Carlisle. Lon. 2. 35. W. Lat. 54. 10. N.

BURTON, the name of 23 small towns and villages; viz. 1. in Berks, near Ashbury; 2. in Buckinghamshire; 3. in Cheshire, near the Dee; 4. five miles E. of Chester; 5. in Dorsetshire, near Bridport; 6. in ditto, W. of Wareham; 7. in Hampshire, between Lymington and Christ-Church; 8. in Herefordshire, NE. of Pembridge; 9. in Kent, near Ashbridge; 10. in ditto, near Tunbridge; 11. in Lincolnshire, between Grantham and Market-Deeping; 12. NW. of Lincoln; 13. in Norfolkshire, 3 miles SE. of Wurstead; 14. in Northumberland, S. of Bamborough castle; 15. four miles from Nottingham; 16. in Shropshire, S. of Wenlock; 17. in ditto, between Wenlock and Shrewsbury; 18. in Somersetshire, W. of Bedminster; 19. in ditto, near Somerton; 20. in ditto, near Wyncanton; 21. in Staffordshire, near Penkridge; 22. in the Isle of Wight, near Cowes; 23. in Worcestershire, near Lower Sapp.

BURTON, also makes part of the names of other 28 towns and villages; viz. 1. Burton-Agnes, E. of Kilham, Yorkshire; 2. Burton-Bishops, N. of Beverley, Yorkshire; 3. Burton-Black, N. of Bradwell, Oxford; 4. Burton-cherry, NW. of Beverley, Yorkshire; 5. Burton-Constable; 1. NW. of Beverley; 2. between Midland and Richmond; both in Yorkshire: this last has a market on Friday, and St Mary Magdalen's eve and day; 6. Burton-Donset, in Warwickshire, 3 miles from Kyneton; 7. Burton, East, five villages; viz. 1. in Nottinghamshire, 3 miles from Gainsborough; 2. in Sussex, between Petworth and Arundel; 3. in Westmoreland, E. of Appleby; 4. in Yorkshire, in Holderness; and, 5. in Yorkshire, 4 miles NE. of Richmond: near each of these is a respective *West-Burton*: 8. Burton-Graige, near Bainsley, York; 9. Burton, Great, N. of Dorchester; 10. Burton-Hustings, in Warwickshire, between Coventry and Leicester; 11. Burton-Hill, S. of Malmesbury, Wilts; 12. Burton in Bishopsdale, SW. of Midlam, Yorkshire; 13. Burton-Latimer, in Northampton, SW. of Kettering; 14. Burton-Lazers, S. of Melton-Moubray, in Leicestershire; 15. Eurlon-

Leonard, in Yorkshire, W. of Borough-bridge; Burton, Little, near Great Burton; 17. Burton, Long, N. of the White Hart Vale, in Dorsetshire; 18. Burton Magna, S. of Banbury, Oxford; 19. Burton, North, NW. of Bridlington; 20. Burton on the Water, in Gloucester; 21. Burton Overy, near Hallaton, Leicester; 22. Burton Parva, SE. of Burton Magna; 23. Burton-Pidsey, in Holderness; 24. Burton-Salmon, N. of Pontefract, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 25. Burton-super Montem, in Gloucestershire, W. of Morton in Marsh; 26. Burton upon Oldo, in Leicestershire;

27. **BURTON UPON TRENT**, a town of Staffordshire: it had formerly a large abbey; and over the Trent it has a fine bridge of freestone, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in length, supported by 37 arches. It consists chiefly of one long street, reaching from the place where the abbey stood to the bridge. Here are a handsome church, with a tower and 8 musical bells, erected in 1785; a neat and spacious town-hall; 3 meeting-houses for dissenters, a free-school, 11 Sunday-schools, 2 almshouses, &c. Burton ale is famed for its excellence, great quantities of which are sent to all parts of the kingdom and abroad. The inhabitants have also manufactures of cotton, tammies, hats, &c. It has a market on Thursday, and fairs, Candlemas day, April 5, Ascension day, and Oct. 29, with the 5 preceding days, for cheese, cattle, &c. with a great shew of horses. It lies 12 miles NE. of Litchfield, and 124 NNW. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. Lat. 52. 48. N. 28. Burton-Wood, in West Derby.

BURTON, a township of New Brunswick, in Sunbury county, on the river St John's.

BURTON, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county.

BURVIESCA, a small town in Old Castile, Spain, in the territory of Bureva.

BURWARTON, near Brownlehill, Salop.

BURWASH, a neat and populous town in the county of Sussex, on the river Rother, N. of Rotherbridge, 8 miles from Battle-Abbey. Fairs, May 12, and Sept. 4.

BURWELL, a populous village in the county of Cambridge, 3 miles N. of Newmarket Heath. A melancholy event happened in this place, in 1727, at the exhibition of a puppet-show in a barn; when the scenery and house were burned, and 76 persons scorched and suffocated,

ated, and 2 others died of their wounds in 2 days; who, it is said were all buried in one large grave, as they could not be recognized by their friends.

BURWELL, two villages; 1. in Hampshire, near Hambledon; 2. in Lincolnshire, near Althorp.

BURWELL'S GREEN, NW. of Ware Park, Hertfordshire.

BURWOOD, in Surry, S. of Walton upon Thames.

BURY, a town of Lancashire, situated on the Irwell, famous for its manufactures of fustians, half-thicks, and kerseys. Here are a church, rebuilt from an old Gothic structure, in 1780; 3 meeting-houses for dissenters, an elegant grammar school, and a charity school for 80 boys and 30 girls. Bury has a market on Thurs. and fairs March 5, May 3, and Sept. 18. In 1787, the theatre fell when the majority of above 800 persons assembled were either killed or much bruised. Bury is 36 miles SE. of Lancaster, and 190 NNW. of London. Lon. 2. 24. W. Lat. 53. 36. N.

BURY, ST EDMUND'S, the county town of Suffolk, and the Montpelier of England, lies in a pleasant situation, 14 miles E. of Newmarket, and 72 NNE. of London. It was so named from St Edmund, who was murdered by the Danes in 870, and whose corpse was removed hither 33 years afterwards. Here are some venerable remains of an abbey founded by Sigebert, king of the East Angles about the year 638, and said to have been the finest and most noble in the kingdom. Here the barons met and entered into the league against king John, and here the parliament sat, called by Henry VI. in 1446, when the Duke of Gloucester was imprisoned, and it is supposed, poisoned. At present this town has two large parish churches standing in one church-yard: one dedicated to St Mary, in which Mary Q. of France, who was married to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, was interred; the other to St James. It has also 4 meeting-house, theatre, public subscription-rooms, wool-halls, butchery and new shambles, bridewell, an old and new goal, and a handsome market place. It has a market on Wed. for corn, and on Sat. for provisions; and fairs Easter TuCs. Oct. 2, and Dec. 1, 2, and 3. It sends two members to parliament. Lon. o. 45. E. Lat. 52. 20. N.

BURYEN'S, ST, a village of England, in Cornwall, 5 miles WSW. of Penzance.

It was once of great note, and had a college founded by king Athelstan. The church is spacious, and contains many curious relics of antiquity. In its neighbourhood are 19 large stones standing in a circle, 12 feet asunder, with a larger one in the centre.

BUSANA, a town of Italy, in the late republican department of Crostolo.

BUSDORPH, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, one of the scenes of the French operations under General Kleber, in June 1796.

BUSELY, a town and fort of St Domingo, near Petit-au-Prince.

BUSHAM, a town of Sussex, S. of Arundel.

BUSHBURY, a village in Staffordshire, between Brewwood and Walsall.

BUSHBY, a village in Renfrewshire, where there are two cotton-mills.

BUSHBY, N. of Whartleton Castle, Yorkshire.

BUSHBY PARVA, S. of Stokesley, Yorkshire.

BUSHFORD, a town in Somersetshire, near Dulverton.

BUSH-HILL, near Edmonton, Middlesex.

BUSHLEY, near Tewkesbury, Worcestershire.

BUSH-MEAD, near Eaton, Bedfordshire.

BUSH-MILLS, a village of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, Ulster.

BUSHTON, in Clavepepper parish, Wilts.

BUSHWICK, a town of New York, in King's county, Long Island, containing 500 citizens, chiefly of Dutch extraction.

BUSHY, two villages, viz. 1. in Herefordshire, near Watford; 2. two miles from Leicester.

BUSHY-HALL, NW. of Watford.

BUSHY-LEASF, a village in Hampshire, in the parish of Fackham, with fairs in April and October.

BUSHY-PARK, near Hampton Court.

BUSSAGE, a hamlet of Bisley, Gloucestershire.

BUSSETO, a river of Italy, in the late republican department of the Benaco.

BUSSELENGO, a small district of Italy, in the ci-devant Veronese, with a town of the same name seated on the Adige, containing 2400 souls; besides 5 villages.

BUSTAH, a town of Orkney, in Fair Isle.

BUSTARD, a river of Upper Canada, which

which runs a great way inland, communicates with several lakes, and falls into the St Lawrence, SW. of Black-river.

BUSTA VOE, a harbour on the coast of Shetland.

BUSTLETON, two towns; viz. in Hampshire, 12 miles from Portsmouth; 2. in Northumberland, near Heydon.

BUSTON, two villages; 1. in Kent, near Maidstone; 2. in Northumberland, near Alnwick.

BUSTWATH HILL, in Cumberland, near Bugh-Marsh.

BUTCHER'S ISLAND, in the East Indies, so called from cattle being kept there for the use of Bombay, from which it is about 3 miles distant. It is about 2 miles long, and 1 broad, and has a small fort, of little consequence.

BUTCOMB, a village in Somersetshire, SE. of Winton.

BUTE, an island lying to the W. of Scotland, being separated from Cowal, in Argyllshire, by a narrow channel. In length it is about 18 miles; the broadest part, from E. to W. is about 5. Part of it is rocky and barren; but, from the middle southwards, the ground is cultivated, and produces pease, oats, and barley. The climate, though damp, is mild and temperate. The coast is rocky, but indented with several very safe harbours, from which, a number of Busses are annually fitted out for the herring fishery. There is a quarry of red stone, and limestone is met with in every part; coal has never been discovered, though there are many flattering symptoms of the existence of that mineral. The natives are healthy and industrious, speak the Erse and the dialect of the Lowland indifferently and profess the Protestant religion. The island is divided into two parishes, accommodated with four churches; and belongs chiefly to the Earl of Bute, who possesses an elegant seat near Rothesay, the capital of the shire. The name has, in different periods, been very differently written; as *Bois*, *Both*, *Boithe*, *Boot*, but now generally *Bute*. Our ancient writers suppose its name derived from a cell erected in it by St Brendan, an Irish abbot, who flourished in the 6th century, because, in his language, such a cell was called *Both*; but this name was probably of greater antiquity, since we find it denominated *Bois* by the anonymous geographer of Ravenna. It was from very early times part of the patrimony of the Stuarts: large possessions in it were granted to Sir John Stuart,

son of Robert II. by his beloved mistress Elizabeth More; and it has continued in that line to the present time. There are several remains of antiquity on the island; in particular, near Reithsay, the ruins of an ancient castle with a fort, barracks, and draw-bridge, where the kings of Scotland formerly resided. There are also some Danish towers.

BUTE, a shire of Scotland, comprehending the above island, with those of Arran, the two Cumbays, and Inchmarnock. This county and that of Caithness send a member to parliament alternately. The Earl of Bute is admiral of the county, by commission from his majesty; and no way dependent on the lord high admiral of Scotland; so that if any maritime case occurs within his jurisdiction (even crimes of as high a nature as murder or piracy), he is judge, by virtue of his powers as admiral; or he may delegate his authority to deputies.

BUTI, KILLS OF, a safe harbour in the above island.

BUTLER'S BRIDGE, a town of Ireland, in Cavan.

BUTLER'S COURT, near Bodington, Gloucester.

BUTLEY, 3 villages; 1. in Cheshire, near Prestbury; 2. in Somersetshire, between Buton and Bridgewater; and, 3. Butley-Abbey, 4 miles from Oxford, Suffolk.

BUTMISCHEVA, a river of Dalmatia, in the late Austrian territory of Novograd.

BUTRAGO, a town of Spain, in New Castle, on the Lezoza, 30 miles NE. of Madrid.

BUTRINTO, a lake of Epirus.

BUTHIUM, anciently called Buthonium, a port town of Epirus, or Canina, in Turkey in Europe, situated opposite to the island of Corfu, on the above lake, at the entrance of the gulf of Venice. It was one of the Venetian establishments ceded to the French by the treaty of Campo-Formio in 1797. It is 22 miles S. of Chimera. Lon. 20. 9. E. Lat. 39. 49. N.

BUTSBURY, a town in Essex, near Ingraveston.

BUTTELAND, a village in Northumberland, near Billingham.

BUTTERBY, a town near Bram-peth, Durham.

BUTTER-CRAMB, near New-Malton, Yorkshire.

BUTTER-HAUGH, a village in Northumberland, near the source of the Tyne.

Tyne.

BUTTER-HILL, a high round hill of New York, on the W. bank of the Hudson.

BUTTERLEY, two English villages; viz. 1. in Derbyshire, near Codnor-Castle; 2. in Devonsh. near Collumpton.

BUTTERMERE WATER, a lake of Cumberland, 18 miles SW. of Keswick. It is nearly 2 miles long, and 1 broad. On the W. side it is terminated by a mountain, called, from its ferruginous colour, the Red Pike. A stripe of cultivated ground adorns the E. shore. A group of houses, called Gatesgarth, is situated on the S. extremity, under an amphitheatre of mountainous rocks. Here Hornster Crag is seen rising to a vast height, flanked by two conical mountains, Fleetwith on the E. and the Scarf on the W. side. A hundred mountain torrents form never-falling cataracts, that thunder and foam down the centre of the rock, and form the lake below. This lake is called the Upper Lake; and near a mile from it to the NE. is the Lower Lake, called also Cromack water. The river Cocker flows through both these lakes to Cocker-mouth.

BUTTERSIDE, a town near Askrig, Yorkshire.

BUTTERSTONE LOCH, a lake in Perthshire.

BUTTERSWICK, a town near Newsome, Yorkshires.

BUTTERTON, two small towns; viz. 1. SE. of Leek; 2. SW. of Stafford.

BUTTERWICK; 1. in Durham, between Durham and Stockton; 2. in Herefordshire, near St Albans; 3. in Lincolnshire, NE. of Boston.

BUTTERWICK, EAST and WEST, two English villages E. of Axholm.

BUTTERWIKKE, in Dorsetshire, one mile S. of Folke.

BUTTEVANT, a town of Ireland, in Cork.

BUTTLESDON, a village in Warkworth, Northumberland.

BUTTOLPH, a town near Bramber, Sussex.

BUTTON'S BAY, the N. part of Hudson's Bay, in North America, whereby Sir Thomas Button attempted to find out a NW. passage to the East Indies. It lies between 8° and 100° W. Lon. and between 60° and 66° N. Lat.

BUTTON'S ISLES, North America, on the S. side of Hudson's Straits.

BUTT'S ASH, a village in the New Forest Hampshire.

BUTTSTADT, or **BUTTSTET**, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, situated on the Loss, 9 miles N. of Weimar.

BUTZAW, a town of Lower Saxony, in Germany, situated on the riv. Var-naw, on the road from Schwerin to Ros-tock. Lon. 23. 12. E. Lat. 54. 50. N.

BUTZBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, where the Austrians were encamped in July 1796.

BUXEDEWAR, a strong pass of the county of Bootan, at the entrance of the mountains from Bengal. It is the residence of a governor, 20 miles N. by E. of Obichacotta.

BUXALOONS, a North American Indian town, on the NW. bank of the Alleghany. 25 miles from Fort Franklin.

BUXBURN, a rapid stream of Aber-deenshire, which runs through the parish of Newhills.

BUXEL, a river of Transylvania, which runs through Purezland.

BUXHALL, a village in Suffolk, between Bideston and Wulpet.

BUXLOW, a town near Dunwick, Suffolk.

BUXTEAD, or **BUCKSTAD**, a village in Sussex, 10 miles from East Grinstead. It has a fair, July 21.

BUXTON, a town in the Peak of Derby, celebrated for its medicinal waters. It has nine wells that rise near the source of the river Wye; and they are deemed one of the seven wonders of the Peak. A mile hence is another of the wonders, called *Poole's Hole* at the foot of a mountain. The entrance is low and narrow, but it presently opens to a cave of considerable height, and 696 feet long, with a roof resembling a Gothic cathedral. It contains many stalactitious concretions, and several curious representations, both of art and nature, produced by the petrifying water continually dropping from the rock. Buxton waters, noted even in the time of the Romans, are hot and sulphureous; and much company resort to them in summer. From this cause the place has grown to a large irregular town, which is daily increasing. The houses are chiefly, or rather solely, built for the reception of invalids; and many of them are not only commodious, but elegant. The Duke of Devonshire has lately erected a most magnificent building, in the form of a crescent, with piazzas, under which the company walk in wet or cold weather. It is divided into different hotels, shops, &c. with a public coffee-room, and a very

very elegant room for assemblies and concerts; and has 29 windows in length, on each floor, besides five at each end. There are stables on the back of this building of an octagonal form on the outside, and circular within the yard, where there is a riding-house. The principal trade of Buxton is the cotton manufacture. It lies in an open healthy country, 23 miles from Manchester, 32 miles NW. of Derby, and 160 NNW. of London. Lon. 1. 52. W. Lat. 53. 22. N.

BUXTON, a village in Norfolkshire, SE. of Alesham.

BUXTON, a township in York county, district of Maine, on the Saco, 118 miles NE. of Boston, containing 1564 inhabitants.

BUY, BUIS, or Buys, a town of France, on the Oreze, in the department of Diome, 30 miles S. of Die. Lon. 5. 20. E. Lat. 44. 25. N.

BUZANCOIS, a small town of France, in the dep. of Indre, and ci-devant province of Berry. Lon. 1. 29. E. Lat. 46. 38. N.

BUZANCY, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes. Lon. 5. 5. E. Lat. 49. 38. N.

BUZBACH, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, and the county of Holmes, on the confines of Hanau. Lon. 10. 51. E. Lat. 50. 22. N.

BUZET, a small town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and ci-devant province of Languedoc, seated on the river Tarn. Lon. 1. 45. E. Lat. 43. 47. N.

BUZZARD-DIKES, a place in Perthshire, about 7 or 8 miles SE. of Dunkeld, where the ancient Caledonians entrenched themselves during the Roman invasion under Agricola.

BUZZARD'S BAY, a bay of Massachusetts, which with Barnstable bay on the NE. forms the peninsula of Cape Cod. It runs into the land about 30 miles NE. by N.; and is about 7 miles broad. Lon. between 70. 38. and 71. 10. W. Lat. between 41. 25. and 41. 42. N.

BYBERRY, a township of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia county.

BYBURY, a town NW. of Fairford, Gloucestershire.

BYCHOW, a small town of Poland, in Lithuania, situated on the Dnieper, 180 miles SSW. of Wilna. Lon. 30. 2. E. Lat. 53. 57. N.

BYERLEY, NORTH, and SOUTH, two villages in Yorkshire, near Bradford.

BYFIELD, in Northamptonshire, between Banbury and Daventry.

BYFIELD, a district of Massachusetts, in Essex county, where the Asbestos, or *incombustible cotton*, is found; and in which there are a flourishing woollen manufactory, and machinery for making nails.

BYFLEET, in Surry, near Cobham.

BYFORD, two villages; viz. 1. in Herefordshire, near Budwardin: 2. in Holderness, Yorkshire.

BYGHOF, or BYNCHOW, a town of Russian Lithuania, situated on the Dnieper, in the palatinate of Miecislav; 186 miles S. of Wilna. Lon. 30. 15. E. Lat. 53. 10. N.

BYGRAVE-HALL, NW. of Baldock, Hertford.

BYKESHORE, a village one mile from Newcastle upon Tyne.

BYKEWARE, near Hawksbury, Gloucestershire.

BYLAND, in Yorkshire, near Thirsk.

BYLEY, a village in Cheshire, NE. of Middlewich.

BYNALL, 3 miles SE. of Wootton-Basset.

BYNAMY, near Beeds-Haven, Cornwall.

BYNITH-WOOD, in the county of Cornwall, between Leskaid and Launceston.

BYNTON, a town near Bitford, Warwickshire.

BYNWESTON, a village in Shropshire, near Montgomeryshire.

BYRAN, a town of Maryland, in Charles county, 9 miles NE. of Port Tobacco, and 24 SE. of the federal city.

BYRCH MAGNA, and PARVA, two villages in Herefordshire, SW. of Aconbury.

BYREBURN, a rivulet in Dumfriesshire.

BYROM, a village in Yorkshire, near Ferrybridge.

BYRON'S ISLAND, a low, woody, and very populous island in the South Pacific ocean, discovered by Commodore Byron in 1765. The people are strong and active, and their countenances expressive of cheerfulness and intrepidity. Lon. 173. 46. E. Lat. 1. 18. S.

BYRON'S BAY, a bay on the NE. coast of Labrador.

BYTON, a town in Herefordshire, E. of Presteign in Radnorshire.

BYWORTH, a town near Petworth, Sussex.

BYZIA, or VIZA, a town of Europe-

an Turkey, in Romania; one of the ancient seats of the Thracian kings.

BZUDY, a town of Moldavia, in Eu-

ropean Turkey, on the banks of the Pruth. Lon. 28. 35. E. Lat. 47. 20. N.

C.

CA, or CA-DI-COMPAGNA, a district of the late maritime division of Austria, in the Veronese, S. of Verona, below the Adige, containing 35 villages.

CAADEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saata, on the river Eger, 9 miles SE. of Commottau.

CAAF, a rapid rivulet in Ayrshire, which rises in the high moorlands, and, after running several miles, falls into the Garnock, near Dairy.

CAANA, or KAANA, a town in Upper Egypt, situated on the E. banks of the Nile, from whence they carry corn and pulse to Mecca. It has several ancient monuments covered with hieroglyphics. It is 320 miles S. of Caro. Lon. 30. 23. E. Lat. 26. 30. N.

CABACON, a town of Spain, in Leon.

CABARRAS, a new county of North Carolina, in Salisbury district.

CABECA DE VIDE, a small sea-port of Alentejo, in Portugal, with good walls, and a strong castle; 12 miles SW. of Port Alegre, and 30 N. of Estremos. Lon. 6. 43. W. Lat. 39. 10. N.

CABELA, or CABELLA, a cape of South America, on the coast of Terra Firma. Lat. 10. 3. N.

CABENDA, a sea-port of Congo, in Africa, subject to Portugal, and situated 105 miles SE. of Loanga. Lon. 12. 15. E. Lat. 4. 5. S.

CABES, or GABES, a town of Tunis, situated on a river, and near a gulf of the same name. Lon. 10. 55. E. Lat. 33. 40. N.

CABEZZO, a province of Africa, in Angola; having Oacco on the N. Lubolo on the S. the Coanza on the NE. and the Reinba on the SW. It is populous, and well stored with cattle, &c. and has a mine of iron on a mountain, thence called the Iron Mountain, that yields great quantities of that metal; which the Portuguese have taught the natives to manufacture. This province is watered by the Rio Longo, and other small rivulets, lakes, &c. The trees are vastly large; and they have one sort, not unlike our apple-trees, the bark of which being cut with a knife, yields an odori-

ferous resin of the colour and consistency of wax, and very medicinal in its nature; it is, however, a little too hot for Europeans, unless qualified by some cooling drug.

CABIANCA, a populous town of the late maritime division of Austria, district of Chioggia.

CABINDA, a river of Angou in Africa, which separates that kingdom from Cacongo, and falls into the sea 5 leagues N. of Cape Palmerino.

CABINDA, the principal port of Angou, situated at the mouth of the above river.

CABIN-POINT, a small post-town of Virginia, situated in Surry county, on the Upper Chipok creek. It is 26 miles ESE. of Petersburg; and 329 W. of Philadelphia; from which it lies in Lon. 2. 4. W. Lat. 37. 0. N.

CABO, or CAPO D'ISTRIA. See CAPO.

CABO DE ST MARTIN, a promontory of Spain, in Valencia.

CABONS, a village near Denge-Marsh, Kent.

CABOT, a township of Vermont, Caledonia county, between Lake Champlain and the Connecticut, containing 1202 citizens.

CABRA, a town of Spain in Andalusia, with 6 convents and a college for the study of philosophy and divinity. It is situated at the foot of a mountain near the source of the river of the same name, 25 miles SE. of Cordova.

CABRA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tombut. It is large, but without walls; and is seated on the river Niger, about 12 miles from Tombut. The houses are built in the shape of bells; and the walls are made with stakes or hurdles, plastered with clay, and covered with reeds after the manner of thatch. This place is very much frequented by negroes who come by water to trade. The town is extremely unhealthy, which is probably owing to its low situation. The colour of the inhabitants is black, and their religion a sort of Mahometanism. They manufacture cotton cloths, but import woollens from Barbary. They have plenty of corn, cattle,

cattle, milk, and butter; but salt is very scarce. The judge who decides controversies is appointed by the king of Tombur. It is 1200 miles S. of Algiers. Lon. o. 50 E. Lat. 14. 21. N.

CABRACH, a parish of Scotland, in the counties of Aberdeen and Bamff, about 30 miles distant from Aberdeen, and extending 7½ miles in length from S. to N. and 4½ in breadth, from E. to W. It is surrounded by a range of hills covered with heath, and, as its name imports, abounds in firs and mosses. The climate, however, is pleasant; and in summer it is much resorted to for the goat whey. The soil is wet, and better suited for pasture than cultivation, and the latter is only prosecuted by the inhabitants so far as to supply themselves with corn. Much to the honour of the Duke of Gordon, servitudes are abolished. The population in 1801 was 684.

CABRAGH, a village 2 miles from Dublin.

CABRERA, or **CABREIRA**, a mountainous island of Spain, near Majorca, and opposite to Cape Palmas. It has a large and safe harbour; yet, excepting a small garrison for its defence, it is uninhabited, being reserved as a place of banishment.

CABUL, or **GABOUL**, a city of Asia, capital of the province of Cabulistan, and of the whole country of Afghanistan. It lies on the frontiers of Great Bukharia, on the S. side of the mountains which divide the territories of the Mogul from that part of Great Tartary. It is one of the finest places in that part of the world, large, rich, and very populous. Great care is taken to keep its fortifications in repair, and a numerous garrison is maintained for its security. It lies on the road between Samarcand and Lahor; and is much frequented by the Tartars, Persians, and Indians. The Usbec Tartars, drive there a great trade in slaves and horses, of which it is said no fewer are sold than 60,000 annually. The Persians bring black cattle and sheep, which renders provisions very cheap. The city stands on the river Attock, which falls into the Indus, and affords a speedy passage for all the rich commodities in the country behind it; which, when brought to Cabul, are exchanged for slaves and horses, and conveyed by merchants of different countries to all parts of the world. The inhabitants are mostly Pagans, though the officers of the state and most of the garrison are Mahometans. Cabul has

several fine palaces and spacious caravanseras, and is the usual residence of the sovereign of Afghanistan. It lies 680 miles NW. of Delhi. Lon. 68. 58. E. Lat. 34. 36. N.

CABUL or **CABULISTAN**, a province of the Afghan territories. It is bounded on the N. by Bukharia, on the E. by Cashmere, on the W. by Zabulistan, on the SW. by Candahar, and on the S. by Moultan. It is 250 miles in length, and 240 in breadth; and its chief town is Cabul. This country, in general, is not very fruitful; but in the vales they have good pasture-lands. They have plenty of provisions, mimes of iron, myrobolans, aromatic woods, and drugs of many kinds. They carry on a great trade with the neighbouring counties, and are very rich.

CABURN, a town near Caistor, Lincolnshire.

CABUS, a village in Lancashire.

CACACA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, near Mähilla, with a fort upon a rock. The Moors took it from the Spaniards in 1534. Lon. 2. 55. W. Lat. 35. 2 N.

CACAPHION, a river of Virginia, which runs 70 miles NE. along the W. side of the N. Ridge, and falls into the Potowmac, 30 miles N. of Fredenckstown.

CACERES, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the river Salar, and noted for the exceeding fine wool which the sheep bear in the neighbourhood. It lies 22 miles SE. of Alcantara. Lon. 5. 44. E. Lat. 39. 11. N.

CACHAN, or **CASHAN**, a considerable town of Persia, in Irac Asemi, where they carry on an extensive trade in silks, silver and gold brocades, and fine earthen ware. It is seated in a vast plain, 55 miles N. by W. of Ispahan. Lon. 51. 15. E. Lat. 33. 20. N.

CACHAO, or **KECTHO**, a province of Tonquin in Asia, situated in the heart of the kingdom, and surrounded by the other seven. Its soil is fertile, and in some places mountainous, abounding with a variety of trees, particularly the varnish. Most of these provinces carry on some branch of the silk manufacture.

CACHAO, or **KECHO**, the capital of the above province, and the metropolis of the whole kingdom. It is situated about 80 leagues from the sea, and is prodigiously crowded with people, insomuch that the streets are hardly passable, especially on market-days. The principal streets,

streets are wide and airy; but the rest narrow and ill paved. The houses are low and mean, mostly built of wood and clay, and not above one storey high. The magazines and ware-houses belonging to foreigners are the only edifices built of brick; and, though plain, yet, by reason of their height and more elegant structure, make a considerable show among those rows of wooden huts. From the combustibility of its edifices, this city suffers frequent and dreadful conflagrations; but every house hath, either in its yard, or in its centre, some low building of brick in form of an oven, into which the inhabitants, on the first alarm convey their most valuable goods. Besides this precaution, which every family takes to secure their goods, the government obliges them to keep a cistern, or some other capacious vessel always full of water on the top of their houses, to be ready on all occasions of this nature, with a long pole and bucket to throw water from the kennel upon the houses; and if the flames prevail, they immediately cut the straps which fasten the thatch to the walls, and let it fall in and waste itself on the ground. The king's palace stands in the centre of the city; and is surrounded with a stout wall, within whose circuiture are seen a great number of apartments two stories high, whose fronts and portals have something of the grand taste. Those of the king and his wives are embellished with a variety of carvings and gildings after the Indian manner, all finely varnished. In the outer court are a vast number of sumptuous stables for the king's horses and elephants. Besides this palace, the ruins of one still more magnificent are to be observed, called *Libatvia*. The arsenal is likewise a large and noble building, well stored with ammunition and artillery. The English factory is situated on the N. side of the city, fronting the river Song-koy. It is a handsome low-built house, with a spacious dining room in the centre; and on each side are the apartments of the merchants, factors, and servants. At each end of the building are store-houses, kitchen, &c. which form two wings with the square in the middle, and parallel with the river, near the bank of which stands a long staff, on which are commonly displayed the English colours, on Sundays and all remarkable days. Adjoining to it, on the S. side, is the Danish factory, which is neither so large

nor so handsome. On the same side of the river runs a long dike of timber and stones, so firmly fastened together, that no part can be stirred without moving the whole. It prevents the river, during the time of their vast rains, from overflowing the city. The town stands so high as to be in no danger from sea floods. Lon. 105. 31. E. Lat. 22. 10 N.

CACHEO, a town of Africa, in Negroland, situated on the river St Domingo. It is subject to the Portuguese, who have three forts on it, and carry on a great trade in wax and slaves. Lon. 14. 55. W. Lat. 12. 0. N.

CACHIMAYO, a large river of Peru, which falls into the South Sea, within 6 miles of the Plata.

CACKHAM, a town in Sussex, near Selsey.

CACONGO, a small kingdom of Africa, watered by the Zaïre. The customs of the people resemble those of the natives of Loango; which see. The capital is of the same name.

CACORLA, or **COCORLA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, situated on the Vega, between two mountains, 15 m. ESE. of Ubeda.

CADAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Zatz, situated on the N. bank of the river Egra. Lon. 13. 34. E. Lat. 50. 20. N.

CADBURY, the name of 4 villages, viz. 1. in Devonshire, W. of Bradninch; 2. in Yorksh. W. of Doncaster.

CADBURY, NORTH and SOUTH, between Queen-Camel and Wincanton, Somersetshire.

CADDER, or **CALDER**, a parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 13 miles long from E. to W. and nearly 4 broad from N. to S. Its western point is 3 miles from Glasgow, and its eastern within half a mile of Kinkinloch. The surface is level; and the soil consists of moss, sandy till, and deep earth, which produce excellent crops. Free-stone, whinstone, and lime-stone quarries are abundant. The population in 1801 was 2120.

CADDINGTON, a town in Bedfordshire, between Kneelsworth and Luton.

CADDON, a village in Northumberland, 7 miles SW. of Hexham.

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 Bragail or Pregal. Of the 11 great.

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 most prevalent in this league, which has been allied to the Swiss cantons ever since 1498. Coire is the capital.

CADEBY, a town near Leicester Forest.

CADENAC, a town of France in the department of Lot, and ci-devant province of Quercy, situated on the river Lot, 27 miles ENE. of Cahors. Lon. 2. 0. E. Lat. 44. 32. N.

CADENET, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and ci-devant province of Provence. Lon. 5. 30. E. Lat. 43. 40. N.

CADER-IDRIS, a mountain of Wales, in Merionethshire, at the foot of which there are some very deep pools.

CADILLAC, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, and ci-devant province of Guienne, near the Garonne. It has a handsome castle, and lies 15 miles SE. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 22. W. Lat. 43. 40. N.

CADIZ, a city and port of Spain, in Andalusia, situated on the island of Leon, opposite to Port St Mary on the continent, about 60 miles SW. of Seville, and 45 NW. of Gibraltar. It occupies the whole surface of the western extremity of the island, which is composed of two large circular parts, joined together by a very narrow bank of sand, forming altogether the figure of a chain-shot. At the SE. end, the ancient bridge of Saeco, thrown over a deep river, affords a communication between the island and the continent; a strong line of works defends the city from all approaches along the isthmus; and, to render them still more difficult, all the gardens and little villas on the beach were in 1762 cleared away, and a dreary sandy glacier left in their room, so that now there is scarce a tree on the whole island. Except the Calle Ancha, all the streets are narrow, ill-paved, and insufferably stinking; and, at the night, swam with rats. They are all drawn in straight lines, and most of them intersect each other at right angles. The houses are lofty, with each a vestibule, which being left open till night, serve passengers to retire to. In the middle of the house is a court like a sep well, under which is generally a stern, the breeding place of gnats and asquitos; the ground-floors are ware-

houses the first stories counting-houses or kitchen, and the principal apartments up two pair of stairs. The roofs are flat, covered with an impenetrable cement, and few are without a mirador or turret, to view the sea. Round the parapet-wall at the top are placed rows of square pillars, meant either for ornament or to fix awning to, that such as sit there, for the benefit of the sea breeze, may be sheltered from the sun: but the most common use made of them, is to fasten ropes for drying lineus upon. High above all these pinnacles, which give Cadiz a most singular appearance, stands the tower of signals. Here flags are hung out on the first sight of a sail, marking the size of the ship, the nation it belongs to, and, if a Spanish Indian-man, the port of the Indies it comes from. The city is divided into 24 districts, under the inspection of as many commissioners of police; and its population is reckoned at 150,000 inhabitants, of which 12,000 are French, and at least as many more Italians. Walker and others, however, state the population at only 50,000 in all. The square of St Antonio is large, and tolerably handsome; and there are a few smaller openings of no great note. The public walk, or Alameda, is pleasant in the evening; it is fenced off the coach-road by a marble rail. The sea air prevents the trees from thriving, and destroys all hopes of future shade. Westward from the Alameda, is the Composanto, a large esplanade, the only airing place for coaches; it turns round most part of the W. and S. sides of the island, but the buildings are straggling and ugly, the only edifice of any show is the new orphan-house; opposite to it is the fortress of St Sebastian, built on a neck of land running out into the sea. The round tower, at the extremity, is supposed to have saved the city, in the great earthquake of 1755, from being swept away by the fury of the waves. The building proved sufficiently solid to withstand the shock, and break the immense volume of water that threatened destruction to the whole island. On St Sebastian's feast, a kind of fair is held in the font; an astonishing number of people then passing and re-passing, on a string of wooden bridges laid from rock to rock, makes a very striking appearance. From hence to the wooden circus, where they exhibit the bull feasts, upon turning to the left, close above the sea, (which on all this side

side dashes over large ledges of rocks, the shore seems absolutely inaccessible. On this shore stands the cathedral, a work of great expense. Next, crossing before the land-gate and barracks, a superb edifice for strength, convenience, and cleanliness, we come down to the ramparts that defend the city on the side of the bay. If the prospect to the ocean is solemn, that towards the main land is animated in the highest degree; the men of war ride in the eastern bosom of the bay; lower down, the merchantmen are spread far and near; and close to the town an incredible number of barks, of various shapes and sizes, cover the surface of the water, some moored and some in motion. The opposite shore of Spain, studded with white houses, and enlivened by the towns of St Mary's, Port-real, Medina, Sidonia, and the mountains of Granada, beautify the scene, and westward, Rota closes the horizon. In a large bastion, jutting out into the bay, stands the custom-house, the first storey of which is level with the walk upon the walls. The stir at Cadiz is prodigious during the last months of the stay of the flota. The packers possess the art of pressing goods in great perfection; but, as they pay the freight according to the cubic palms of each bale, they are apt to squeeze down the cloths and linens so very close and hard, as sometimes to render them unfit for use. The exportation of French luxuries in dress is enormous: Lyons furnishes most of them; and England sends out bale goods. Every commercial nation has a consul resident at Cadiz. In 1596, Cadiz was taken, pillaged, and burnt, by the English. In 1702, it was attempted, in conjunction with the Dutch, without success. It is 30 miles W. by S. of Malaga. Lon. 6. 6. W. Lat. 36. 31. N.

CADIZ, a town on the N. side of the Island of Cuba, 160 miles E. of Havana.

CADIZ-HILL, near Warrington, Lancashire.

CADLAND, in the New Forest, Hampshire.

CADLEY, two villages in Devonsh.; 1. W. of Columpton; and, 2. near Ottery St Mary's.

CADNAM-HOUSE, a village in Wiltshire, near Malford.

CADNEY, S. of Glandford-bridge, Lincoln.

CADORE, or **CADORINO**, a province of Italy, late in the territory of Venice,

afterwards in Maritime Austria, bounded on the E. by Friuli Proper, on the S. and W. by the Bellunese, and by the bishopric of Brixen on the N. It is very mountainous, but pretty populous, and abounds in wood and iron. The only town is Cadore. As an Austrian province, it contained 22,000 souls.

CADORE, or **PIEVE DE CADORE**, a town of Italy, and capital of that district, famous for the birth of Titian. It was taken by the French in April 1797. Lon. 13. 45. E. Lat. 46. 25. N.

CADSAND, an island on the coast of Batavia, the ci-devant Dutch Flanders, situated at the mouth of the Scheldt, whereby the Dutch command the navigation of that river. It was taken by the French on the 11th July 1794; but was afterwards restored to the Dutch, and included in the department of the Meuse.

CÆLING, a peer in Cornwall.

CÆLIUM, an ancient inland town of Peucetia, in Apulia, about 5 miles above Barium or Bari. It still retains its ancient name.

CAEN, a considerable town of France, in the dept. of Calvados, and ci-devant province of Lower Normandy, of which it was the capital. It has a celebrated university, and an academy of literature. It contains 60 streets, 12 parishes, and about 49,000 citizens. It has a castle, with 4 towers, which was built by the English. Here William the Conqueror founded the abbey of St Stephen, and was buried in it. The town-house is a large building, with 4 great towers. The square has five houses on 3 sides of it. It is situated in a pleasant country, on the river Orne, about 8 miles from the sea; 65 W. by S. of Rouen, and 125 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 27. W. Lat. 49. 11. N.

CAER-CARODOCK, a hill in Shropshire, near the confluence of the Clun and the Temd, memorable for a camp of King Caractacus, the relics of which are still visible.

CAER-CUSTENITH, a town of North Wales, in Caernarvonshire.

CAERDIFF, a borough of South Wales, in Glamorganshire.

CAERFILLY, a town of South Wales, in Glamorganshire, situated between the rivers Taf and Rumney, in a moorish ground among the hills. It is thought the walls, now in ruins, were built by the Romans, Roman coins being often dug up. Lon. 3. 12. W. Lat. 51. 25. N.

CAER.

CAER-GUBY, a village in Anglesey.
 CAERGWRIEY, a village in Flintshire, 7 miles from Chester.

CAERLAVEROCK, a parish of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, 6 miles long, and 2 broad, containing about 4040 Scots acres, all arable, except 59 under wood, 60 moss, and about 100 meadow ground, liable to be overflowed by the Lochar and the sea. It is a kind of peninsula formed by the Nith, the Lochar, and Solway frith, and resembles a *cornucopia* both in form and fertility, having its mouth, as it were, towards Dumfries, into which it pours much of its produce. The improvements in agriculture have been so rapid, that the real rent has been more than tripled since 1756. The population in 1801 was 1014.

CAERLAVEROCK CASTLE, an ancient fortress in the above parish, built about the year 1424.

CAERLEON, a town of Monmouthshire, and a place of great antiquity. It was a Roman town, as is evident from the many Roman antiquities found here. It is commonly situated on the river Usk, over which there is a large wooden bridge. The houses are generally built of stone; and the ruins of a castle are still to be seen. Lon. 3. 0. W. Lat. 51. 40. N.

CAERMARTHEN, a county of South Wales, 48 miles long, and 15 broad. It is bounded on the S. by Bristol channel, on the W. by Pembrokeshire, on the N. by Cardiganshire; and on the E. by the shires of Brecknock and Glamorgan. The air is wholesome, and the soil less rocky and mountainous than in most other parts of Wales, and consequently it is proportionally more fertile both in corn and pasture. It has also plenty of wood, and is well supplied with coal and lime-stone. The principal rivers are the Towy, the Cothy, and the Tave; of which the first abounds with excellent salmon. The chief towns are Caermarthen, Ridwely, and Llandovery. This county contains other five towns, and 145 parishes, with 67,317 inhabitants, and lies in the diocese of St David. It abounds with ancient forts, camps, and tumuli. Near Caermarthen, towards the E. may be seen the ruins of Kastelk. Karrey, and several vast caverns, supposed to have been copper mines of the Romans. Near this spot is a fountain, which ebbs and flows twice in 24 hours. The county and city send each a member to parliament.

CAERMARTHEN, the capital of the county, is situated on the river Towy, over which it has a fine stone bridge. It is of great antiquity, being the *Maidunum* of Ptolemy. It is a populous and thriving place, many of the neighbouring gentry residing here in the winter. It is a corporation and county of itself, with power to make by-laws. The courts of chancery and exchequer for South Wales were held in it, till the whole was united to England in the reign of Henry VIII. The famous conjurer Merlin was born in it; and near the town is a wood, called *Merlin's Grove*, where he is said to have often retired for contemplation. Many of his pretended prophecies are still preserved in the country. This town is 24 miles SE. of Cardigan, and 207 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 20. W. Lat. 51. 52. N.

CAERNARVON, a county of North Wales, bounded on the N. and W. by the sea, on the S. by Merionethshire, and on the E. divided from Denbighshire by the river Conway. It is about 50 miles in length, 20 in breadth, and 100 in circumference. It contains six towns, and 68 parishes, with 41,521 inhabitants; and abounds in lead and copper mines. It sends one member to parliament for the shire, and another for the borough, and lies in the diocese of Bangor. The air is very piercing, owing partly to the snow, that lies 7 or 8 months of the year upon some of the mountains, which are so high, that they are called the British Alps, and partly to the great number of lakes, which are said to be no fewer than 50 or 60. The soil in the valleys on the side next Ireland is pretty fertile, especially in barley; great numbers of black cattle, sheep, and goats, are fed on the mountains, and the sea, lakes, and rivers, abound with variety of fish. The highest mountains in the county are Snowdon hills, and Pen-maenmawr, which hangs over the sea. The principal towns are Bangor, Caernarvon and Conway. In this county is an ancient road, said to have been made by Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great; and Matthew of Westminster asserts, that the body of his father, Constantius, was found at Caernarvon, in 1283, and interred in the parish church there, by order of Edward I.

CAERNARVON, the capital of the above county. It was built by Edward I. near the site of the ancient Segontium, after his

his conquest of Wales in 1282, the situation being well adapted to overawe his new subjects. It had natural requisites for strength; being bounded on one side by the arm of the sea called the *Menai*; by the estuary of the Scienc on another, exactly where it receives the tide from the former; on a third side, and a part of the fourth, by a creek of the *Menai*; and the remainder has the appearance of having the insulation completed by art. Edward undertook this great work in 1282, and completed the fortifications and castle before 1284; for his queen, on April 25, in that year, brought forth, within its walls, Edward, first Prince of Wales of the English line. It was built within a year, by the labour of the peasants, and at the cost of the chieftains of the country, on whom the conqueror imposed the expense. The quay is a most beautiful walk along the *Menai*, and commands a very agreeable view. *Caernarvon* is destitute of manufactures; but has a brisk trade with London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Ireland, for the necessaries of life. It is the residence of numbers of genteel families, and contains several very good houses. Edward I. bestowed on this town its first royal charter, and made it a free borough. Among other privileges none of the burgesses could be convicted of any crime committed between the rivers *Conway* and *Dyle*, unless by a jury of their own townsmen. It is governed by a mayor, who, by patent, is created governor of the castle. It has one alderman, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, and two sergeants at mace. The representative of the place is elected by its burgesses, and those of *Conway*, *Pwllheli*, *Nesyn*, and *Crickath*. Every freeman has a right to vote, whether resident or not. *Caernarvon* has a market on Saturday, and fairs, Feb. 25, May 16, Aug. 4, and Dec. 5. It is 7 miles SW. of *Bangor*, and 251 NW. of *London*. Lon. 4. 20 W. Lat. 53. 8. N.

CAERNARVON BAY lies between two points, at the S. entrance of the channel which runs between the main and the isle of *Anglesey*. It affords a good harbour for ships.

CAERVORRAN, a town in Northumberland, N. of the *Picts' Wall*.

CALRWENT, a village in Monmouthshire, 4 miles SW. of *Chepstow*.

CAERWIS, a market town of Flintshire, in North Wales, 5 miles E. of *St Asaph*, 5 W. of *Flint*, and 204 NW. of *London*. It has a market on Tuesday,

and 6 fairs for cattle.

CAESARI, an ancient city on the coast of *Phoenicia*. It was conveniently situated for trade; but had a dangerous harbour, so that no ships could be safe in it when the wind was at SW. Herod the Great, King of *Judea*, remedied this inconvenience at an immense expense and labour, and made it one of the most convenient havens on that coast. He also beautified it with many buildings, and bestowed 12 years on the finishing and adorning it.

CASARIA RIVER, or **COHANSIE CREEK**, a river of New Jersey, which, after a SW. course of above 30 miles, falls into the *Delaware Bay*. It is navigable by vessels of 100 tons for 20 miles up.

CAESAR'S HILL, in *Sussex*, near *Findon*.

CAFFA, or **KAFFA**, a city and port-town of the *Crimæa*, situated on the SE. part of that peninsula. It is the most considerable town in the country, and gives name to the straits. It was anciently called *Theodosia*; and this name has been restored to it since the Russians got possession of the country. It contains about 6000 houses, and is constantly well garisoned. It lies 76 miles SE. of *Piccop*, and 150 miles NE. of *Constantinople*. Lon. 35. 45. E. Lat. 45. 8. N.

CATIA STRAITS or, the ancient *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, run from the *Euxine* or *Black sea*, to the *Palus Meotus*, or sea of *Azoph*.

CAFFERIO, a river of Italy, in the late republican department of *Benaco*, which rises in one of the highest mountains of *Camouca*, and falls into the lake of *Isco*.

CAFFRARIA, the country of the *Caffies*, in *Africa*. It extends along the *Indian ocean* to the mouth of the *Great Fish River*, in latitude 50° 30' S. by which it is divided from the country of the *Hottentots*. Its other boundaries are uncertain. The *Caffies* are tall and well proportioned; and, in general, evince great courage in attacking lions and other beasts of prey. Their skin is a jet black, their teeth white as ivory, and their eyes large, the clothing of both sexes is the same, consisting entirely of the hides of oxen, which are as pliant as cloth. The men wear tails of different animals tied round their thighs; pieces of brass in their hair, and large ivory rings on their arms; they are adorned

also with the hair of lions, and feathers fastened on their heads, with many other fantastical ornaments. They are fond of dogs; and have great pride in their cattle, cutting their horns in such a way as to be able to turn them into any shape they please. Their exercise is hunting, fighting, or dancing. They are expert in throwing lances, and, in time of war, use shields made of the hides of oxen. The women are employed in the cultivation of their gardens and corn. They raise several vegetables, which are not indigenous to the country, as tobacco, water-melons, kidney beans, and hemp. Their huts are higher, and more commodious than those of the Hottentots, and their lands more fertile; but their oxen, and almost all their animals, are much smaller. Industry is the leading trait in the character of the Caffres, who are distinguished from their neighbours to the S by their fondness for agriculture. They have a high opinion of the Supreme Being, and of his power: They believe in a future state of rewards and punishments; but think that the world had its beginning, and will be everlasting. They have no sacred ceremonies, and consequently no priests; but they have a kind of conjurers whom they greatly revere. They are governed by an hereditary king, whose power is very limited, receiving no tax, and having no troops at his command; but being permitted to take as many wives as he pleases, he has a larger portion of lands to cultivate, and a greater number of cattle to tend and feed. His cabin is neither higher, nor better decorated than the rest; and his whole family lives around him, comprising a group of 12 or 15 huts. The distance of the different hordes makes it necessary that they should have inferior chiefs, who are appointed by the king.

CAGUAN, or **CAGAYAN**, a province of the island of Luzon, or Manilla, in the East Indies. It is the largest in the island, being 80 leagues in length, and 40 in breadth. The principal city is called New Segovia; and 15 leagues eastward from this city lies Cape Bagader. Doubling that cape, and coasting along 20 leagues from N. to S. the province of Capayan ends, and that of Ilcos begins. The peaceable Cagayans who pay tribute are about 9000; but there are many not subdued. The whole province is fruitful. The men apply to agriculture, and are of a martial dispo-

sition; and the women to several works in cotton. The mountains afford food for a vast number of bees; in consequence of which, wax is so plentiful, that the poor burn it instead of oil. On the mountains there is abundance of basil, chony, and other valuable woods, which afford shelter to wild boars and other beasts; particularly deer, which are killed for their skin and horns to sell to the Chinese.

CAGHRYARIEFF, a town of Ireland, in Clare.

CAGLI, an ancient Episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of Urbino, situated at the foot of the Appennine mountains. Lon. 14. 10. E. Lat. 43. 15. N.

CAGLIANO, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Trent, near Roveredo. The Austrian general, Beauhieu, made it his head quarters in June 1796.

CAGLIARI, an ancient, large, and rich town, capital of the island of Sardinia. It is situated on the cœlicity of a hill, is an university, an archbishopric, and the residence of the viceroy. It has an excellent harbour, and a good trade; but is a place of no great strength. It was taken with the whole island, by the English, in 1709, who transferred it to the Emperor Charles VI.; but it was retaken by the Spaniards in 1717, and about 250 years after, ceded to the Duke of Savoy, in lieu of Stey; whence he has the title of King of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 14. E. Lat. 59. 27. N.

CAHER, a town of Ireland, in Kerry county, Munster, NE. of Valentia.

CAHIRE, or **CAHIR**, a village of Ireland, in Tipperary, 8 miles SE. of Cashel and 8.5 S. of Dublin.

CAHRCANAWAY DRUNGAND, a range of very high hills, in the county of Kerry, Ireland, over which a road passes, hanging in a tremendous manner over the bay of Castlemaine, resembling that on Penmanmawr, in North Wales, but more rocky and dangerous.

CACHIRCONLISH, two villages of Ireland; 1. in King's county; and 2. in Limerick.

CACHIRCONRIGHI, a conical mountain of Ireland, in Kerry, Munster, more than 700 yards above the sea level, and forms a sort of peninsula between the bays of Carlemany and Tralee.

CAHIRDONNEL, a town of Kerry, Ireland.

CAHRELLY, a village in Limerick.

CAHIRKEGAN, and **CAHIRMEE**, two towns of Ireland, in Cork, Munster.

CAHIRMORRES,

CAPRIMORRES, in Galway, Ireland.

CAHIR-TRANT, the W. point of Ventry harbour, in Kerry, Munster.

CAHORS, a considerable town of France, in the department of Lot, and ci-devant province of Querci. It is situated on a peninsula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a craggy rock. 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. It has an university; and is 45 miles NW. of Toulouse. The fortifications are regular, and the town is surrounded with thick walls. The town was taken by assault in 1580 by Henry IV. by means of petards, which were first employed here. Lon. 1. 32. E. Lat. 44. 26 N.

CAJANA, of **CAJENSBURG**, the capital of E. Bothnia or Cajania, in Sweden, situated on the NE. part of the lake Cajania. It contains but few inhabitants, and lies 350 miles NNE. of Abo. Lon. 27. 45. E. Lat. 64. 15. N.

CAJANIA, a lake in Sweden.

CAJANIA, a name given from the city of Cajania to the province of East Bothnia in Sweden.

CAJAZZO, anciently *Calatia*, a town of Naples, in the province of Livoro. Situated on a hill by the river Volturmo. 10 miles NE. of Naples. Lon. 15. 0. E. Lat. 41. 15. N.

CAICOS, islands of America, lying N. of St Domingo; between Lon. 112. 10. and 113. 16. W. Lat. 21. 19. N.

CAICUS, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which falls into the Archipelago.

CAIER, a river in Caermarthenshire.

CAIETA, a town of Naples.

CAIFONG, or **CAIUM**, a town of China, capital of the province of Homan, situated in the middle of a large and well cultivated plain, 6 miles from the river Hoang Ho, which is higher than the plain, and kept in by raised dykes which extend above 90 miles. When besieged by the rebels in 1612, they cut the dikes of the river, which drowned the city, and destroyed 300,000 of its inhabitants. The ruins that remain, give but a small idea of its former extent and magnificence. Its jurisdiction comprehends 4 cities of the 2d class, and 30 of the 3d. It is 315 miles SW. of Peking. Lon. 113. 27. E. Lat. 35. 0. N.

CAIMAN ISLANDS, three American islands, lying S. of Cuba, 55 leagues

NW. of Jamaica, between 81° and 86° of lon. W. and 21° of lat. N. The climate is excellent, and the soil very fertile, but they are chiefly remarkable on account of the fishery of tortoise, which the people of Jamaica carry home alive, keeping them in pens for food, and killing them as they want them.

CAIMAN, GREAT, the most southerly of the above islands, inhabited by about 160 people, the descendants of the old Buccaneers, who are vigorous, and live to a great age. Lon. 89. 50. W. Lat. 15. 48. N.

CAIOSTER, a town in Lincolnshire, 35 miles from London.

CAIOUS, a river of Turkey in Asia, which runs into the Mediterranean.

CAIRN, a village of Scotland, on the coast of Wigtonshire, about 4 miles from Loch Ryan, with a good harbour; and a safe and commodious bay, which has anchoring ground for ships of any burden.

CAIRNGORM, one of the highest of the Grampian mountains in Scotland, in Strathspey, Invernesshire, famous for its rock crystals of various tints, from a dark brown to a fine yellow topaz colour. They are called *Cairngorm-stones*, though other places in Scotland afford them in great abundance. They were formerly found in great quantities, but of late are more scarce, and only found amongst the rubbish of the mountain, brought down by the currents after a storm. They are regular six-sided crystals, with six sided pyramidal tops; the other extremity is rough, and often a part of the rock to which it was attached, adheres to it. Some have been found weighing 3 or 4 ounces. Besides these stones, fine specimens of *Asbestos-stones*, covered with calcareous crystallizations, *talcs*, *zeolites*, *crystallized quartz*, and *spers*, are frequently found. The height of this mountain, by an accurate calculation, was found to be 4050 feet above the level of the sea, and 1780 feet above Loch Avon, though the lake is only a mile from its base.

CAIRNHILL, a hill of Ireland, in Meath.

CAIRNKINNOW, a high mountain in Scotland, in Dumfriesshire; from the top of which may be seen Ayrshire, Clydesdale, Annandale, Galloway, Cumberland, and Westmoreland.

CAIRNLOUGH, a town of Antrim, Ireland.

CAIRNPAT, a mountain of Scotland, 800 feet above the level of the sea, supposed

posed to be the second highest in Gallo-way. England, Ireland, the Isle of Man, and part of the Highlands of Scotland, are seen from the top of it.

CAIRNS MIGH, a mountain of Scotland, in Ayrshire.

CAIRNY, a parish in Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, consisting of the united parishes of Botary, Rathven, and part of Drumdelgy. It is part of the lordship of Strathbogie, which king Robert Bruce, on the attainer of the Cummins, gave to Sir Adam Gordon. It extends along the banks of the river Deveron in the neighbourhood of the thriving town of Haudry. The surface is hilly, but in low grounds the soil is deep, and abundantly fertile. The hills were formerly covered with oak forests, but now the appearance is bleak and naked. The parish contains about 3000 black cattle, and a few sheep. Population in 1801, 1561.

CAIRO, or CAIRO, GRAND, the capital of Egypt, situated in a plain at the foot of a mountain. It was founded by Jawhar, a Magyrian general, in the year of Hegira, 358. He had had the foundation of it under the horoscope of Mars; and for that reason gave his new city the name of *Al Labwal*, or the *Victorious*, an epithet applied by the Arab astronomers to that planet. In 562, it became the residence of the khaleef of Egypt, and by consequence the capital of that country, and has ever since continued to be so. It is divided into the New and the Old cities. Lon. 31. 23. E. Lat. 30. 3. N.

CAIRO, New, which is properly Cairo, is situated in a sandy plain, about 2½ miles from the old city. It stands on the western side of the Nile, from which it is not ¼th of a mile distant. It is extended along the mountain on which the castle is built, for the sake of which it was removed hither to be under its protection. However the change is much for the worse, as well with regard to air as water, and the pleasantness of the prospect. Bulac is the port of Cairo; and some travellers joining them together; have made Cairo of a most enormous magnitude; the real circumference of it, however, is not above ten miles; and the number of inhabitants according to Mr Browne, 300,000. The houses are from one to two or three stories high, and sit at the top; where they take the air, and often sleep all night. The higher ranks have a court on the inside

like a college. The common run of houses have very little room, and even among great people it is usual for 20 or 30 to lie in the same hall. Some houses will hold 300 persons of both sexes, among whom are 20 or 30 slaves; and those of ordinary rank have generally 3 or 4. There is a canal called Khalis, which runs through the city from one end to the other, with houses on each side, which make a large straight street. There are also several lakes, which are called *bars*, in the language of the country. The principal of these, which is near the castle, is 500 paces in diameter. The most elegant houses in the city are built on its banks; but what is extraordinary, 8 months in the year it contains water, and the other 4 it appears with a charming verdure. When the quantity of water is sufficient, it is always crowded with gilded boats, barges, and barks, in which people of condition take their pleas to towards night, at which time curious fireworks are exhibited, with variety of music. New Cairo is surrounded with walls built with stone, on which are built, one bath-nients, and at every distance of a hundred paces, there are very fine towers, which have room for a great number of people. The walls were never very high, and are in many places gone to ruin. The Basha lives in a castle, which was built by Saladin 700 years ago. It stands in the middle of the famous mountain, Moketan, which terminates here, after stretching along the banks of the Nile from Ethiopia. This castle is the only place of defence in Egypt; and yet the Turks take no notice of its decay, inasmuch that in process of time it will become a heap of rubbish. The principal part in it is a magnificent hall, environed with 12 columns of granite, from the ruins of Alexandria, of a prodigious height and thickness, which sustain an open dome, under which Saladin distributed justice to his subjects. Round this dome there is an inscription in relief, which mentions the date, and by whom it was built. From this place the whole city of Cairo may be seen, and above 30 miles along the Nile, with the fruitful plains near it; as well as the mosques, pyramids, villages, and gardens, with which these fields are covered. Cairo has three gates, which are very magnificent; and about 300 public mosques, some of which have six minarets. The mesque of Ashar hath several buildings adjoining, which were

were once a famous university, and 14,000 scholars and students were maintained on the foundation; but has now not above 1400, and those are only taught to read and write. All the mosques are built upon the same plan, and differ only in magnitude. The entrance is through the principal gate into a large square, open on the top, but well paved. Round this are covered galleries, supported by pillars; under which they say their prayers in the shade. On one side of the square there are particular places, with basons of water for the convenience of performing the ablutions enjoined by the Koran. The khans, or caravanserais are numerous and large, with courts in the middle, like their houses. Some are several stories high, and are always full of people and merchandise. The Nubians, the Abyssinians, and other African nations, which come to Cairo, have one to themselves, where they always meet with lodging. Here they are secure from insults, and their effects are safe. Besides these, there is a bazar, where all sorts of goods are to be sold; a great khan, for the sale of white slaves; another for that of blacks. Not far from the best marketplace is a mosque, and a lunatic hospital. They also receive and maintain sick people into this hospital, but they are poorly looked after. The increase of the Nile generally begins in May, and in June the inhabitants proclaim about the city how much it has risen. Over-against Old Cairo the basha has a house, wherein the water enters to a column, which has lines at the distance of every inch, and marks at every two feet as far as 30. When the water rises to 22 feet, it is thought to be of a sufficient height; when it rises much higher, it does a great deal of mischief. There is much pomp and ceremony used in letting the water into the canal above mentioned. The basha gives the first stroke towards the removal of the dike or dam. When the water has filled the canal and lakes in the city, and the numerous cisterns that are in the mosques and private houses, it is let into a vast plain to the NE. the extent of which is 50 miles. When the country is covered with water, it is no unpleasant-sight to view the towns appearing like little islands, and the people passing and repassing in boats. New Cairo lies 100 miles S. from the mouth of the Nile.

CAIRO, OLD, lies on the E. side of
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the Nile, and has scarcely any thing remarkable but the granaries of Joseph; which are nothing but a high wall lately built, which includes a square spot of ground, where they deposit wheat, barley, and other sorts of grain, which is a tribute to the basha, paid by the owners of land. This has no other covering but the heavens, and therefore the birds are always sure to have their share. There is likewise a tolerably handsome church, which is made use of by the Copts, who are Christians and the original inhabitants of Egypt. Joseph's well is in the castle, and was made by Mohammed about 700 years ago. It is called Joseph's well, because they attribute every thing extraordinary to it great prime minister of Egypt. It is cut in a rock, and is 280 feet in depth. The water is drawn up to the top by oxen, placed on platforms at proper distances, which turn about the machines that raise it, the descent is so gradual that, though there are no stops, the oxen can descend and ascend with ease. Before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, Cairo was a place of great trade. Most of the European nations have still consuls and factors here. It was taken by Gen. Bonaparte, on the 22d of July 1798, and retaken by the British in 1801.

CAIROAN, or CAIRWAN, a city of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, situated in a sandy barren soil, about 5 miles from the gulf of Capes. It has neither spring, well, nor river; and therefore the inhabitants are obliged to preserve rain water in tanks and cisterns. It was built by the Aglabites; and is the ancient Cyfene, but has now lost its splendor. There is still, however, a very superb mosque, and the tombs of the kings of Tunis are yet to be seen. It lies 80 miles S. of Tunis. Lon. 9. 12. E. Lat. 35. 40 N.

CAISHOW, a district in Buckinghamshire, so named from its ancient inhabitants, the Cassii.

CAISOLE, a village of Italy, in the Isle of Cherso.

CAISTOR, a market town in Lincolnshire, said to have been built by Hengist, the Saxon on a plot of ground which he encompassed with an ox's hide cut into thongs, whence the place was named *Thong Caistor*. The church is a venerable stone edifice, raised from the ruins of Thong castle, long since demolished. The town has a market on Mond. and fairs Whitsun-eve, and first

Sat. after Oct. 10. for all sorts of live stock, haberdashery, &c. &c. It is about 10 miles N. of Market Raisin, and 160 from London.

CAITHNESS, otherwise called Wick, is the most northern county of Scotland. It is bounded on the E. by the ocean, and by Strathnaver and Sutherland on the S. and SW.; from these it is divided by the mountain Orde, and a continued ridge of hills as far as Knockfin, and thence by the whole course of the river Hallowdale. On the N. it is washed by the Pentland frith, which divides it from the Orkneys. It extends 35 miles from N. to S. and about 20 from E. to W. The coast is rocky, and remarkable for a number of bays and promontories. Of these, the principal are Sand-side head to the W., pointing to the opening of Pentland frith, Orcas, now Holborn-head, and Dunnet-head, both pointing northward to the frith. Scribster bay, on the NW., is a good harbour, where ships may ride securely. Rice bay, on the E. side, extends 3 miles in breadth; but is of dangerous access, on account of some sunken rocks at the entrance. At the bottom of this bay appear the ruins of two strong castles, the seats of the Earl of Caithness, called Castle-Sinclair, and Gernego, joined to each other by a draw-bridge. Duncan's bay, otherwise called Dunsby head, is the NE. point of Caithness, and the most extreme promontory in Britain. At this place, the breadth of the frith does not exceed 12 miles. It is the ordinary ferry to the Orkneys. Here is likewise Clythness, pointing E. and Nosshead pointing NE. The sea in this place is very impetuous, being in continual agitation from violent counter tides, currents, and vortices. The only island belonging to this country is that of Stroma, in the Pentland frith, two miles from the mainland. The county of Caithness, though chiefly mountainous, flattens towards the sea-coast, where the ground is arable, and produces good harvests of oats and barley, sufficient for the natives, and yielding a surplus for exportation. Limestone abounds, which when burnt, is made into a compost with turf and sea-plants. Caithness is well watered with small rivers, brooks, lakes, and fountains, and affords a few woods of birch, but is in general bare of trees; and even those the inhabitants plant are stunted in their growth. Lead is found at Dunnet, copper at Old Urk, and iron-ore at several

places; but these advantages are not improved. The air is temperate, though in the latitude of 58°, where the longest day in summer lasts 18 hours; and when the sun sets he makes so small an arch of a circle below the horizon, that the people enjoy twilight till he rises again. The fuel used by the inhabitants of Caithness consists of peat and turf, which the ground yields in great plenty. The forests of Moravins and Berridale afford abundance of red deer and roe-bucks. The country is well stored with hares, rabbits, grouse, heathcocks, plover, and all sorts of game; besides a peculiar species of birds, called *snow-fleets*, which are about the size of a sparrow, exceedingly delicious, and come hither in large flights about the middle of February, and depart in April. The hills are covered with sheep and black cattle; which are so numerous, that a fat cow has been sold for 4s. sterling. The rocks along the coast are frequented by eagles, hawks, and all kinds of sea-fowl, whose eggs and young are taken in vast quantities by the natives. The rivers and lakes abound with trouts, salmon, and eels; and the sea affords a very advantageous fishery. Various obelisks and ancient monuments appear in this district; and several Romish chapels are still standing. Caithness is well peopled with a race of hardy inhabitants, who employ themselves chiefly in fishing, and breeding sheep and black cattle. They are remarkably industrious; for, between Wick and Dunbeath one continued tract of rugged rocks, extending 12 miles, they have forced several little harbours for their fishing boats, and cut artificial steps from the beach to the top of the rocks, where they have erected houses, in which they cure and dry the fish for market. This country sends out, in some years, about 20,000 head of black cattle; but, in bad seasons, the farmers kill and salt vast numbers for sale. Great numbers of swine are also reared; but the Rev. Dr Morison, minister of Gainsbay, says, "the damage they do in winter, to the grass and corn lands, as they are allowed to roam at large, far exceeds any advantage that can accrue from them." Here are neither barns nor granaries: the corn is threshed out, and preserved in the chaff in byks, which are stacks in the shape of bee-hives, thatched quite round, where it will keep good for two years. In November, great numbers of seals are taken in the caverns that open

into the sea, and run some hundreds of yards under ground. The population of this county in 1801, was 22,609. The valued rent is 37,256 l. Scots, and the real land rent is estimated at 19,960 l. Sterling.

CAKET, a town of Persia, in the province of Gurgistan, near mount Caucasus. Its trade consists chiefly in silks. Lon. 46. 15. E. Lat. 43. 32. N.

CALA, a ci-devant barony of France, in Maine.

CALA, or **ST CALA**, a town of France, in the department of the Maine.

CALABEZA, a town of S. America in Terra Firma, on the Oroonoka.

CALABRIA, a country of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which has been almost entirely desolated by the earthquakes of 1783. The reiterated shocks extended from Cape Spartivento to Amantea, above the gulf of St Eufamia, and also affected that part of Sicily which lies opposite to the southern extremity of Italy. Those of the 5th and 7th of February, and 28th March, were the most violent, and completed the destruction of every building throughout the above mentioned space. Not one stone was left upon another, S. of the narrow isthmus of Squillace; and, what is more disastrous, a very large proportion of the inhabitants was killed by the falling of their houses, near 40,000 lives being lost. Some were dug out alive, after remaining a surprising length of time buried among the rubbish. Messina became a mass of ruins; its beautiful palazzata was thrown in upon the town, and its quay cracked into ditches full of water. Reggio almost destroyed; Tropea greatly damaged; every other place in the province levelled to the ground. Before and during the concussion, the clouds gathered, and then hung immovable and heavy over the earth. At Palmi the atmosphere had so fiery an aspect, that many people thought part of the town was burning. It was afterwards remembered, that an unusual heat had affected the skins of several persons just before the shock: the rivers assumed a muddy ash-coloured tinge, and a sulphureous smell was almost general. A frigate passing between Calabria and Lipari, felt so severe a shock, that the steersman was thrown from the helm, and the cannons were raised up to their carriages, while all around the sea exhaled a strong smell of brimstone. Stupendous alterations were occasioned in the face of the country; and rivers,

cloaked up by the falling in of the hills, were converted into lakes. Whole acres of ground, with houses and trees upon them, were broken off from the plains, and washed many furlongs down the deep hollows which the course of the rivers had worn; there, to the astonishment and terror of beholders, they found a new foundation to fix upon, either in an upright or in an inclining position. In short, every species of phenomenon, incident to these destructive commotions of the earth, was to be seen in its utmost extent and variety in this ruined country. Their Sicilian Majesties, with the utmost expedition, dispatched vessels loaded with every thing that could be thought of on the occasion, for the relief and accommodation of the distressed Calabrians: a general officer went from Naples with engineers and troops, to direct the operations of the persons employed in clearing away and rebuilding the houses, and to defend the property of all the sufferers. The king ordered this officer to take all the money the royal treasures could supply or borrow; for, rather than it should be wanting on this pressing call, he was determined to part with his plate, nay, the very furniture of his palace. To add to all their other sufferings, the Calabrians found themselves, and the miserable wreck of their fortunes, exposed to the depredations of robbers and pirates, who flocked hither to profit by the general confusion of property which prevailed. To this accumulated distress, succeeded a most inclement season, which obstructed every effort made to alleviate it, and for a long time the inhabitants were kept in continual dread of destruction by the almost daily commotions of the earth. Time, however, the softener of all things, has gradually been restoring the country to its former prosperity. But its improvement has been greatly retarded by the late anarchy and confusion which a feeble government, and the ambition of French rulers, have brought on this ill-fated country. See **NAPLES**. The rural produce of Calabria consists chiefly in corn, fruits, wine, oil, flax, hemp, rice, saffron, honey, cotton, and silk. About Reggio, there is a remarkable manufactory of wool from a shell fish that resembles a very large musette. The hair, which is longer or shorter according to the age of the fish, being laid some time in fresh water, and washed, is carded, spun, and

knit into waistcoats, stockings, &c. and though lighter than cotton or silk, is so close that no wind in the severest season can penetrate it. There are mines of gold, silver, and iron, sulphur, and alabaster, in Calabria.

CALABRIA CITRIOR, or CITRA, *i. e.* Higher Calabria, is one of the 12 provinces of Naples; and is bounded on the S. by Calabria Ulterior, on the N. by Basilicata, and on the W. and E. by the sea. Cosenza is the capital.

CALABRIA ULTERIOR, or ULTRA, *i. e.* Farther Calabria, is washed by the Mediterranean sea on the E. S., and W. and bounded by Calabria Citra on the N. Reggio is the capital.

CALAFORRA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Old Castile, situated on a fertile soil, on the side of a hill, which extends to the banks of the river Ebro. It is 60 miles NW. of Saragossa. Lon. 2. 7. W. Lat. 42. 12. N.

CALAIS, a strong town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and ci-devant province of 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. The number of inhabitants is reckoned 4000. Calais was taken by Edward III. in 1347, after a memorable siege of 11 months, which has given rise to some interesting historical as well as dramatic fiction. To secure the conquest, he turned out all the ancient inhabitants, and peopled it with English subjects. Calais remained subject to England till the reign of Q. Mary, when it was retaken by the Duke of Guise, after having been 210 years in the possession of the English, without so much as a single attempt to retake it. The duke obliged all the English inhabitants to quit Calais; and bestowed the government of it upon Des Thermes. It was bombarded in 1696 by the English, but with little effect. The fortifications of Calais 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 twice a-week betwixt Dover and Calais. It is 21 miles ESE. of Dover, and 152 N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 56. E.

Lat. 50. 58. N.

CALAIS, ST., a town of France, in the dept. of Saite. Lon. 0. 43 E. Lat. 47. 55. N.

CALAIS, STRAITS OF, a department of France, bounded on the E. by the department of the North, on the S. by that of Somme, on the W. by the British channel, and on the N. by the straits of Dover. It is formed partly out of the ci-devant province of Artois, and partly from that of Picardy. Calais, St Omer, Bethune, Hesdin, Arras, and Bapaume, are its chief towns.

CALAIS, a township of Vermont, in Caledonia county, 105 miles NE. of Bennington.

CALAMATA, or CATAMUTA, a considerable town of European Turkey, in the Morca, and province of Belvedere. It was taken by the Venetians in 1687; but the Turks retook it with all the Morca. It stands on the river Spartzia, 8 miles from the sea. Lon. 22. 15. E. Lat. 37. 8. N.

CALAMENES, a cluster of islands, the most westerly of the Philippines, and to the N. of Panago. They are 17 in number, and mountainous, but produce great quantities of wax and honey, and are famous for their edible bird-nests. On the coast of one of them, the Spaniards have a garrison at a place called Tatty. Lon. 118. 45. E. Lat. 11. 0. N.

CALAMINE, or CALAMO, an island in the Archipelago, near the coast of Asia.

CALAPETAN, a town of Hindoostan, on the Coromandel coast. Lon. 78. 0. E. Lat. 8. 15. N.

CALARKY, a town of Ireland, in Wicklow.

CALATA-FIMI, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara.

CALATA-GIRONA, a town of Sicily, situated on a craggy mountain, in the Val di Noto, near the river Drillo.

CALATAJUD, or CALATAJUND, a large and handsome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, situated 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 SW. of Saragossa. Lon. 2. 9. W. Lat. 41. 22. N.

CALATA-NICETTA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, situated on a mountain near the river Salso.

CALATA-XIBERTO, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, situated among the mountains, near the source of the river Ditana,

Ditana, 30 miles NW. of Lentini.

CALATRAVA, a city of Spain, in New Castile, situated on the river Guadiana, 45 miles S. of Toledo. From this place originated the military order of the knights of Calatrava. When king Sancho III. of Castile had taken it from the Moors of Andalusia, he gave it to the Templars to defend, but wanting sufficient courage, they returned it to him again. At this juncture Don Raymond, of the Cistercian order, with several noble persons, offered to defend the place, which the king accordingly delivered to them, and instituted this order. The kings of Spain are the perpetual grand masters. Then a m. an. cross gules flour-de-lucez, with green. Lon. 4. 20. W. Lat. 39. 0. N.

CALAURIA. See **PORO**.

CALBARI, or **CALLARY**, the name of, 1. a river; 2. a territory; and, 3. a village of Africa, in the kingdom of Benna.

CALBEN, a town of Germany, in the old march of Brandenburg, between Donitz and Magdelurg, 52 miles from each. It has a good castle.

CALBENDRA, a town in Cornwall, near Tregony.

CALBERGA, a town of the Deccan of Hindostan. It was once the residence of the sovereigns of the Deccan, large, and very populous, but is now greatly declined. It lies 85 miles W. of Hyderabad, and 110 E. of Visapour.

CALCADA, or **SANTO DOMINGO DE LA CALCADA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, situated at the foot of a mountain, near Lagiera, in a fruitful valley, 48 miles E. of Burgos. Lon. 3. 12. W. Lat. 42. 36. N.

CALCAR, a very strong town of France, in the dept. of the Reer, late of Germany, circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves, situated near the Rhine, 8 miles SE. of Cleves. Lon. 5. 41. E. Lat. 51. 45. N.

CALCAYARES, a district of Peru, 12 miles W. of Cusco, fertile in grain, fruits, and sugar canes.

CALCEDEN, a town in Warwickshire, near Coventry.

CALCINATO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuese, memorable for a victory gained over the Imperialists by the French, in 1706. It formed part of the republican department of the Mella. It contains 300 citizens, and is situated on the Seriola Chiese, 8 miles SE. of Brescia. Lon. 9. 55. E. Lat. 45. 5. N.

CALCUTTA, the capital of Bengal, and the seat of the governor-general of the British dominions in the East Indies, is situated on the river Hoogly, the western arm of the Ganges, about 100 miles from the sea. It is a modern city, built on the site of a village called Govindpour. The English first obtained the Mogul's permission to settle in this place in 1690; and Calcutta is now become a large and populous city, being supposed to contain at least 500,000 inhabitants. The part inhabited by the English is elegantly built; but the greatest part is built after the general fashion of the cities of India. Their streets are exceedingly confined, narrow, and crooked, with a vast number of ponds, reservoirs, and gardens, interspersed. A few of them are paved with brick. The houses are built, some with brick, others with mud, and a still greater number with bamboos and mats; all which different kinds of fabrics, intermixed, form a very uncouth appearance; and are very readily destroyed by fire. The brick houses are seldom above two stories high, with flat and terraced roofs; those of mud and bamboos are only one story, and are covered with thatch. The English quarter is entirely composed of brick buildings. The line of houses, that surround two sides of the esplanade of the fort is magnificent; they are all on a large scale, and detached from one another, from the necessity of having a free circulation of air in a climate so extremely hot. The approach to the houses is generally by a flight of steps, with great projecting porticos, or surrounded by colonnades and arcades, which give them much the appearance of Grecian temples. Within these 55 years Calcutta has been greatly improved, both in appearance and in the salubrity of its air; the streets have been properly drained, and the ponds filled; thereby removing a vast surface of stagnant water, the exhalations of which were particularly hurtful. The expense attending it was supposed to amount to two millions sterling. Calcutta is the emporium of Bengal. Its flourishing state is in a great measure owing to the unlimited toleration of all religions; the Pagans being suffered to carry their idols in procession, the Mahomedans not being discountenanced, and the Roman Catholics being allowed a church. The mixture of European and Asiatic manners, that may be observed in Calcutta,

is curious: coaches, phaetons, single-horse chaises, with the palanquins and hackeries of the natives, the passing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearances of the fakirs, form a sight more novel and extraordinary, perhaps, than any city in the world can present. Before the war of 1755, Calcutta was commonly garrisoned by 300 Europeans, who were frequently employed in conveying the Company's vessels from Patna, loaded with salt-petre, piece goods, opium, and raw silk. The trade of Bengal alone, supplied rich cargoes for 50 or 60 ships annually, besides what was carried on in small vessels to the adjacent countries. This flourishing state of Calcutta probably was one motive for the Nabob Surajah Dowlah to attack it in 1756, with an army of 70,000 horse and foot, and 400 elephants. After several attacks, in which he was repulsed with great loss, the besieged were forced to abandon their posts, and retreat into the fort; on which the Nabob's troops entered the town, and plundered it for 24 hours. An order was then given for attacking the fort. The governor, Robert Clive, having declared himself a Quaker, went on board the ships lying in the river, and left the place to be defended by Mr Holwell, the second in command. The garrison defended themselves bravely for some time; but many of them being killed and wounded, and their ammunition almost exhausted, they were at last obliged to surrender; and were all, to the number of 146, crammed into the Black Hole prison, a dungeon about 18 feet square; from whence only 23 came out alive in the morning. The rest were all suffocated from want of air. The injuries which Calcutta suffered at this time were soon repaired. It was retaken by Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive, early in 1757. The victory of Plassey followed; the inhuman Surajah Dowlah was defeated, deposed, and put to death; and Meer Jaffier, who succeeded him in the Nabobship, engaged to pay an enormous sum for the indemnification of the inhabitants. Since that time the immense acquisition of territory by the British in this part of the world, with the constant security enjoyed in this city, have given an opportunity of embellishing and improving it very much. One of the greatest of these improvements was that of Sir William Jones; who, on the 15th January 1784, instituted a society for inquiring into the

history civil and natural, the antiquities, arts, sciences, and literature of Asia, and thus the literature of Europe: and along with it, it is to be hoped, the arts of humanity, beneficence, and peace, have at length obtained a footing in the rich empire of Hindoostan, so long a prey to the rapine and violence of tyrants and usurpers. Immediately after the battle of Plassey, Lord Clive began the erection of the citadel, which is named Fort William, and is superior as a fortress to any in India; but it is now on too extensive a scale to answer the purpose for which it was intended, viz. the holding a post in case of extremity. The Ganges is navigable to the town for the largest ships that visit India. A supreme court of judicature is held here, in which justice is dispensed according to the laws of England, by a chief justice and three puisne judges. Calcutta lies 1050 miles NE. by N. of Madras. Lon. 88. 28 E. Lat. 22. 25. N.

CALDAS, a village of Spain, in Galicia, on the Munbo, mentioned by Ptolemy and Antonine, as famous for its waters, under the name of *Aque Coloniae*.

CALDBECK, a village of Cumberland, E. of Wigton, with a church founded about the year 1112.

CALDCOT, the name of 11 English villages; 1. in Bucks, in Newport parish; 2. seven miles from Cambridge; 3. in Cheshire, NW. of Malpas; 4. in Hertfordshire, near Ashwell and Hinxworth; 5. in Gloucestershire; 6. in Monmouthshire; 7. in Northumberland; 8. in Rutlandshire; 9. in Warwickshire, near Granborough; 10. in ditto, near Weddington; and, 11. in Yorkshire, near Leeds.

CALDER, a parish of Scotland, in Nairnshire, 4 miles long, and 2 broad; except a part of it which runs up from the centre to the high country about 8 miles, and thus makes it resemble the letter T. It is partly flat, and partly hilly; and abounds with wood and water. The climate is excellent; the soil is fertile, and produces almost all kinds of plants and vegetables that grow by nature or cultivation in the N. of Scotland. The number of acres is estimated at 26,000, of which about 4500 are arable, 18,000 moor and moss, and the remainder under wood, broom, and pasture. The population in 1801, was 1179.

CALDER, a rivulet in the above parish, which runs through Calder above.

CALDER, a village in the above parish, containing;

containing about 20 families.

CALDER, a river in Lanarkshire, which separates the parishes of Blantyre and Kilbride. Its banks afford iron-stone of an excellent quality.

CALDER, a village in Cumberland.

CALDER, the name of three rivers in Lancashire; of which the 1st runs into the Ribble, at Whalley; the 2d into the Wear, near Garstang; and the 3d, entering the SW. side of Yorkshire, runs E. and joins the Aird.

CALDER COMITIS, the ancient name of that whole district, which then constituted but one parish, but is now divided into three; viz. East, Mid, and West Calder.

CALDER, EAST, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Mid Lothian, united to that of **KIRK-NEWTON**, which see.

CALDER, MID, a parish of Scotland, in Mid Lothian, 7 miles long from N. to S. and not above 3 broad from E. to W. The climate is very healthy, and the soil high. It makes good returns of oats, barley, turnips, and potatoes; and produces luxuriant crops of hay. It abounds with free-stone, lime-stone and iron-stone, and is supposed to contain coals. It has also a mineral spring. Population in 1801 was 1014.

CALDER, MID, a town in the above parish, pleasantly situated, 12 miles W. from Edinburgh. It contains about 650 inhabitants. It has two fairs, on the 2d Tuesday of March and October, and a weekly market.

CALDER, WEST, a parish in Mid-Lothian, about 10 miles long and 5½ broad. The greater part of the ground is elevated about 500 feet above the level of the sea, and is much exposed to storms of wind and rain from the S. and SW. The soil is a black mossy earth, or a wet clay on a till bottom. The southern part, which borders on Lanarkshire, consisting of high and muirish grounds, interspersed with mosses, is mostly incapable of cultivation, but is divided into sheep farms. The value of the arable ground varies according to the state of improvement, or the local situation. Agriculture is in general in its simplest and rudest state; but, as there is plenty of excellent lime-stone, the use of lime as a solvent of the mossy earth, bids fair for much improvement. Though the greater part of the parish lies upon coal, it has not been dug to any advantage. The population in 1801, was 1185.

CALDER, in Lanarksh. See **CADDER**.

CALDER, a river of England, which rises on the W. borders of Yorkshire, and passing by Huddersfield and Wakefield, falls into the Aire, 8 miles below the latter place. It is navigable the greater part of its course.

CALDESBURG, a township of Vermont, in Orleans county, 151 miles NE. of Bennington, and 11 W. of the Connecticut.

CALDEW, a river of Cumberland, which issues from the SE. side of Skiddaw, and pursuing a northerly direction, joins the Eden at Carlisle.

CALDEY, an island in Pembrokeshire, 2 miles SW of Penty.

CALDEY, MAGNA and **PARVA**, two villages in Cheshire, situated on the Dee, near Eyle Lake.

CALDICOT, in the parish of Guiting-Power, Gloucestershire.

CALDIERO, a village of Italy, 50 miles from Verona, celebrated for its mineral waters.

CALDMERTON, a town in Northumberland.

CALDMORE, in Staffordshire, N. of Walsall.

CALDONANZ, a lake of Germany, in the Tyrolese, one of the sources of the *Brenta*.

CALDWELL, the name of four villages; viz. 1. near Bedford: 2. in Stapenhill parish, Derbyshire: 3. in Worcestershire, near Kidderminster: and, 4. in Yorkshire, near Forest.

CALE, the capital of the island of Vogliano, in Italy.

CALEDONIA, the ancient name of Scotland. From the testimonies of Tacitus, &c. we find that it comprehended all that country lying N. of the Forth and Clyde. In proportion as the Silures or Cimbri advanced towards the N. the Caledonians were forced to emigrate into the islands on the western coast, from whence it is probable proceeded the first migration of the Gael into Ireland.

CALEDONIA, the name of a settlement made by the Scots on the W. side of the gulf of Darien, in 1698. See **DARIEN**.

CALEDONIA, NEW, an island in the South Sea, discovered by Capt. Cook, and, next to New Holland and New Zealand, the largest that has yet been discovered in that sea. It extends from 19° 37' to 22° 30' lat. S. and from 163° 37' to 167° 14' long. E. Its length from NW. to SW. is about 80 leagues; but its greatest breadth does not exceed 10 leagues. This island is diversified

sified by hills and valleys of various size and extent. From the hills issue abundance of rivulets, which contribute to fertilize the plains. Along its NE. shore the land is flat; and being well watered and cultivated, by the inhabitants after their manner, appeared to great advantage to Capt. Cook's people. The mountains consist chiefly of rocks, many of which are full of mundic; the little soil that is upon them is scorched and burnt up by the sun; it is, however, covered with coarse grass and other plants, and here and there covered with trees and shrubs. The country in general bears a great resemblance to those parts of New South Wales, which lie under the same parallel of latitude. Several of its natural productions are the same, and the woods are without underwood, as in that country. The whole coast seems to be surrounded by reefs and shoals, which render all access to it extremely dangerous; but at the same time, toward the coasts against the wind and sea; rendering it easily navigable along the coast by canoes, and causing it abound with fish. Every part of the coast seems to be inhabited; the plantations in the plains are laid out with great judgment, and cultivated with much labour. They begin their cultivation by setting fire to the grass, &c. with which the ground is covered, but have no notion of preserving its vigour by manure; they, however, recult it by letting it lie for some years untouched. On the beach was found a large irregular mass of rock, not less than a cube of 10 feet, consisting of a close-grained stone, speckled full of granites, somewhat bigger than pins heads; from whence it seems probable, that some valuable minerals may be found on this island. It differs from all the other islands yet discovered in the South Sea, in being entirely destitute of volcanic productions. Several plants of a new species were found, particularly a new species of passion-flower: and a few young bread-fruit trees, not then sufficiently grown to bear fruit, seemed to have come up without culture; plantains and sugar canes are here in small quantity, and the cocoa-nut trees are small and thinly planted. Several *apeti*, or *sakaha* trees were also found in flower. There are great numbers of turtles on this island. The houses, or huts, are circular, something like a bee-hive, and built as close and warm; there is no passage to the

smoke, but through the door; they were intolerably smoky, and insupportably hot to those unaccustomed to them; probably the smoke is intended to drive out the musquitos which swarm here. The canoes are heavy clumsy vessels, made of two trees hollowed out, having a raised funnel about two inches high, and closed at each end with a bulk head of the same height. The inhabitants are very stout, tall, and in general well proportioned; their features mild, their beards and hair black, and strongly frizzled, so as to be somewhat woolly, in some individuals; their colour is a dark chestnut brown. A few measured 6 feet 4 inches. They are remarkably courteous, not at all addicted to prifering. The men go naked, only tying a string round their middle, and another round their neck. A little piece of brown cloth, made of the bark of a big tree, sometimes tucked up to the belt, and sometimes pendulous, scarcely deserves the name of a covering; nor indeed does it seem intended for it. The women seemed to be in a servile state; they were the only persons who had any employment, and several of them bore great bundles of sticks and fuel on their backs: those who had children carried them on their backs in a kind of satchel. The women also dig up the earth to plant it. They are in general of a dark chestnut, and sometimes maleagany brown; their stature middle-sized, though some are tall, and their whole form rather stout, and somewhat clumsy. Their dress is a short petticoat or fringe, consisting of filaments, or little cords, about 8 inches long, fastened to a very long string, which they tie several times round their waist. These filaments lie above each other in several layers, all round the body, but do not near cover the thigh. There was not a single instance during the ship's stay at this island, of the women permitting any indecent familiarity with an European. The general ornaments of both sexes are earings, necklaces, amulets, and bracelets made of shells, stones, &c. Their language bears no affinity to that spoken in the other South Sea islands, the word *arrakee* and one or two more excepted. They bury their dead in the ground. The grave of a chief who had been slain in battle resembled a large mole hill, and was decorated with stones, darts, paddies, &c. all stuck upright in the ground about it. Lieut. and Pickersgill was showed a chief

chief whom they named *Tea-beoma*, and styled their *arrika* or *king*; but nothing further is known of their government, and nothing at all of their religion. They had no idea of goats, hogs, dogs or cats.

CALEDONIA, a county of Vermont, bounded by that of Essex on the NE.; by those of Orleans and Chittenden on the NW.; by that of Orange on the SW.; and by the Connecticut on the SE. It contains 24 townships.

CALE-HILL, a village near Charing, Kent.

CALEMBERG, a principality of Lower Saxony, and one of the 4 divisions of Brunswick, bounded on the N. by the duchy of Verden, on the E. by the principality of Zell, on the S. by those of Grubenhagen and Wolfenbuttle, and on the W. by Westphalia.

CALEMBERG, a fort of the above principality, to which it gives name, now in ruins, situated on the Leme, 15 miles S. of Hanover. Lon. 9. 43. E. Lat. 52. 20. N.

CALETURE, a fort in the island of Ceylon, at the mouth of a river. The Dutch became masters of it in 1655; but were afterwards obliged to leave it. Lon. 80. 55 E. Lat. 6. 38. N.

CALIFURF, a river in Ceylon.

CALHOURN, a village in West Medina, in the Isle of Wight.

CALHUICO, a town of Chili, inhabited by Spaniards, Mestees, and Indians, 180 miles S. of Beldivia. Lon. 73. 37. W. Lat. 42. 40. S.

CALI, a town of South America, in Popayan, situated in a valley, on the river Cauca. The governor of the province usually resides in it. It is 90 miles E. of Bonaventure, and 200 SW. of Santa Fe. Lon. 77. 5. W. Lat. 3. 15. N.

CALIBOGIE, a river in Carolina.

CALICUT, a kingdom of India, on this side the Ganges, upon the coast of Malabar. It is about 63 miles long, and equally broad. It has many woods, rivers, and marshes, and is very populous; but produces little corn, rice being largely imported from Canara. The land along the sea coast is low and sandy, and produces a number of cocoa trees. The higher grounds produce pepper and cardamom of a very good quality; various medical drugs; timber for building; white and yellow sanders; cassia lignea; cassia fistula; nux vomica, and cocculus indicus. The woods abound with parrots and monkeys, as well as different kinds of game. The rivers a-

bound with fish, and the mountains produce iron. This was the first land discovered by the Portuguese in 1498. Part of this territory was ceded to Britain in 1792 by Tippoo Saib.

CALICUT, a town of Asia, in the above kingdom. It was formerly the most flourishing city on the Malabar coast. It contains a great number of low houses, each of which has a garden. The English had a factory here, but it is removed to Tellichery. It lies 320 n. SW. of Fort St George. Lon. 74. 24 E. Lat. 11. 18. N.

CALIDDON, a town of Northumberland.

CALIFORNIA, the most northerly of all the Spanish dominions on the continent of America. It is sometimes distinguished by the name of New Albion, and the *Islas Caldas*; but the most ancient appellation is *California*. It was long supposed to be an island; but Cano, a German Jesuit, discovered it to be a peninsula joining the coast of New Mexico, and the southern parts of America. This peninsula extends from Cape St Sebastian, in lat. 42° 20' to Cape St Lucar in lat. 22° 52' N. and lies between 116° and 136° lon. W. It is divided from New Mexico by the gulph, or as some call it the Lake of California, or Vermillion sea; on the E.; on the N. by that part of the continent of North America, which is least known; and on the W. and S. by the Pacific ocean. On the coast, especially towards the Vermillion sea, there are many inhabited islands, on some of which the Jesuits have established settlements, such as St Clements, Paxaros, St Anne, Cedars, St Joseph, and a multitude of others. But the islands best known are three, lying off Cape St Lucar, towards the Mexican coast, called *Les Tres Marias*, the Three Marias. They are small, but have good wood and water, salt pits, and abundance of game. As California lies altogether within the temperate zone, the natives are neither chilled with cold nor scorched with heat; and indeed the improvements in agriculture made by the Jesuits afford strong proofs of the excellency of the climate. In a country, however, stretching about 800 miles in length, there must be considerable variations of soil and climate; and indeed we find California exhibits some of the most beautiful laws, as well as many of the most inhospitable deserts, in the universe. It is stocked with all sorts of domestic

domestic animals known in Spain and Mexico. Among the native animals, there is a species of deer of the size of a young heifer, and much the same in shape; its head is like that of a deer; its horns of a ram, thick and crooked; there is another animal peculiar to this country very like a sheep in its make, though larger and more bulky; and covered with fine white or black wool. The flesh of both these animals is very delicious and nourishing. The coast is plentifully scored with peacocks, bustards, geese, cranes, and most of the birds common in other parts of the world. The quantity of fish which resort to these coasts is incredible. Salmon, turbot, barbel, skate, mackerel, &c. are caught with very little trouble, together with pearl and common oysters, lobsters, and a variety of most delicious shell fish. Plenty of turtle are also caught. The fame of California for pearls; has drawn great numbers of adventurers hither, who have explored the gulf with much success. We are informed by Tinquemado, that in the Sea of California, the *bozias*, or beds of oysters, may be seen in 3 or 4 fathoms water, almost as plain as if they were on the surface. Besides pearls, there is a shell-fish, which is peculiar to the South Sea coasts, and perhaps the most beautiful in the world: Their lustrous surpasses that of the finest pearls, and they part their rays through a transparent varnish of an elegant vivid blue, like lapis lazuli. The extremity of the peninsula towards Cape St Lucar is more level, temperate, and fertile, than the other parts, and consequently more woody. In the more distant part, no large timber has yet been discovered. When this peninsula was visited by the Jesuits in 1697, which was the first effectual expedition from Spain to these parts, they found the natives, a strong, well made, ingenious race, but fickle and pusillanimous in their conduct; and without religion or government. Each nation was an assemblage of distinct cottages, where the parent was the chief; these confederated themselves by alliances, but there was no king or supreme ruler. No kind of dress was used by the men; the women made use of long robes of palm leaves, or short girdles, and were fond of ornamenting themselves with pearls, and such trinkets as the country affords. Their habitations in winter were the caves of the rocks; in summer they

erected small huts with branches and leaves of trees, or mud and stone. The Jesuits, by distributing a number of European curiosities and necessaries among them, soon reconciled them to the Spaniards. They commenced carpenters, masons, weavers, and husbandmen, and by such means, succeeded in imparting knowledge; and in some measure a taste for the useful arts, to this savage people, who have been all successively founded into one body. In 1745, they composed 43 villages, separated from each other by the barrenness of the soil and want of water. The inhabitants of these small villages subsist principally on corn and pulses, which they cultivate; and on the fruits and domestic animals of Europe, the breeding of which is an object of continual attention. They manufacture some coarse stuffs; and the necessaries they need are purchased with pearls, and with wine nearly resembling that of Madaga, which they sell to the Mexicans and to the galleons; but which experience hath shown the necessity of prohibiting in California. A few simple laws are sufficient to regulate this rising state. To enforce these, the missionary chooses the most intelligent person of the village; who is empowered to whip and imprison; the only punishments of which they have any knowledge. In all California, there are only two garrisons, each consisting of 30 men and a soldier with every missionary. These troops were chosen by the legislators, though they are paid by the government. The little *Spanish Town* near Cape St Lucar, is the only settlement on that coast, and is used for no other purpose, than as a place of refreshment for the Manilla ships, and the head residence of the missionaries.

CALIGNANA, a village of Italy, in the late republican department of the Po.

CAISTOBLE, a river of Florida, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico.

CALTOOR, a fortress of the island of Ceylon, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 28 miles S. of Colombo. Lon. 79. 50. E. Lat. 6. 34. N.

CAIKA, a kingdom of Tartary, in Asia, E. of Siberia.

COLKE-ABBEY, a village near Derby.

CYLLAA, a town of Barbary, in Tremesen.

CALACALLES, a river of Chili, which falls into the S. Sea at Baldeira.

CALLAGHAN'S MILLS, a village of Ireland,

Ireland, Clare county. Munster.

CALLAGHENE, in Fermanagh, Ireland.

CALLAH EL, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, which has a considerable trade, and the greatest carpet market in the country. It lies 40 miles E. of Oran.

CALLALY HALL, a village of England, 4 miles W. of Alnwick, Northumberland.

CALLAN, a mountain of Clare, Ireland.

CALLAN. 2 towns of Ireland; 1. in Kerry; and, 2. in Kilkenny, 65 miles from Dublin.

CALLANDER, a parish of Scotland, in Perthshire. It consists of the two ancient parishes of Lacey and Inchmahomio. It extends from E. to W. about 24 miles in length, and its breadth at the E. end is about 15; increasing in form a fan half spread. It is situated between 1° 0' and 1° 24' lon. W. of Edinburgh, and between 56° 15' and 56° 21' lat. N. Its surface is mountainous, and was formerly quite bleak with heath, but by the introduction of sheep, has assumed a verdant hue within these 36 years. The high grounds are also interspersed with thriving oak-woods and plantations; and the bold stupendous rock above the village diversifies the scene, and forms a fine contrast to the valley, and the meanderings of the river Teath below. In a word, for beautiful scenery, romantic prospects, and a diversified assemblage of the wildness and rude grandeur of nature, few, if any places in Britain (perhaps in the world), excel the parish of Callander. The Trosachs, Loch Catharine, or Ketterin, and the other lakes which are formed by the waters of the Teath, are visited by those who are desirous of seeing nature in her rudest and most unpolished state. The description of the scenery in this quarter given by Dr James Robertson, minister of Callander, in the Statistical Account, is too elegant to admit abridgement, and too particular for the bounds of our work. Above the Trosachs, Benledi, whose elevation is 3000 feet Benvenu, and other lofty mountains raise their rocky heads; while the vallies every where exhibit beautiful expanses of water, formed by the Teath, which is immediately after poured over perpendicular precipices. The parish affords a fine field both for the botanist and mineralogist; and abounds in lime-stone, marble, slates,

free-stone, and a beautiful species of cemented rock, called the plun ludding stone. The curate is highly salutary, and the people live to a great age. The population in 1801, was 2282, and had increased 182 since 1791. Of the animals called game, there are great numbers. The soil is a light gravel, not rich, but greatly improved, agriculture being in a very advanced state, and feudal services abolished. The roads and bridges are good; there are nine mills of various kinds and three kilns in the parish. Wood, to the value of 15,000l. is cut once in 25 years. The inhabitants are industrious, and extremely charitable. Their language is the Gaelic. English is spoken only by those of rank and education.

CALLANDER, a thriving village in the above parish, situated on both sides of the Teath, containing upwards of 1000 inhabitants. The houses are built upon a regular plan, and covered with blue slates. It is ornamented with an elegant modern church, with a spire. It has also a good and well frequented school, where the learned languages, and all the useful sciences are taught. This village is much indebted to the liberal and publick spirit of the late Lord Drummond, and the recent introduction of the cotton manufacture, has added considerably to its extent. About 100 looms are employed in weaving muslin, in Callander and the adjoining village of Kilmahog. Callander has two great fairs, held on 21st March, O. S. and 16th May, besides three smaller for country business.

CALLANORE, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Lahore, 50 miles E. of Lahore.

CALLAO, a strong town of South America, in Peru, built on a low flat point of land, on the sea shore. It is the port of Lima, from whence it is distant about 5 miles. Its fortifications were much damaged by the last great earthquake. The town is not more than 9 or 10 feet above the level of the sea, but the tide seldom rises or falls above 5 feet. The streets are drawn in a line; but are full of dust. In a square near the sea-side, are the governor's house, the viceroy's palace, the parish church, and a battery of 3 pieces of cannon. On the N. side are the warehouses for the merchandises, brought from Chili, Mexico, Peru, and other places. The other churches are built with reeds, and covered

covered with tin or clay; but they look to be early ones. There are 5 monasteries, and an hospital, though the number of friars does not exceed 400. The trade of Calicut is considerable. From Chili it imports coal, lace, iron, tallow, dried fish, and corn; from Chiloé, cedar, planks, woollen manufactures, and carpets; from Peru, cigars, wines, brandy, masts, cordage, timber for shipping, cacao, tobacco, and molasses; from Mexico, pitch, tar, wax, is for dyeing, sulphur, and balsam of Peru; besides commodities from China. At the port of Calicut watering is easy; but the voyage is a mile or two distant. Lon. 76. 15. W. Lat. 12. 20. S.

CALA SUJUNG, or **CALIA-SUSUNG**, a town of Asia, in the island of Bouton, seats about a mile E. on the sea, on the top of a small hill, surrounded with coconut trees.

CALLEN, a town of Ireland, in Fife-kenny, 10 miles SW. of Kilkenny. Lon. 7. 22. W. Lat. 52. 2. N.

CALLIDON, a town of Ireland, in Tyrone, Dist. 1, 70 mi's from Dublin.

CALLIAQUA, a seaport of St Vincent, on the SW. coast. Its harbour is the best in the island.

CALIGRAY, an island of Scotland, on the coast of Inverclyde, 13 miles E. of Beneray. It is inhabited, though only 2 miles long and 1 broad; and the N. end is well cultivated. There are traces in it of an ancient temple of Anan, the goddess of maidens.

CALINGTON, a borough and market town of Cornwall, famous for its manufacture of cloth. Its situation is low and unpleasant, and the houses, principally raised in the broad street, make but a mean appearance. The parish church, at South-hill, is a spacious edifice, and there is a chapel of ease within the precincts of the town. The borough is governed by a portreeve; and has about 200 voters, who send two members to parliament. It has a market on Wed. and 3 annual fairs, May 4, Sept. 19, and Nov. 12. It is about 20 miles NW. of Plymouth, and 213 from London.

CALLOO, a fortress in France, in the dept. of the two Naves, late of the Netherlands, in the territory of Waes, on the Scheldt. The Dutch were defeated here by the Spaniards in 1638. Lon. 4. 10. E. Lat. 51. 15. N.

CALLOW HILL, in Fermanagh, Ireland.

CALLOW-LAND, a village near Watford, Hertfordshire.

CALLOWS, near Chippenham, Wiltshire.

CALMAR, a strong sea-port of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, 150 miles SW. of Stockholm, and 40 from Carlscroon. It is divided into 2 towns, the old, much decayed, and the new, consisting of large handsome houses. This town is celebrated as the place where the deputies of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, were appointed to assemble for the election of a king, according to the union of Calmar. On an eminence half a mile from the town, is the ancient castle, now converted into a distillery. The chief exports are planks, alum, and hemp. Lon. 16. 15. E. Lat. 56. 48. N.

CALMINA, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Asia, 7 miles NW. of Stanchio. Lon. 26. 46. E. Lat. 36. 56. N.

CALNE, East and West, two townships of Pennsylvania, in Chester county.

CALNE, a river in Wiltshire.

CALNE, a town of Wiltshire, situated on the above river. It had a palace of the West Saxon kings. Its chief manufacture is cloth. It sends two members to parliament; and lies 12 miles W. of Marlborough, 25 E. of Bristol, and 88 W. of London. Lon. 1. 59. W. Lat. 51. 30. N.

CALOS, a bay of East Florida.

CALOW, two villages; 1. in Derbyshire, SW. of Wirksworth; and, 2. near Hereford.

CALPE, a mountain of Andalusia, in Spain; at the foot of which, towards the sea, stands Gibraltar. It is half a league in height towards the land, and so steep, that there is no approaching it on that side. It was anciently reckoned one of the pillars of Hercules.

CALPENTIN, a town of the island of Ceylon. Lon. 79. 2. E. Lat. 8. 15. N.

CALPOLALPAN, a mountain of New Mexico, abounding in jasper and marble.

CALSHOT CASTLE, in Hampshire, at the entrance of Southampton bay.

CALSTOCK, a village in Cornwall, between Exeter and Truro.

CALSTON, near Market-Lavington, Wilts.

CALTHORP, a town in Norfolkshire, near Erpingham.

CALTON, a suburb of Edinburgh, built

built partly on Calton-hill.

CALTON, a village in the barony of **GLASGOW**.

CALTON, a town in Yorkshire, E. of Settle.

CALTRAGH, a town in Galway, Ireland.

CALVADOS, a department of France, bounded on the E. by that of Eure, on the S. by that of Oise, on the W. by that of the Channel, and on the N. by the British channel. It is formed out of the ci-devant province of Lower Normandy. Its chief towns are Caen, Bivieux, Pont l'Éveque, Lisieux, Falaise, and Vire.

CALVADOS, a rocky hill in the above department, to which it gives name.

CALUCA, a town of Diarbeck, in Asian Turkey, on the Euphrates. Lon. 39. 6. E. Lat. 31. 30. N.

CALVER, a town on the Peak of Derby.

CALVERLY, two villages; 1. in Cheshire, a Minsall; and, 2. in Yorkshire, near Bradford.

CALVERSTOWN, in Kildare, Ireland.

CALVERT, a county of the United States, on the western shore of Maryland, bounded on the E. by the Chesapeake, on the N. by Anne Arundel County, and on the S. and W. by the river Patuxent. It is 27 miles long, from the mouth of the Patuxent to Lion's creek, and 10 broad. It contains 147 free inhabitants, and 205 slaves. The surface is hilly, and the soil sandy; but it produces good crops of Indian corn, though the tobacco is of an inferior quality. Prince Frederick is the chief town.

CALVERT HORP, a village in Lancashire, V. of S. about.

CALVERTON, two small towns; 1. in Bucks, 1 mile from Stony Stratford; and, 2. Nottinghamshire, S. of Sherwood forest.

CALVES ISLANDS, 3 isles of Ireland, on the coast of the county of Cork, between Cape Clear, and the main.

CALVETH HEATH lies in Staffordsh.

CALVEY-HOUSE, near Mucker, Yorkshire.

CALVI, a sea-port of Corsica, situated on a mountain, on the bay, 50 miles SW. of Bastia, with a good harbour and strong fortress. It was taken by Gen. Stuart, Aug. 10. 1794, after a siege of 51 days. Lon. 9. 15. E. Lat. 42. 26. N.

CALVI BAY, or **CULI**, situated on the W. side of the island of Corsica.

CALVI, a town of Naples in **Lavoro**, situated near the sea, about 15 miles N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 45. E. Lat. 41. 15. N.

CALVISANO, a district and town of Italy, in the late republican department of Mella.

CALUNSKO, a town of Archangel, Russia. Lon. 44. 32. E. Lat. 65. 15. N.

CALW, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wittenberg, with a porcelain manufacture, and a great trade in stuffs. It is 20 miles SW. of Sturgard.

CALZADA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, situated on the river Leglera. Lon. 2. 47. W. Lat. 42. 12. N.

CALZO, a town of Italy, in the late republic in department of the Upper Po, the ci-devant Cremonese, situated on the Oglio.

CAM, a fine winding river in Cambridgeshire, which divides the city, and falls into the Ouse, to which it is navigable from Cambridge.

CAM, a village in Gloucestershire, one mile from Dursley, inhabited chiefly by clothiers.

CAM, one of the Virgin isles, in King's church, near St. John's. Lon. 68. 25. W. Lat. 18. 10. N.

CAMA, a considerable river of European Russia, which joins the Wolga.

CAMBUCI, or **CAMPO MALDURO**, a borough of the Florentine, among the Apennine mountains.

CAMBURA, a town of Peru, and capital of the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Arequipa. It is situated on a river of the same name near the Pacific ocean, 20 miles W. of Arequipa.

CAMARANA, an island of Arabia, in the Red sea, whose inhabitants are little and black. It is the best of all the islands in this sea. Here they fish for coral and pearls. Lat. 15. 6. N.

CAMARANA, a town of Sicily.

CAMARANA, a triangular lake of Sicily, situated in a beautiful plain, under the walls of the above town.

CAMARET, a sea-port of France, in the dept. of Finisterre, on a bay of the same name, 8 miles S. of Brest.

CAMARGUE, a fruitful island of France, in the dept. of the Mouths of the Rhone, being formed by the two main arms of that river. It lies near Arles.

CAMARON, a river of South Wales, in Radnorshire.

CAMASO, a town of the Jarba county, in Herdoostan. Lon. 82. 10. E. Lat. 28. 30. N.

CAMBA, a province and peninsula of Hindoostan, more commonly called Guzzerat, which see.

CAMBA. **CAMBAIA**, or **CAMPAY**, a large city of Hindoostan, capital of the above province, is situated at the bottom of a deep and dangerous gulf of the same name, on a small river; and has high walls, with a pretty good trade. Its manufactures are inferior to few in India. It abounds in corn, cattle, and silk; and corallians and agates are found in the adjacent rivulets. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery. It is subject to the Poonah Maharrattas; and is 57 miles S. of Agra-dabad, to which it is the port. Lon. 72. 10. E. Lat. 20. 25 N.

CAMBAHEE, a considerable river of South Carolina, formed by the junction of two large streams which rise in Orangeburg, and after passing into Charles's river, unite, and running S.E., enter St Helena sound, a little to the SW. of Ashpeep.

CAMBAS, a village in Pembroke-shire 3 miles from Haverford West. It has fairs Feb. 13. and Nov. 12.

CAMBAVI, the southernmost province of Abyssinia, inhabited by a people called Seba-adu, who are a mixture of Pagans, Christians, and Mahometans. It is abundant in fruits.

CAMBERG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and county of Nassau, near which the Austrians suffered a terrible defeat, from the French under Gen. Championet, in July 1796. It has a castle and is situated on a hill, 17 miles N. of Mentz.

CAMBERLOW GREEN is situated in Hertfordshire, between Baldock and Buntingford.

CAMBERTON, a town in Hertfordshire, between Leominster and Shropshire.

CAMBERWELL, a pleasant and well built village in Surry, 2 miles SSE. of London. It has an ancient church, a chapel for the followers of Mr Whitfield, and many new-houses for other dissenters.

CAMBIONE, a town of Italy, in the late republican department of the Lario, situated on the lake Lugano.

COMODIA, a kingdom of Asia in the East Indies, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Laos, on the E. by the kingdom of Cochinchina and Chiapa, and on the S. and W. by the gulf and kingdom of Siam; divided by a large river called Mecon. 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 tropics. Though a country naturally rich, the inhabitants are few; and their religion is idolatry. Their manufacture very fine cloth; and their needle-work is much esteemed.

CAMBODIA, a river in the above kingdom.

CAMBODIA, the capital of the kingdom, situated on the W. shore of the river Mecon, about 150 miles N. of its mouth. Lon. 104. 15. E. Lat. 13. 10. N.

CAMBORN, a pleasant and handsome town of Cornwall, 4 miles from Redruth, and 14 from Penzance. It has fairs March 7, June 29, and Nov. 11.

CAMBRAY, a town of France, in the department of the North, and the principal capital of the Cambresis, situated on the Scheldt. It is defended by good fortifications, and has a fort on the side of the river; and as the land is low on that side, they can lay the adjacent parts under water by means of sluices. Its ditches are large and deep, and those of the citadel are cut into a rock. The buildings of Cambray are tolerably handsome, and the streets fine and spacious. The place or square for arms is of great extent, and capable of receiving the whole garrison in order of battle. The cathedral is one of the finest in Europe. The body of the church is very large. There are rich chapels, the pillars of which are adorned with marble tombs of exquisite workmanship; and two galleries, one of which is of copper, finely wrought. The door of the choir is of the same metal, and well carved. The steeple is very high, and built in the form of a pyramid; its top affords a beautiful view of the city. The citadel is very advantageously situated on high ground, and commands the whole city. Cambray is, upon the whole, one of the finest, most opulent and commercial cities in the French Netherlands; and particularly noted for the manufacture of cambric. Lon. 3. 20. E. Lat. 50. 11. N.

CAMBRESIS, a late province of France, in the Netherlands, about 25 miles in length. Bounded on the N. and E. by Hamault, 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. Its trade consists principally of corn, sheep, very fine wool, and fine linen.

linen cloth. Cambray was the capital. It is now included in the department of the North.

CAMBRIDGE, or **CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE**, a county of England, bounded on the E. by Norfolk, on the S. by Essex and Hertfordshire, and on the W. by Bedfordshire, and Huntingdonshire, and on the N. by Lincolnshire. It is about 50 miles long, from N. to S. and 25 broad from E. to W. and 130 in circumference. It lies in the diocese of Ely; and sends six members to parliament, the county, the university, and the town, electing two each. The air is different in different parts of the county. In the fens it is moist, foggy, and unwholesome, but in the S. and E. parts it is very good, these being much drier than the other; but both, by the late improvements, have been rendered very fruitful, the former by draining; and the latter by cinquefoil; so that it produces plenty of corn, barley, saffron, and hemp, and affords the richest pastures. The rivers abound with fish, and the fens with wild fowl. The principal manufactures of the county are in malt, paper, and baskets. The chief rivers are the Ouse, which divides the county into two parts, and is navigable to Lynn in Norfolk: the Cam, the Welland, the Glouc, the Witham, and the Peterborough, which is navigable from Wisbech. Part of the fens, called Bedford level, lie in this county. It is divided into 17 hundreds, 7 market-towns, and 163 parishes. It contains about 16,451 houses, 570,000 acre of ground, and 89,400 inhabitants. There are about 300,000 acres of land either lying quite waste or unimproved, in fens, commons, meadows, and inferior pasture.

CAMBRIDGE, the capital of the county, and the seat of a celebrated university, is pleasantly situated on the river Cam, whence it derives its name, and by which it is divided into two parts, connected together by nine bridges. It appears to have been a place of considerable antiquity, and was a well fortified station in the time of the Romans. Here are the remains of Pythagoras' school, Barnwell Priory, and of a castle built by William the Conqueror; besides a ditch called King's Ditch, made by Henry III. during the wars with the barons, to secure it against the rebels in the isle of Ely. By Domesday book it appears that it had ten wards containing 387 houses. The place now called Jew-

ry was formerly inhabited by the Jews. The present town is about a mile in length, and half a mile broad in the middle, but gradually diminishing in width towards the ends, like an oval. The streets are well paved and remarkably clean. The market-place is situated in the middle of the town, and consists of two oblong squares united together: at the top of the angle stands the shute hall, a noble edifice, where the assizes and the quarterly sessions are held. The University, which is the glory of Cambridge, is supposed to have been erected in the time of the Heptarchy. It contains 12 colleges and four halls, which, unlike those of Oxford, have equal privileges with the colleges. The colleges are, Peter House, Corpus Christi, or Benet, King's, Queen's, Jesus Christ's, St John's, Magdalen, Trinity, Emanuel, and Sidney Sussex. The halls are Clare, Pembroke, Trinity, and Catharine. Of the colleges, Peter House is the most ancient, being founded in 1257. King's College is the noblest foundation in Europe, and the chapel one of the finest pieces of Gothic architecture in the world. The library, chapel, &c. of Trinity College, justly place it in the first rank. The other structures belonging to the university are the senate house, which, with St Mary's Chapel, the schools, the university library, and other buildings, form a noble square. Here is also a botanical garden, and a general hospital, called Addenbrooks's, from the name of the founder. The university is governed by a chancellor, who is always a nobleman, and has a commissioner under him, but may be changed every third year; a high steward chosen by the senate; a vice-chancellor, chosen by the whole body of the university, out of two named by the heads of the colleges; two proctors, chosen every year; and two taxers, who, with the proctors, regulate the weights and measures. The other officers are, a register, or keeper of the archives; three esquire beaules, one yeoman beadle; and a library keeper. The town is governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, 12 aldermen, 24 common council-men, a town-clerk, and other inferior officers. It has 14 parish churches, besides 16 chapels belonging to the colleges; 3 meeting-houses for dissenters, one for Quakers, and a Jewish synagogue. The town hall was rebuilt in 1782, and consists of a courtroom, 70 feet long, 28 broad, and 23 high;

high; besides 2 adjoining rooms, the one for the accommodation of the mayor and aldermen, and the other for the common-council men. A new county gaol has been erected in the castle yard, since 1805, upon an original and very commodious plan, the expense of which was estimated at 16,000*l*. George I. was created Duke of Cambridge before he succeeded to the throne; and the title has remained in the crown. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was about 10,000, and that of houses 1753. Cambridge has a market every Wednesday and Saturday, and two great fairs, the one at Mid-summer day, which lasts 7 days; the other, Sept. 18, which lasts 14, and is visited by merchants, traders, &c. from the most distant parts of the kingdom. It lies 2 miles E. by N. from Bedford; 80 N.E. of Oxford; 17 S. of City, and 51 N. by E. of London. Lon. 6 9 E. Lat. 52 16 N.

CAMBRIDGE, a village of Gloucestershire, near Berkeley, on the river Cam, where Prince Rupert attacked and killed some thousands of the Dutch.

CAMBRIDGE, a post town of the United States, South Carolina, and capital of the district of No. Carolina. It is situated in Abbeville county, 80 miles W.N.W. of Columbia, 165 miles N.W. of Charleston, and 50 N. by W. of Augusta, in Georgia. It contains about 60 dwellings, a court-house, a brick jail, and a college, lately instituted. A district court is held on the 26th of April and Nov., and a county court for Abbeville county, on the 27th of March, and 12th of Sept. It is 7 1/2 m. from Philadelphia.

CAMBRIDGE, one of the largest and most flourishing towns of Middlesex county, Massachusetts. It is agreeably situated on the N. side of Charles river, over which a bridge has lately been erected, connecting Boston with this town. It contains, besides Harvard university, about 100 dwellings, a congregational, and an Episcopalian church, also a court-house. Harvard university consists of four spacious edifices, built of brick, named Harvard, Hollis, Stoughton, and Massachusetts-hall. The library contains upwards of 15,000 volumes. The philosophical apparatus has cost nearly 1500*l*. and is one of the completest on the American continent. This university was first instituted in 1636, and was no more than an academy till a school; two years after, in consequence of a donation left it by the Rev. Mr

Harvard of Cambridge town, who died there, it was named Harvard college. The number of those who had been admitted to academical degrees, from its first establishment, to July 1793, was 3,560. The usual number of resident students is from 100 to 160. A supreme court is held here, the last Tuesday in Oct. and a court of common pleas, the last Tuesday in Nov. It is 350 miles from Philadelphia. Lon. 70. 45. W. Lat. 42. 25. N.

CAMBRIDGE, the chief town of Dorchester county, eastern shore of Maryland. It is situated on the S. side of Choptank river, about 15 miles from its mouth; the river is here 100 or 2 miles wide. It contains about 50 houses, a church, and 200 inhabitants. The situation of the town is healthy and agreeable. It is 18 miles N.W. by W. of Annapolis, 27 S. of Easton, and 10 S.S.W. of Philadelphia. Lon. 9. 30. W. Lat. 38. 21. N.

CAMBRIDGE, a town of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, E. of the Androscoggin.

CAMBRIDGE, a town of New York, in Washington county, which in 1790 contained 107 cottages and 41 slaves. It has 629 inhabitants.

CAMBRIDGE, a town of Vermont, in Franklin county, situated on both sides of La Motte, on the S. of Lake Champlain, containing 1079 citizens.

CAMBRIDGE HILL, near Hackney, Middlesex.

CAMBER, a parliamentary district of the late Maritime division of Austria, in Albania, 15 miles long, and 10 broad.

CAMBER, a populous borough in the above district.

CAMBUS, a town near Bithu, Northumberland.

CAMBUS FENNECH, an ancient abbey in Crockham, here, now in ruins.

CAMBUSLANG, a parish of Scotland, in the shire formerly called Drumfargard, comprehending an extent of about 8 miles square. It is situated between Glasgow and Hamilton, and bounded for 2 miles by the Clyde. The soil is clayey on a till bottom. The climate is various, but healthy. By a meteorological journal, kept at the manse for 7 years, the proportion of dry weather to wet, was as 15 4 parts to 15. The whole ground arable, well cultivated, and productive. There are 100 coal pits in the parish, which have been wrought in succession for upwards of

400 years. Muslins, Hollands, and cotton stuffs, are manufactured. The population in 1801 was 1558.

CAMBUSMICHAEL, or **CAMPSCMICHAEL**, a parish of Scotland, in Perthsh. now united to that of St Martin's.

CAMBUSNETHAN, a parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, about 12 miles long, and 2½ broad; 14 miles from Glasgow, 9 from Lanark, and 4 from Hamilton. The soil, climate, and cultivation, are similar to those of Cambuslang. Grounds fit only for orchards are planted with fruit-trees, and turn out profitable. Iron-stone, free-stone, and coals abound. The population in 1801, was 1972.

CAMBUSNETHAN, a village in the above parish, situated on the great road leading from Glasgow to Lanark, containing nearly 400 inhabitants. Here is established a *library*, supported by annual subscription, and containing a judicious selection of books.

CAMDEN, a county of the United States, in Edenton district, North Carolina; bounded N. by the state of Virginia, SW. and W. by Pasquotank river, which separates it from Pasquotank county, and E. by Currituck. The chief town is Jonesborough.

CAMDEN, a district of South Carolina, bounded on the NE. by Cheraws, SE. by George-town; N. by the state of North Carolina; NW. by Pinkney; W. by Ninety-Six; SW. by Orangeburg; and S. by Charleston district. It is 82 miles from N. to S. and 60 from E. to W. and is divided into the following counties, viz. Fairfield, Richland, Lancaster, Kershaw, Clermont, Clarendon, and Salem. It is watered by the river Catawaw, which passes nearly through the middle of it. In the N. part of the district is the Catawaw nation of Indians, the only tribe which resides in the state. The upper part of this district is diversified with hills, the soil in general rich, and the country well watered. It produces good crops of Indian corn, wheat, rye, barley, tobacco, cotton, &c.

CAMDEN, a post town of South Carolina, and capital of the above district. It is situated in Kershaw county, on the E. side of the Wateree, 120 miles N. by W. of Charleston, and contains about 120 houses regularly built on a good plan. It has a court-house, jail, and an Episcopalian church. It is situated on a large navigable river, and carries on a

brisk trade with the back counties. A district court is held here on the 26th April and Nov. Several battles were fought at this town by the British and Americans in 1780 and 1781. It is 35 miles NE. of Columbia, and 626 SW. by S. of Philadelphia. Lon. 5. 23. W. Lat. 34. 17. N.

CAMDEN, a small post town of the district of Maine; situated in Lincoln county, on the E. side of Kenebec river. It is 228 miles from Boston, and 572 from Philadelphia.

CAMDEN, a village of Kent county, in the state of Delaware; situated a few miles S. of Dover.

CAMDEN, a county of Georgia, in the SE. corner of the State, on St Mary's River; having 230 citizens, and 70 slaves in 1790.

CAMDEN-HOUSE, W. of Kensington palace, Middlesex.

CAME, a village near Dorchester.

CAMEL, or **CAMB LAU**, a river in the county of Cornwall, which rises two miles N. of Camelford, flows S. almost to Bodmin, and then returns N. to Padstow, where it enters the Bristol Channel. Its banks were the scene of some bloody battles between the Britons and Saxons.

CAMELFORD, a borough town of Cornwall, on the Camel, consisting of about 100 houses, badly built; but the streets are broad and well paved. It has a great market for yarn, and four fairs, on the 1st Friday after 10th March, 26th May, 17th July, and 17th Sept. It sends two members to parliament. It lies 24 miles from L.unceston, and 229 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4 55. W. Lat. 50. 42. N.

CAMELFORD, a village in Yorkshire, near Ferrybridge, on the inland navigation.

CAMELEY, a village in Somersetsh. near East Harptree.

CAMELON, a village of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, on the line of the Great Canal, near Falkirk, which contained 568 inhabitants, in 1796. Near it is the site of Old Camelon, which, from the foundations of houses, and the direction of streets that have been distinctly traced, appears to have been a place of considerable consequence.

CAMERET BAY, a capacious bay of France, on the coast of Cape Finisterre, which forms the harbour of Brest.

CAMERINGHAM, a town of Saxby, Lincolnshire.

CAMERINO, a populous town of Italy,

Italy, situated on a mountain, near the Apennines and the Chiento, in the ci-devant marquise of Ancona, and late republican department of Racina. It lies 37 miles SW. of Ancona. Lon. 13. 7. E. Lat. 45. 5. N.

CAMERON, a parish of Scotland, Fifeshire, disjoined from that of St Andrew's above 160 years ago, being not 5 miles distant from the city of St Andrew's. It is 6 miles long from E. to W. and 4½ broad from N. to S. The soil being fitter for pasturage than grain, rearing of cattle is chiefly attended to; the parish abounds in coal and limestone. The village of Cameon lies 4 miles SW. of the city of St Andrew's. The climate is healthy. The population, in 1801, was 1095, and is on the decrease.

CAMERON, CAPE, a head-land of N. America, on the N. part of Honduras. Lon. 83. 29 W. Lat. 15. 35. N.

CAMERTON, two English villages; 1. in Somersetshire, near Finsborough; 2. in Yorkshire, in Holderness.

CAMESWORTH, a village of Dorsetshire, S. of Bminster.

CAMILLUS, a military township of New York, W. of Salt Lake.

CAMIN, a sea port of Russian Pomerania, in a principality of the same name. It was formerly a bishop's see, which was secularized at the peace of Westphalia; but it still has a fine cathedral and a chapter. Its navigation and commerce are very extensive, and it has a great trade in beer. It stands on the Duvenow or E. mouth of the Oder, opposite the isle of Wollm, 25 miles of Stettin. Lon. 14. 52. E. Lat. 53. 54. N.

CAMINHA, a maritime town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Duero-e-Minho, situated at the mouth of the river Minho. Lon. 8. 29 W. Lat. 41. 50. N.

CAMISANO, a district or vicarage in the late maritime division of Austria, in the Vincentino, containing the town of Camisano, and 43 very populous villages, watered by the Armeola, Bachiglione, Cerison, and Tergola.

CAMLET, a river in Shropshire.

CAMMA, a province of the kingdom of Loango in Africa, the inhabitants of which are continually at war with those of Gobbi, another province of Loango.

CAMMAS, a village of Northumberland, S. of the river Wansbeck.

CAMOLIN, a village in Wexford, Ireland.

CAMONICA, or Val CAMONICA, an extensive valley and ci-devant district of the late Italian Republic, and department of the Benaco, and former territory of the Veronese. It is 211 miles long, and 46 broad; and is nearly surrounded with high mountains. It abounds in iron and copper mines, fine marble, granites, &c. and has 10 iron founderies. This district is divided into 55 parishes, containing 40,000 citizens, who, besides their metallic manufactures, carry on a brisk trade in wool and cattle.

CAMPAGNA, a district of Italy, in the late Republican department of the Benaco, between the Chiese, and lake of Garda, containing 10 parishes.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA. See CAMPANIA.

CAMPAGNA DI VERONA, the ancient CAMPANIA, or CAMPUS VIRONENSIS, a stony district of the late maritime Austria, between Verona and Hostia; 20 miles in length; memorable for the defeat of the Cimbri by Marius. It is much infested by vagrants and highwaymen.

CAMPALTO, a village in the late Dogado of Venice.

CAMPANIA, a town of Italy in Naples, 3.5 miles SE. of the city of Naples. Lon. 15. 30. E. Lat. 40. 40. N.

CAMPANIA, or CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, anciently called LATIUM, a late province of Italy, bounded on the W. by the Tiber and the sea; on the SW. 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, on account of the heavy duties on corn; and though the waters are good, the air is unwholesome. It is subject to the Pope, and about 60 miles long.

CAMPANO, a village of Italy, in the N. part of the isle of Albe.

CAMPBELL, a county of Virginia, bounded on the N. by the Fluvanna, which divides it from Amherst, E. by Charlotte and Prince Edward counties, NE. by Buckingham, W. by Franklin and Bedford counties, and S. by Pittsylvania. It is 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth.

CAMPBELL'S FORT, in the state of Tennessee, stands near the junction of Holston river with the Tennessee; 13.5 miles from Abingdon, in Washington county, and 44.5 W. of Richmond in Virginia.

CAMPBELL'S SALINES, in North Holston, in the state of Tennessee, are the only ones that have yet been discovered on the upper branches of the Tennessee, though

though great search has been made for them. Large bones, like those found at Big Bone Lick, have been dug up here; which, with other circumstances, render the tract which contains the salines a great natural curiosity. The tract consists of about 300 acres of salt marsh land, of a very rich soil. In this flat, pits are sunk, to obtain the salt water; which, by boiling, yields a great proportion of excellent salt. The hills that surround this flat are covered with fine timber; and a coal mine has been discovered near it.

CAMPBELTON, a parish of Scotland, in Argyllshire. It consists of a large section of the peninsula of Kintyre about 16 miles long from N. to S. 15 broad at the N. end, and 9 at the S. but somewhat narrower in the middle. The climate is mild, but the air is moist. The soil is various; partly sand, partly arable and marshy, but chiefly improveable moss. The parish abounds with coals, peats, and fuller's earth. Population, in 1791, 8,700.

CAMPBELTON, or CAMPBELTOWN, a town in the above parish, situated on the lake of Kilkerran, on the eastern shore of Kintyre, of which it is the capital. It has a good harbour; and is now a very considerable place, though originally only a petty fishing town. It has in fact been created by the fishery: for it was appointed the place of rendezvous for the busses; and above 260 have been seen in the harbour at once. The inhabitants are reckoned to be upwards of 8000 in number; and they have lately begun the manufacture of cotton goods. Here are two public libraries, and a good school, with two teachers. This town was erected into a royal burgh in 1701, and is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and counsellors. It joins with Air, Irvine, Inverary, and Kothsay, in sending a member to parliament. It lies 176 miles W. by S. from Edinburgh. Lon. 5. 30. W. Lat. 55. 29. N.

CAMPBELTOWN, a village of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, situated near a branch of the Quittipihilla creek. It is 13 miles E. of Harrisburg, and 96 NW. of Philadelphia. Lon. 0. 26. W. Lat. 40. 17. N.

CAMPBELTOWN, a large and flourishing town of North Carolina, situated on a branch of Cape Fear river, 100 miles above Wilmington; having, according to Bartram, "above 100 houses, many

wealthy merchants, respectable public buildings, a vast resort of inhabitants and travellers, and continual brisk commerce by waggons, from the back settlements, with large trading boats.

CAMPDEN, a town of Gloucestershire, containing about 200 houses, famous for its stocking manufactures. It has 4 fairs, and a market on Wednesday. It lies 10 miles from Stow, 20 from Tewkesbury, 22 NE. of Gloucester, and 87 NW. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. Lat. 52. 4. N.

CAMPEACHY, a town of Mexico, situated on the E. coast of the bay. It is defended by a good wall and strong forts; but is neither so rich, nor carries on such a trade as formerly; having been the port for the sale of logwood, the place where it is cut being about 30 miles distant. It was taken by the English in 1596; by the buccaneers in 1650 and 1678; and by the Filibusters of St Domingo in 1685, who set it on fire, and blew up the citadel. Lon. 93. 57. W. Lat. 19. 20. N.

CAMPEACHY BAY, a bay of North America, on the W. coast of Yucatan.

CAMPFELLO, a village of Italy in the Veronese.

CAMPEN, a strong town of Holland, in the department of the Yssel. It has a citadel and a harbour; but the latter is almost choaked up with sand. It was taken by the Dutch in 1573, and by the French in 1672; but they abandoned it in 1673. It is situated near the mouth of the river Yssel, on the Zuyder Zee, 44 miles NE. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 35 E. Lat. 52. 38. N.

CAMPERDOWN, a sea-port of Holland, in the department of the Texel, famous for the signal victory obtained by Admiral (late Lord Viscount) Duncan, off its coast over the Dutch fleet, on the 11th October 1797.

CAMPION, a town of the kingdom of Tangut, in Tartary. It was formerly remarkable for being a place through which the caravans passed in the road from Bukharia to China. Lon. 104 3. E. Lat. 40. 25. N.

CAMPIONE, a town of Italy, in the department of Benaco, near the lake of Garda, which has great plantations of olive and mulberry trees. The citizens carry on a profitable carp fishery, good iron manufactures, and fabricate goods to the amount of 40,000 Venetian sequins annually.

CAMPO, a river of Africa, in Benin.

CAMPO BELLO, a long narrow island of the United States, on the E. coast of Washington county, district of Maine. Lat. 41. 48. N.

CAMPO FONTANO, a village of Italy, in the Veronese.

CAMPIO FORMIDO, or **CAMPO FORMIO**, a castle of the late Maritime Austria, in the province of Friuli, situated on a hill near Udina, rendered famous by the signing of the definitive treaty of peace between the Emperor Francis II. and the French Republic, 17th October 1797.

CAMPO GRANDE, a town of Italy, in the late republican department of the Appenines, and territory of Sorragio.

CAMPO SILVANO, a commune of the late Maritime Austria, in the Veronese.

CAMPO ST PIETRO, a town and castle of Italy, in the Paduano, on the river Mencon, 12 miles N. of Padua

CAMPO MAJOR, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. It has a modern fortress and two castles. It lies 10 miles N. of Elvas. Lon. 7. 24. W. Lat. 38. 50. N.

CAMPOLI, or **CAMPLI**, a town of Italy, in Naples, and in the farther Abruzzo. Lon. 13. 55. E. Lat. 42. 38. N.

CAMPORA, a market town of Italy, in the Isle of Arbe, near the gulf so named.

CAMPIONE. See **CAMBIONE**.

CAMPREDON, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, situated at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, 50 miles N. of Barcelona. The fortifications were demolished by the French in 1691; and the town was taken by them under General Dagobert in 1793. Lon. 2. 7. W. Lat. 42. 26. N.

CAMPSALL, a village in Yorkshire, 4 miles SE. of Pontefract.

CAMPS-CASTLE, 15 miles from Cambridge.

CAMPSEY, or **CAMPSIE**, a parish of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, 8 miles long, and 7 broad, containing about 36 square miles. It consists of two ridges of hills, with a considerable valley or strath running E. and W. between them; the S. ridge being a continuation of the Braes of Kilpatrick, and the N. being known by the name of Campsie Fells. The surface of the strath is uneven, except on the banks of the Kelvin and Glazert. The soil various, and often, on the same farm, we meet with clay, haugh, loamy, boggy, and gravelly ground. The haughs on the Kelvin and Glazert are very fertile. Some of the hills are covered with natural trees of great age and size; and

where there is no wood, the hills afford pasture to numerous flocks of sheep. The two great roads from Kippin to Glasgow, and from Glasgow to Edinburgh, pass through the parish. It abounds with waters, woods, coal, and lime-stone. The roads are good; and there are 19 stone bridges in the parish. Within these 18 years, two very extensive print-fields have been erected. The village of Campsie consists of a new and old town, the former of which is encreasing very rapidly, since the printfields and other manufactures have been introduced. It is a very proper station for a manufacturing village, having abundance of coal, lime, and water, and being only 9 miles distant from Glasgow, to which city the roads are excellent. The population, in 1793, was 2517, and in 1801, 2906.

CAMPSIE FELS OR HILLS, a range of hills in the above parish, of which they constitute about a 5th part, running the whole length of it from E. to W. Their surface is somewhat broken with crags and glens. The summit and back part is a deep moor ground, interspersed with moss, fit for rearing sheep and black cattle. The highest ridge is about 1500 feet above the sea, and 1200 from its base. It consists of various strata of lime-stone, moor stone, iron stone, spar, and crystal, and is supposed to contain copper and lead. Its ascent is very rapid. In one part of the Fells, there are beautiful basaltes, and some fine pebbles have been found among the rocks.

CAMP-SHADY, a village, 15 miles from Cambridge, near Essex.

CAMPTON, in Bedfordshire, near Wrest.

CAMPTON, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, containing 395 souls in 1790. Lat. 43. 51. N.

CAMPUGIALIS, a town of Tuscany, 9 miles WNW. of Arezzo.

CAMS, a village SE. of Farham, Hampshire.

CAMS, UPPFR, in Gloucestershire, S. of Cambridge.

CAMSWICK, near Kendal, Westmoreland.

CAMUL, a town of Asia, on the eastern extremity of the kingdom of Cialus, on the frontiers of Tangut. Lon. 98. 5. E. Lat. 37. 15. N.

CAN, a river in Essex.

CAN, a town in Dorsetshire, SE. of Shaftsbury.

CANAAN, a post-town of the United States,

States, in Connecticut, situated on the eastern side of the river Housstoneck, in Litchfield county. It has a congregational church, and lies 264 miles from Philadelphia.

CANAAN, a township of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, E. of the Housstoneck, and 60 miles N. of New Haven.

CANAAN, a township of Main district, in Lincoln county, on the Kennebeck, 7 miles N. of Hancock, and 233 N. by E. of Boston, containing 454 citizens.

CANAAN, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, 10 miles E. of Dartmouth college, containing 480 souls.

CANAAN, a township of New York, in Columbia, containing 6,657 citizens, (of whom 663 are electors) and 35 slaves.

CANAAN, a township of Vermont in Essex county.

CANADA, or the province of QUEBEC, an extensive country of N. America, bounded on the NE. by the gulf of St Lawrence, and St John's river; on the SW. by lands inhabited by the savage Indians, which are frequently included in this province; on the S. by the provinces of Nova Scotia, New England and New York; and on the NW. by other Indian nations. Under this name the French comprehended a very large territory; taking into their claim part of New Scotland, New England, and New York, on the E., and extending it on the W. as far as the Pacific ocean. That part, however, which was reduced by the British arms, lies between 61° and 81° W. Lon. and between 48° and 52° of N. Lat. The climate is not much different from that of the northern British colonies; but, as it is much farther from the sea, and more to the northward, than most of those provinces, it has a much severer winter, though the air is generally clear; and, like most of those American tracts that do not lie too far to the northward, the summers are warm and pleasant. From December to April, the weather is so severe that the broadest rivers are frozen over, and the snow lies commonly from 4 to 6 feet deep even in those parts which lie 3° S. of London and in the temperate lat. of Paris. The soil in general is good, and in many parts extremely fertile; producing many different sorts of grains, fruits, and vegetables. The meadow grounds, which are well watered, yield excellent grass, and breed vast numbers of cattle. The uncultivated parts are a continued wood, composed of large

and lofty trees, of which there is such immense variety, that, even of those who have taken most pains to know them, there is not perhaps one that can tell half the number. Canada produces, among others, two sorts of pines, the white and the red; four sorts of firs; two sorts of cedar and oak, the white and the red; the male and female mapple; three sorts of ash trees, the free, the mongrel, and the bastard; three sorts of walnut trees, the hard, the soft, and the smooth; vast numbers of beech trees and white wood; white and red elms, and poplars. The Indians hollow the red elms into canoes, some of which, made out of one piece, will contain 20 persons; others are made of the bark, the different pieces of which they sew together with the inner rind, and daub over the seams with pitch, or rather a bituminous matter resembling pitch, to prevent their leaking; the ribs of these canoes are made of boughs of trees. In the hollow elms the bears and wild cats take up their lodging from November to April. The country produces also a vast variety of other vegetables, particularly tobacco, which thrives well. Near Quebec is a fine lead mine, and many excellent ones of iron have been discovered. It has also been reported, that silver is found in some of the mountains. The rivers are extremely numerous, and many of them large and deep. The principal are, the Ouattauais, St John's, Seguinay, Despaires, and Trois Rivières; but all these are swallowed up by the great river St Lawrence. This river is the only one upon which any settlements of note are as yet formed; but it is very probable, that, in time to come, Canada, and those vast regions to the W. may be enabled of themselves to carry on a considerable trade upon the great lakes of fresh water which they surround. Here are five lakes, the least of which is of greater extent than the largest to be found in any other part of the world; viz. Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, and Superior. All these are navigable by any vessels, and they all communicate with each other: but the passage between Erie and Ontario is interrupted by a most stupendous cataract, called the Falls of Niagara. The St Lawrence is the outlet of these lakes, by which they discharge themselves into the ocean. The French built forts at the straits between these lakes, by which, while the country

ery was in their possession, they effectually secured the trade of the lakes, and preserved an influence over all the Indian nations that dwelt near them. Canada abounds with stags, elks, deer, bears, foxes, martins, wild cats, ferrets, weazels, large squirrels, hares, and rabbits. The southern parts breed great numbers of wild bulls, divers sorts of roe bucks, goats, wolves, &c. The marshes, lakes, and pools, swarm with otters and beavers. A vast variety of birds are to be found in the woods; and the St Lawrence abounds with such quantities of fish, that it is affirmed by some writers this would be a more profitable article than even the fur trade. There are a multitude of different Indian tribes; but these are observed to decrease in number where the Europeans are most numerous. The principal towns are Quebec, Trois Rivieres, and Montreal. The commodities required by the Canadians from Europe are wine, or rather rum; cloaths, chiefly coarse; linen, and wrought iron. The Indian trade requires rum, tobacco, a sort of duffle, blankets, gums, powder, balls, and flints, kettles, hatchets, toys, and trinkets of all kinds. While the country was in the possession of the French, the Indians supplied them with poultry, and the French had traders, who, like the original inhabitants, traversed the vast lakes and rivers in canoes, with incredible industry and patience, carrying their goods into the remotest quarters, and among nations entirely unknown to us. These again brought the furs, &c. home to them, as the Indians were habituated to trade with them. For this purpose, people from all parts, even from the distance of 1000 miles, came to the French fair at Montreal, which began in June, and sometimes lasted 3 months. Canada was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, the famous English adventurer, who sailed under a commission from Henry VII. But though the English monarch did not make any use of this discovery, the French quickly attempted it. We have an account of their fishing for cod on the banks of Newfoundland, and along the coast of Canada, in the beginning of the 16th century; and in 1608 a colony was fully established, by founding the city of Quebec. This settlement for many years continued in a low way, and was often in danger of being totally exterminated by the Indians. The French, however, at last concluded a permanent

peace with them: but, on the war breaking out with Britain in 1761, the whole country was conquered by the latter, and finally ceded to it by the peace of 1763. The exports from the province of Lower Canada, in 1786, amounted to L. 343,263, and the imports to L. 325,116, the former consisting of wheat, flour, biscuit, flax-seed, fish, potash, ginseng and other medicinal roots; but chiefly of furs and pelts; (amounting to L. 285,977) the latter of rum, brandy, molasses, coffee, sugar, wines, tobacco, salt, provisions for the troops, and dry goods. In 1791, it was enacted by the parliament of Great Britain, that there shall be within each of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, a legislative council and an assembly, who, with the consent of the governor appointed by the king, shall have power to make laws; but the king may declare his dissent at any time within two years after receiving any bill. The legislative to consist of not fewer than 7 members for Upper and 15 for Lower Canada, to be summoned by the governor, who must be authorized by the king. They hold their seats for life, unless they forfeit them by an absence of 4 years, or transferring their allegiance to some foreign power. The house of assembly to consist of not less than 16 members from Upper and 50 from Lower Canada, chosen by the freeholders in the several towns and districts. A remarkable earthquake happened here in 1663, which overwhelmed a chain of mountains above 300 miles long, and changed their immense tract into a plain.

CANADA CREEKS, 3 rivers of New York; viz 1. a head water of Wood Creek, which it falls into, 5 miles NNW. of Fort Stanwix: 2. a long rapid stream which falls into the Mohawk, 16 miles below Old Fort Schuyler; and 3. another long rapid stream, which runs into the Mohawk, 13 miles below. Neither of these is navigable.

CANAJAHARIE, a flourishing post-town of New York, containing a very extensive district in Montgomery county, on the banks of the Mohawk, 18 miles from Fort Hunter, and 318 N. by E. of Philadelphia. In 1796 it contained 730 electors.

CANAJOHARY, a river of New York, which falls into the Mohawk, in the above township.

CANAL, BLANC, the White Canal, one of the boundaries between the late Italian

Italian Republic and Maritime Austria, runs from the Adige at Porto Legnano into the Tartaro. Its length is upwards of 90 miles.

CANAL, THE GRAND TRUNK, or the Staffordshire Canal, was begun in 1766, under the direction of Brindley, the engineer, in order to form a communication between the Mersey and the Trent, and of course between the Irish Sea and the German Ocean. It is 93 miles in length, from the Duke of Bridgewater's canal at Preston on the Hill, in Cheshire, to Wildon Ferry, in Derbyshire, where it communicates with the Trent. It is carried over the river Dove in an aqueduct of 23 arches; it is also carried over the Trent by an aqueduct of 6 arches; at Harecastle it is conveyed under ground a mile and a half; at Barton, in Cheshire, a subterraneous passage is effected of 560 yards in extent, and in the same neighbourhood another of 350; and, at Preston on the hill, where it joins the Duke's canal, it passes under ground 1241 yards. From the neighbourhood of Stafford a branch is made from this canal, to run near Wolverhampton, and to join the Severn near Kidderminster: from this again two other branches are carried, one to Birmingham, and the other to Worcester.

CANAL, THE DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER'S, a stupendous work, begun in 1758, at Worsley Mill, 7 miles from Manchester, where, at the foot of a mountain, mostly composed of coal, a basin is cut, which contains a body of water sufficient for a reservoir to the navigation. The canal runs through a hill, by a subterranean passage from this basin, nearly three quarters of a mile to the duke's coal works. In some places it is cut through the solid rock; in others arched over with brick. Air-funnels, some of which are 37 yards perpendicular, are cut at certain distances through the rock to the top of the hill. At Barton Bridge, 3 miles from the basin, there is an aqueduct, which, for upwards of 200 yards, conveys the canal across a valley, and also more than 40 feet above the navigable river Irwell. There are 3 arches over this river: the centre one is 63 feet wide, and 38 high, admitting the largest barges to pass underneath with their masts and sails standing. At Longford bridge, the canal turns to the right, and crossing the river Mersey, passes near Altringham, Dunham, Grapenhall, and Kaulton, into the tide-way of the Mersey, at Runcorn Gap, whence the barges can pass to Liverpool at low water. This navigation is more than 29 miles in length; it falls 95 feet, and was finished in 5 years, under the direction of Brindley, the engineer.

CANAL, GRAND JUNCTION, in England, a work which forms a communication with several other canals in the centre of the county, forming a connection with the rivers Thames, Severn, Mersey, and Trent, and consequently an inland navigation to the four principal sea ports, London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull. It commences at Braunston, on the W. borders of Northamptonshire, passes by Daventry to Stony Stratford in Buckinghamshire, thence on the confines of Bedfordshire, W. of Leighton Buzzard to Tring Berkhamstead, and Rickmansworth, in Herts, and through Middlesex, by Uxbridge, to Brentford, where it enters the Thames,

forming a junction between the Forth and the Clyde. This bold and lofty design, conceived above a century ago, was begun in 1768, and finished in 1790, upon a scale far above the usual dimensions of the largest canals in England. Vessels constructed for foreign trade, with 19 feet of beam, drawing 8 feet of water, and not exceeding 73 feet in keel, can pass with ease, from the Eastern to the Western Sea, saving, in some instances, a course of 800, and in others, of 1000 miles, in which they would be in danger of much delay, and even shipwreck. The extreme length of this canal, from the Forth to the Clyde, is 35½ English miles, rising and falling 160 feet, by means of 89 locks. In the space of 30 miles it is carried over no less than 36 rivers and rivulets, besides two great roads, by means of 38 aqueduct bridges. In the course of this inland navigation, which may be performed in less than 18 hours, many striking scenes present themselves to view. But above all others, the beautiful and romantic situation of the stupendous aqueduct bridge over the Kelvin, near Glasgow, 400 feet in length, carrying a great artificial river over a natural one in a deep valley, where

where large vessels sail along at the enormous height of 70 feet above the bed of the river below, is one of the features of this stupendous work, which gives it a pre-eminence over any of a similar nature in Europe.

CANAL, CALEDONIAN, a navigable canal now forming, between Inverness and Fort William, through that great valley called *Glen-more-na-h'alabin*, or the great glen of Caledonia, which stretches in a direct line across the kingdom, a distance of about 50 miles, and which is almost filled by the navigable lakes of Loch Ness, Loch Oich, and Loch Lochy. By these lakes 36 miles are navigable on a grand scale; and the advantages of a canal in this direction were often thought of. In April, 1804, a bill was passed by the British parliament for its formation; to be called the Caledonian Canal; and to be 20 feet deep, 50 feet wide at the bottom, and 110 feet wide at the top, so as to receive frigates of 32 guns, or merchant vessels of the like size. This great work, for which 70,000 l. has been voted by parliament, is rapidly carrying into execution, and will soon open a navigation from sea to sea.

CANAL, THE GRAND, in Ireland, commences in Dublin, at the W. end of the town, and is carried to the river Shannon. It is connected with the Barrow, whereby a communication is opened between the metropolis and Athy, Carlow, Ross, Waterford, Clonmel, &c. There are passage boats daily from the city to Sallans, Monastereven and Athy, and from these several places to the city: and the lumber boats, or vessels, carrying goods are continually passing and repassing. The execution of this great work was an arduous business; besides having to cut through hard and rocky strata, and construct aqueducts over the valleys and rivers, they had to carry it through a long tract of turf bog, which for a considerable time baffled their efforts, as from its soft and fluid-like consistency it was pressed into, or filled up, the cut or channel, when they ceased digging. These difficulties, however, were at length got over, and the canal itself has proved such a drain to the bog, as to enable the people to reclaim a great extent of it, and bring it under cultivation. By a branch, which has been carried, at an immense expense, by a circuitous course round the S. side of the city, the Grand Canal now communicates with the harbour of Dublin, or the sea.

CANAL OF LANGUEDOC, (*ci-devant ROYAL*), was begun in 1666, in order to effect an inland communication between the Atlantic and Mediterranean, and finished in 1682. It is carried over 37 aqueducts, and crossed by 8 bridges. From the port of Cette, in the Mediterranean, it crosses the Lake of Thou, and below Thoulouse is conveyed by 3 sluices into the Garonne. At St Ferreol, near Revel, between two rocky hills, an immense reservoir has been constructed for the supply of the navigation: it is enclosed by a wall 2,400 feet long, 132 high, and 24 thick, having a strong dam, secured by a wall of free-stone. Under the dam runs an arched passage reaching to the main wall, where the water is discharged by 3 large brass cocks, with mouths as large as a man's body, into an arched aqueduct, where it flows through the outer wall; and then goes under the name of the river Laudot, continuing its course to the canal called *RIGOLE-DE-LA-PLAINE*. This reservoir is, in general, so well supplied, that though it should be open for months successively, there is no visible diminution of water. From the *Rigole-de-la-Plaine* it flows to another reservoir near Narouse, out of which it may be conveyed by sluices both to the Mediterranean and Atlantic. This is the highest point between the two seas, being 200 yards above the level of each shore. Near Beziers there are 8 sluices, which form a regular cascade 936 feet long, and 66 high, by which vessels cross the river Orb, and continue their voyage on the canal. Between Beziers and Capestan, is the Mal Pas, where the canal is conveyed for the length of 720 feet, under a mountain cut into a very lofty arcade, lined with free stone, except where it is rock. At Agde there is a most curious round sluice, lock, or chamber, with three openings, three different depths of the water or levels meeting here; and the gates are so ingeniously contrived, that vessels may pass into any one of them by opening the sluice belonging to it. Regular locks for carrying boats over eminences were first erected in France.

CANAL, IMPERIAL, OR YU, in China, a stupendous work, cut out by order of Chi-tsou, sovereign of the Western Tartars, and founder of the twentieth dynasty of Chinese emperors. It employed 50,000 men upwards of 40 years. It extends through the whole empire from N.

to 8. upwards of 2000 miles; and uniting with several rivers in its course, serves to convey goods between Pekin and Canton, being only interrupted about one day's journey, by a mountain in the province of Kiang-si. The traffic upon it is exceedingly great, and it is in various other respects an object of wonder and admiration to Europeans.

CANALEGIE, a town south of Padstow, Cornwall.

CANANDAQUA, a lake of New York, in the county of Ontario, 20 miles long, and 3 broad.

CANANDAQUA, a river of New York, 35 miles long, which runs into the Seneca.

CANANDAQUA, a post-town, the capital of Ontario county, near the above lake, 30 miles from Jerusalem, 237 NW. of New York, and 434 NNW. of Philadelphia. It is built on the site of an ancient Indian town of the same name. Courts of sessions and common pleas are held in it, 1st Tuesday of June and November.

CANANEA, an island of South America, on the coast of Brasil, 37 leagues from St Vincent.

CANANEA, a town in the above island. Lon. 47. 12. W. Lat. 25. 10. S.

CANANORE, a kingdom of Asia, on the coast of Malabar. The natives are numerous, and generally Mahometans. The country produces pepper, cardamom, ginger, muloelans, and tamarinds, in which they drive a considerable trade.

CANANORI, a large maritime town in the above kingdom, with a large and safe harbour. It formerly belonged to the Portuguese, and had a strong fort; but in 1683, they were expelled by the Dutch, who enlarged the fortifications. In 1790 it was taken by the British, and was ceded by Tippoo Sultan, to the English East India Company in 1792. Lon. 74. 10. E. Lat. 12. 0. N.

CANAR ATAN, or **CANAR GREAT**, a village of Peru, in Quito.

CANARA, a province on the Malabar Coast, lately subject to the regent of Mysore, on whose defeat and death in 1799, it came into the possession of the British. Here the custom of burning the wives with their husbands, had its beginning, and is still practised. They are so good observers of their laws, that a robbery or murder scarcely ever happens among them. The Mysore government had forts built of earth along the coast, which were garrisoned with 200

or 300 soldiers, to guard against the robberies of their neighbours. The lower grounds yield every year two crops of corn or rice; and the higher produce pepper, betel, nuts, and sanders wood. There are some mines of iron.

CANARIA, or the **GRAND CANARY**, an island in the Atlantic, about 130 miles from the coast of Africa. It is 42 miles long, 27 broad, and about 100 in circumference. It gives the title of **CANARY** to the whole cluster; and is justly celebrated for the delightful temperature of its air, the plenty of good water, trees, herbs, and delicious fruits. Almost every thing planted thrives here; the pine, the palm, with olive, laurel, poplar, dragon-tree, lenareussa, the aloe shrub, Indian fig, and tobayba, grow spontaneously. Among the fruits are the orange, lemon, citron, lime, pomegranate, walnut, chestnut, apple, pear, peach, apricot, cherry, plums, mulberry, fig, banana, date; and, in short, all the European and American fruits except the anana. There is also wheat, barley, maize, potatoes, yams; and the best onions in the world. Nor are cabbages, sallads, and other culinary vegetables, wanting; only pease and beans are scarce. Their animals are camels, horses, asses, mules, black cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, rabbits, and poultry of every kind. The towns are, Canary the capital, Gualdera, and Geria.

CANARY, or **CIVIDAD DE PALMAS**, the capital of the island Canaria. It has an indifferent castle, a court of inquisition, and the supreme council of the rest of the Canary islands. It is a bishop's see; and has 4 convents, 2 for men, and 2 for women. It is about 3 miles in compass, and contains 12,000 inhabitants. The houses are only one story high, and flat at the top; but they are well built. The cathedral is a handsome structure. Lon. 15. 20. W. Lat. 28. 4. N.

CANARY ISLANDS are situated in the Atlantic, over against the empire of Morocco. They were formerly called the Fortunate Islands, on account of their temperate healthy air, and excellent fruits. The land is very fruitful; both wheat and barley produce 130 for one. The cattle thrive well; and the woods are full of all sorts of game. The birds are well known all over Europe. Sugar canes greatly abound; but the Spaniards first planted vines here, from whence we have the wine called sack and sometimes Canary. These islands were not un-

known to the ancients; but they were long forgot, till John de Betencourt discovered them in 1402. It is said they were first inhabited by the Phœnicians, or Carthaginians: but the inhabitants could not tell from whence they were derived; they did not even know there was any other country in the world. They had no iron: their language, manners, and customs, had no resemblance to those of their neighbours. They were, however, like the people on the coast of Barbary in complexion. The Spaniards got possession of all these islands, except Madeira, which belongs to the Portuguese. The inhabitants are chiefly Spaniards; though there are some of the original natives remaining, whom they call Guanches, and who are a hardy, active, bold people. They inhabit the mountains; and their chief food is goat's milk. The Spanish vessels, when they sail for the West Indies, always rendezvous at these islands, going and coming. Their names are, Aleganza, Canaria, Ferro, Fuertaventura, Gomera, Graciosa, Jufiupa, Lincierotta, Lobos, Madeira, Palma, Roeca, St Clue, Salvages, and Tenerife. Lon. from 12° to 21° W. Lat. from 27° 30' to 29° 30' N.

CANAS, a province of Peru, 34 miles from Cusco, divided into 2 districts, called *Cares* and *Canches* by the Coraillans.

CANASERAGA, a river of New York, which falls into Genesee at Wilhamsburgh.

CANAWISQUE, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Tioga.

CANCALLE, a town of France, situated on a bay of the same name, in the dept of Morbihan, and c-devant province of Upper Brittany. Here the British under the Duke of Marlborough landed in 1758, in their way to burn the shipping in the harbour of St Maloe; which they achieved with little loss; and without injuring Cancalle. Lon. 1. 37. W. Lat. 47. 41. N.

CANCEAU. See **CANSO**.

CANCHE, a river of France, which rises in the dept. of the Straits of Calais, becomes navigable at Montreuil, and falls into the sea below Staples.

CANCIES, a district of Peru, in Canas, abounding in cattle.

CANDA, a large village at the confluence of the Castagnon with the Tartaro. It has a great trade in fl.x, and has 14 miles WSW. of Rovigo.

CANDAHAR, a kingdom of Asia,

between Persia and the river Indus, formerly a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by the province of Balk, on the E. by that of Cabul, on the S. by Buchor and Sablestan, and on the W. by Sigistan. This country is governed by its own sovereign, Zemaun Shah Abdalla, whose dominions extend W. to near the city of Tarshish, including Cabul, Preshore, Ghizni, Gaur, Seistan, and Korasan, a tract not less than 650 miles in length. Its breadth is unknown. On the E. side of the Indus he possesses the territory of Cashmere, and some districts above the city of Attock. These countries are all called by the general name of the country of Abdalli. Almet Abdalli the founder of this kingdom, was originally the chief of an Affghan tribe named Abda', (whence the name of Abdalli) who was sultan of his country by Nadir Kuli in 1739. On the death of Nadir, he suddenly appeared among his former subjects, and created a considerable kingdom in the eastern part of Persia, adding to it most of the provinces to the W. of the Indus, which had been ceded by the Great Mogul to Russia, together with Cashmere to the E. of that river. See **AFGHANISTAN**.

CANDAHAR, the capital of the above kingdom, is a place of great trade, and has a considerable fortress. The caravans that travel from Persia, and the ports about the Caspian Sea, to the E. Indies, pass through Candahar, because there is no danger of robbery, and provisions are very reasonable. The religion is Mahometanism; but there are many Buhais and Guebies in it. While the Persian and Mogul empires were each entire, it was the frontier fortress towards Persia. It is situated on the river Herroend, surrounded by fens and rocks, 145 miles SW. of Cabul; and is the gate of India to Persia. Lon. 67. 15. E. Lat. 33. 0. N.

CANDAL, part of the names of five English villages, in Dorsetshire, near the vale of White Hart; viz. Candal-Bishops, Candal-Marsh, Candal-Furse, Candal-Sturton, and Candal-Wake.

CANDÉS, a town of France, in the dept. of Indre and Loire, at the confluence of the Vienne and Loire, 6 miles NW. of Chinon, and 7 SE. of Saumur.

CANDIA, anciently **CRETE**, an island in the Mediterranean, 170 miles in length, and from 20 to 40 in breadth. It has the Archipelago on the N. Asia Minor, or Natolia, on the NE. the Morea on the

the NW. and Africa on the S. It is generally reckoned a part of Asia. There are no considerable streams in the island, but many rivulets, of which the torpid Lethe is one of the largest. The famous mount Ida, now called Psiloriti, occupies great part of the middle of the island; and is nothing better than a Laren rock. There are no quadrupeds in the island of a ferocious temper, nor indeed any that are dangerous. Wild goats are the only inhabitants of the forest that overspread the lofty mountains, and these have nothing to fear but the ball of the hunter; hares inhabit the hills and the plains; sheep graze in security on the thyme and the heath; they are folded every night, and the shepherd sleeps soundly without being disturbed with the fear that wild animals may invade and ravage his fields. The inhabitants are happy in not being exposed to the troublesome bite of noxious insects, and the poison of serpents, and the rapacity of the wild beasts of the desert. The ancient Cretans believed that the island enjoyed these singular advantages on account of its having been the birth-place of Jupiter. Or the climate of Candia, travellers speak with rapture. The heat is never excessive, and in the plains violent cold is never felt. The vallies produce wine, fruits, and corn, all of them excellent in their kind; besides many odoriferous and balsamic plants. Candia came into the possession of the Venetians by purchase in the year 1194, and soon began to flourish under the laws of that republic. The inhabitants, encouraged by their masters, engaged in commerce and agriculture. It continued in possession of the Venetians five centuries and a half, when it was invaded by the Turks and after a war of 30 years continuance, in the course of which more than 200,000 men fell, it was entirely subdued by them, and still remains in their possession. It is now governed by three pachas, who reside respectively at Candia, Canea, and Relimio. The first, who is always a pacha of three tails, may be considered as viceroy of the island, enjoying more extensive powers than the others. The total number of inhabitants in this island does not exceed 350,200. It lies between Lon. 22° and 27° E. and between Lat. 35° and 36° N.

CANDIA, the capital of the above island, is situated on its northern coast, and the site of the ancient Heraclea; and

is the seat of government under the Turks. Its walls are more than a league in compass, and defended by deep ditches; and though not protected by any exterior fort, the shallowness of the harbour prevents any attack from sea. This city, when under the Venetians, was opulent, commercial, and populous; but it has now lost much of its former strength and grandeur. The harbour, naturally a fine bason, in which ships were securely sheltered from every storm, is every day becoming narrower and shallower; admitting only boats, and small ships after they have discharged a part of their freight. Many of the once regular and handsome streets are now almost desolate. That in which the market-place stands is the only one which discovers any stir of business, or show of affluence. The Mahometans have converted most of the Christian temples into mosques; yet they have left two churches to the Greeks, one to the Armenians, and a synagogue to the Jews. The Capuchins possess a small convent, with a chapel, in which the vice-consul of France hears mass. At present, he is the only Frenchman who attends it, as the French merchants have taken up their residence at Canea. Candia lies 500 miles from Constantineple. Lon. 25. 23. E. Lat. 35. 16 N.

CANDIA, a township of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, containing 1040 citizens.

CANDIAC, a town of France, in the dept. of Gaid, and ci-devant province of Languedoc.

CANDIANA, a large well built village of Italy, in the Paduano, containing 2300 souls.

CANDIAR, a considerable province of the Deccan of Hindoestan, subject to the Poonah Mahrattas, bounded by Chytor and Malwa on the N. Orissa on the E. Deccan on the S. and Guzarat on the W. It is populous and rich, and abounds in cotton, rice, and indigo. Burhampore is the capital town.

CANDLEMAS ISLES, near the coast of Sandwich Land. Lon. 27. 13. W. Lat. 57. 10. S.

CANDLESBY, and CANDLESHOW, 2 villages in Lincolnsh. NE. of Spilsby.

CANDY, a large kingdom of Asia, in Ceylon. It contains about a quarter of the island, and is encompassed with high mountains, covered with thick forests, through which the roads and paths are narrow and difficult. It occupies the middle

middle part of the island, and no where extends to the sea-coast, except about 10 miles on the eastern shore; it is therefore but little known. It is full of hills, from whence rivulets proceed, which abound in fish; but as they run among the rocks, they are not fit for boats: the inhabitants are however 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.

CANDY, the capital of the above kingdom. It was often burnt by the Portuguese when they were masters of these coasts. The houses are very poor, low, and badly furnished. The king's palace is a large stone building, with 16 steps leading to the entrance. He is clothed in all the state and splendour of other Asiatic princes; but with the peculiar distinction of a crown, which he flatters himself no other monarch is entitled to wear. The town is situated in the centre of the island. Lon. 30. 52. E. Lat. 7. 45 N.

CANEA, a considerable town of the island of Candia, where a bashaw resides. It was built by the Venetians, and occupies part of the site of the ancient Cydoma. It is but about 2 miles in compass; encircled on the land side with a single wall, extremely thick, and defended by a broad and deep ditch, cut through a bed of rock, which extends around all the wall. The city has only one gate, viz. that of Retimo, protected by a half moon battery, which is the only exterior fort. The side which faces the sea is the best fortified. The town was taken by the Turks in 1615, after a siege of two months, in which the victors lost about 20,000 men. Canea is laid out on a fine plan. The streets are large and straight; and the squares adorned with fountains. There are no remarkable buildings. Most of the houses are flat-roofed, and have only one storey. The harbour, at present, receives ships of 200 tons burden; and it might be enlarged, so as to admit the largest frigates. At the time when Tournefort visited Crete, Canea did not contain more than 5000 or 6000 inhabitants. But now, that the ports of Gira-Petra, Candia, and Retimo, are choaked up, the merchants have retired to Canea; and it is reckoned to contain 16,000 souls. The environs of the town are delightful, 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 the town consists in olive oil. Lon. 24. 15. E. Lat. 35. 20. N.

CANE, *Gratto del*, a cave of Naples, 7 miles from Puzzoli, noted for a mephitic vapour, rising a foot above its bottom, in trying the effects of which many dogs have been suffocated.

CANFILLÆ, or **CANFLAND**, a large country in the island of Ceylon, formerly called Cota. The chief riches of the 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 rubies, sapphires, topazes, catseyes, and several other precious stones, are obtained. It was subject to the Dutch from 1658, when they expelled the Portuguese, till 1796, when the whole of their possessions in the island were surrendered to the British, who still retain them.

CANESBY, a village in Lincolnshire, near West Haulton.

CANETO, a strong town of Italy, in the Mantua, and late republican department of the Mincio, situated on the Oglio, several times taken and retaken by the French and Imperialists. It lies 12 miles S. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 45. E. Lat. 40. 57. N.

CANETTO, a city of Peru, and capital of a district so named, 36 miles from Lima. Lon. 75. 78. W. Lat. 12. 14. S.

CANOVA, a handsome town of Italy, in Friuli, near Sacile.

CANWEDON, a town in Essex, near Waltham, anciently called Canuti Domus, King Canute the Great having held his court in it. It has a fair June 25.

CANE-WOOD, near Hanpstead, Middlesex.

CANFIELD, *MAGNA* and *PARVA*, 2 small towns, near Dunning, Essex.

CANFORD-LAWNDS, and **CANFORD PARVA**, 2 villages E. of Winbourn-Minster, near the Stour, Dorsetshire.

CANG, a gulf of Asia, lying between China and Tartary, at the E. end of the long Wall.

CANGERECORA, a large river in the peninsula of Hindoostan; which rises in the Gaut mountains, and runs SW. to the coast of Malabar, entering the Indian Ocean, 4 miles N. of Mount Dilla.

Dilla.

CANHAM, a village in Suffolk, near Edmundsbury.

CANIADÉBAGO, a lake of the United States, in New York, W. of Lake Oswego, about 9 miles long, but narrow.

CANICODEO-CREPK, a river of New York, which interlocks with the head waters of the Genessee, and joins Conesto Creek.

CANIDOLE GREAT, } two small
CANIDOLE LITTLE, } but fertile
islands of Italy, W. of Otranto, 7 Italian miles in circumference. They are called **STRACANE** by the Sclavonians.

CANICAW, the highest peak of the Pyrenean mountains. It is said to be 1440 fathoms, or 8640 feet high.

CANINA, a district in the N. of Turkey, part of Albania, the ancient Epirus.

CANINA, the capital of the above district, lies on the sea-coast, near the entrance of the gulf of Venice, at the foot of the mountains of Clameria, 8 miles S. of Valona. Lon. 19. 25. E. Lat 40. 5 N.

CANISBAY, a parish of Scotland, in Caithness-shire, the most northern land in Britain, containing an extent of above 50 square miles. It is mostly level; and the climate variable, but healthy. The soil, wherever cultivation prevails, is a light black loam, with an intermixture of moss; there are considerable tracts of pasture ground, which require only the advantage of cultivation to be rendered productive; the rest of the parish is either heath or moss, yielding peats in the greatest abundance, and of an excellent quality. The aurora-borealis is often seen in great brilliancy, exhibiting the most vivid conceptions. It abounds in excellent lime and free-stone. **JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE** is situated in the parish. The shores of Canisbay are exceedingly valuable, yielding, in a favourable season, about 100 tons of kelp. There are about 60 fishing boats employed around the coast, and fish of all kinds are very abundant, particularly lobsters. Population in 1801, 1986.

CANISCHA, a strong town of Lower Hungary. It was taken in 1600 by the Turks, who held it till 1690, when it was retaken by the Imperial troops, after a blockade of 2 years, and ceded to the emperor by the peace of Carlowitz. It is 90 miles SW. of Buda. Lon. 16. 15. E. Lat. 46. 50. N.

CANNISSEX, a river of the United States, in the district of Maine.

CANK, or **CANNOCK**, a village in Staffordshire, near Penkridge.

CANLEY, a hamlet of Stonley, Warwickshire.

CANNARES, an industrious nation of South American Indians, in Peru.

CANNAT, ST., a town of France, in the dep. of the Mouths of the Rhone, the c.-d.-v. of Provence.

CANNAVERAL, CAPE, lies on the E. side of E. Florida. Lon. 81. 9. W. Lat. 28. 35. N.

CANNAY, one of the Western isles of Scotland, 4 miles long, and 1 broad, SW. of Sky. It is fertile and verdant; and has vast ranges of basaltic pillars, rising above each other from the sea, somewhat resembling the Giant's Causeway in Ireland. Population about 300.

CANNE. See **CANOSA**

CANNEL, or **CANEL**, a village in Suffolk, E. of Needwood forest.

CANNES, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and c.-d.-v. province of Provence, on the coast of the Mediterranean, with a harbour and a castle. Lon. 5. 47. E. Lat 43. 54. N.

CANENSIS, a town in Louisiana.

CANNICH, a stream in Inverness-shire, which, united with other streams near Erchless castle, forms the river Beauly.

CANNINGTON, a town in Somersetshire, 2 miles from Bridgewater.

CANNINGS, **BISHOPS**, near Devizes, Wilts.

CANNONBY, a village near Maryport, Cumberland.

CANNON-FROME, near Hereford.

CANNONS, the name of 4 villages; viz. 1. in Essex, near Nettleswell; 2. in Middlesex, near Edgware; 3. in the parish of Banstead, Surrey; and, 4. Little Cannons, in Shenly parish, Hertfordshire.

CANNON'S LEIGH, a village in Devonshire, betw. Tiverton and Wellington.

CANO, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, bounded by Zara on the N.; by the river Niger on the S. the kingdom of Agades on the W.; and that of Casina on the E. Some of the inhabitants are herdsmen, and others till the ground, and dwell in villages. It produces corn, rice, and cotton. It has many deserts, and mountains covered with woods, in which are wild citron and lemon trees.

CANO, a town in the above kingdom. The walls and houses are made of clay; and the principal inhabitants are merchants.

chants. Lon. 16. 18. E. Lat. 21. 5. N.

CANOPIA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, and late Italo-Republican department of the Lario. Dr Oppenheim places it on the W. bank of the Lake of Como; Dr Brookes on that of Lake Maggiore; where it is also placed in the best maps; 30 miles W. of Como. Lon. 8. 47. E. Lat. 45. 55. N.

CANOBY, a parish of Scotland, Dumfriesshire, on the borders of England, about 9 miles long from E. to W. and 7 broad from N. to S. containing 22,500 acres of ground, of which about 15,000 are arable. The climate is healthy, though wet, and the soil mostly light loam, affording early and plentiful crops. The parish abounds in woods, orchards, lime-stone, coal, and free-stone. It has been greatly improved, of late years, by the Duke of Buccleugh, the proprietor; and the roads and bridges are now excellent. The population in 1801, was 2580.

CANOE RIDGE, a rugged mountain of the United States, 200 miles W. of Philadelphia.

CANOOF, a town of Hindoostan Proper, on the western bank of the Ganges, near its confluence with the Calm, 127 miles SE. of Agra. It is said to have been built 1000 years before the Christian era, and to have been the capital of all Hindoostan, under the predecessor of king Porus, who fought against Alexander the Great, A. A. C. 326. In the 6th century, it is said to have contained 30,000 shops where betel was sold. It is now much reduced in size. Lon. 80. 13. E. Lat. 27. 3. N.

CANONGATE, a burgh adjacent and under vassalage to Edinburgh, of which it is one of the suburbs. See **EDINBURGH**. It is governed by a baron-bailie, and two resident magistrates, appointed by the town-council of Edinburgh. Their jurisdiction extends to the east side of the Pleasance, and to the town of North Leith. The parish comprehends somewhat more than the burgh, but does not extend to the whole jurisdiction.

CANON-MILLS, a village within a mile of Edinburgh, on the river Leith.

CANONICUT, a small island of the United States, belonging to Rhode-Island, and forming part of Newport county. It lies in Naraganset bay, W. of Rhode-Island, and is about 6 miles long, and 1 broad. It was purchased of the Indians in 1637; and incorpo-

rated by act of assembly in 1678, by the name of James-town. It contained in 1795, 491 free inhabitants, and 16 slaves. A light-house was erected on the S. end of it, in 1749.

CANONSBURG, a town of Pennsylvania, in Washington county, on the N. side of the western branch of Chartiers creek. It has an academy, and several valuable mills. It lies 7 miles NE. by E. of Washington, 15 SW. of Pittsburg, in lon. 5. 4. W. and lat. 40. 17. N. of Philadelphia.

CANOSA, a town of Naples, in Puglia, occupying part of the site of the ancient Canusium. The old city was one of the most considerable in this part of Italy, for extent, population, and magnificent buildings. It stood in a plain, between the hills and the river Ofanto, and covered a large tract of grounds. Many brick monuments, though stripped of their marble casing, still attest its ancient grandeur. The present town stands above, on the foundation of the old citadel; and is a remnant of so great a city, not containing above 300 houses. Near the ancient town of Canosa, or Canusium, was fought the celebrated battle between Hannibal and the Romans, wherein the latter lost 45,000 men.

CANOSA, a strong fortress of Italy, in the late Italo-Republican department of the Mincio, situated on a hill, near the source of the Crostolo; where the countess Matilda received Pope Gregory VII. when the Emperor Henry IV. was compelled by that haughty prelate, to remain for 3 days in the yard, during very severe cold weather, without meat or drink, shoes or stockings, dressed in penitential clothes of woollen; till at last the triple-crowned tyrant, upon the emperor's imploring his mercy with tears, was reluctantly prevailed upon to readmit him into the bosom of the church.

CANOVE, a town of the late maritime division of Austria, in one of the Setti Comuni.

CANOURGE, a town of France, in the dep. of Lozere, the ci-devant territory of Gevaudan.

CANSEJO, a forest of Italy in the Bellonese.

CANSO, or **CANCEAW**, an æstuary on the coast of Nova Scotia, 40 leagues E. by N. of Halifax.

CANSO, a sea-port and township of Nova Scotia, in Halifax county, situated on a narrow strait, which separates it

it from Cape Breton. Near this town is a fine fishery for cod. Lon. 60. 55. W. Lat. 45. 20. N.

CANSTAT, a town of Germany, in Suabia, in the territory of Wirtemberg, situated on the river Neckar. Lon. 9. 9. W. Lat. 48. 51. N.

CANTA, a town and district of Peru, 15 miles SSW. of Lima. Lon. 73. 43. W. Lat. 1. 48. N.

CANTAL, a department of France, so named from a high mountain near St Fleur, bounded by those of Lot on the W., Correze on the NW. Puy de Dome on the N., Upper Loine and Lozere on the E., and Aveyron on the S. It is formed out of the ci-devant province of Auvergne. St Fleur is the chief town.

CANTAZARO, an Episcopal city of Naples, in Calabria Ulterior. It is the residence of the governor of the province, and is situated near the sea. Lon. 17. 0. E. Lat. 38. 59. N.

CANTECROIX, a ci-devant territory of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, now annexed to France, and included in the department of the two Nethe. Lire was the capital.

CANTECROIX, a town in the above district.

CANTERA, a principal river of Sicily, anciently called Tauromnius.

CANTERBURY, a city of England, the capital of the county of Kent. The archiepiscopal and metropolitan dignity was very early settled here. The cathedral was granted by Ethelbert, king of Kent, upon his conversion, to Augustine, the monk, together with his palace, and the royalty of the city and its territories. After the cathedral had been several times destroyed by fire and rebuilt, the present was begun about A. D. 1174, and augmented and embellished by the succeeding archbishops, till it was completed in the reign of Henry V. It is a noble Gothic pile, and, before the Reformation, had 37 altars. Many kings, princes, cardinals, and archbishops are buried in it. At the dissolution of the monasteries, Henry VIII. seized all the revenues both of the church and monastery, except what he allotted for the maintenance of a dean, 12 prebendaries, and six preachers, whom he established in place of the monks. During the grand rebellion it suffered much, Cromwell having made a stable of it for his dragoons. After the Restoration, it was repaired, and made what it now appears. The diocese con-

tains 257 parishes, besides chapels, in Kent, and about 100 more in other dioceses. The city had anciently a castle on the south side, and strong walls, with towers, a ditch, and rampart; it had also a mint, and an exchange. As to its government, it seems to have been entirely subject to the archbishop, both in spirituals and temporals, till the Reformation. It is now a county of itself; and the corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, a sheriff, 24 common council men, a mace-bearer, a sword-bearer, and 4 sergeants at mace. Every Monday, a court is held at Guildhall for civil and criminal causes, and every other Tuesday for the government of the city. Formerly 2000 or 3000 French Protestants were employed in the silk manufacture; but this branch is now greatly decayed in the place, since Spitalfields became so flourishing. Besides the cathedral, it contains 15 parish churches, 7 hospitals, a free school, a house of correction, a jail for criminals, and a spacious conduit for supplying the inhabitants with water. It consists of four streets, in the form of a cross, and divided into six wards, which are about 3 miles in circumference. It is surrounded on all hands with hop grounds much to its advantage; and is famous for its excellent brawn. In 1801 it contained 1229 houses, and about 9000 inhabitants. It is situated 26 miles SE. by E. of Rochester, and 56 from London. Lon. 1. 4. E. Lat. 51. 19. N.

CANTERBURY, a town of the United States, in Connecticut, agreeably situated in Windham county; on the W. side of the river Quimaboug, over which there is a wooden bridge. It is 9 miles E by S. of Windham.

CANTERBURY, a township of New Hampshire, Rockingham county, containing 1070 citizens.

CANTERTON, a town in Hampshire, New Forest.

CANTERWOOD, a village in Kent.

CANTIN, CAPE, a promontory of Africa, on the W. coast of Morocco. Lon. 10. 3. W. Lat. 33. 5. N.

CANTLEY, 2 villages; viz. 1. eight miles E. of Norwich: 2. in Yorkshire, S. of Doncaster.

CANTON, a large, populous, and wealthy city of China, capital of the province of Quangtung, situated on the banks of the river Taa. The walls are pretty high, and about 6 or 7 miles in circumference,

circumference, though not more than one-third of the ground is occupied by buildings, the other parts being appropriated to pleasure grounds or to fishponds. The compass of the city and suburbs together, is about 10 miles. The buildings are in general low, consisting of one storey and a ground floor, which is covered with earth or red tiles in order to keep it cool; but the houses of the most respectable merchants and mandarins are comparatively lofty and well built. In different parts of the city and suburbs are joss houses or temples, in which are placed the images worshipped by the Chinese; before whom are placed, at particular seasons, a vast variety of sweet-meats, oranges, great plenty of food ready dressed, and incense, which is kept perpetually burning. The streets are long and narrow, paved with flint, adorned at intervals with triumphal arches, and crowded with people. On both sides are shops appropriated to the sale of different commodities; and a kind of awning is extended from house to house, which prevents the sun's rays from incommoding either inhabitants or passengers. At the end of every street is a barrier, which, with the gates of the city, are shut in the evening. In China street, which is pretty long, and considerably wider than the rest, reside merchants; whose trade, so far as respects china, lackered ware, fans, &c. is wholly confined to Europeans. Most of them speak the foreign languages tolerably well, or at least sufficiently intelligible for business. Besides these, there is a company of 12 or 13, called the Cohong; who have an exclusive right by authority to purchase the cargoes from the different ships, and also to supply them with teas, raw silks, &c. in return. In Canton there are no carriages; all burdens are carried by porters across their shoulders on bamboos: as are also the principal people in sedan chairs, and the ladies always. The streets may be traversed from morning till evening, without seeing a woman, except some who are Tartars. On the wharf of the river, which is commodious, and pleasant, stand the factories of the Dutch, French, Swedes, Danes, English, &c. In those reside the supercargoes belonging to their respective companies. The side of the river next the city is covered with boats, which form a kind of town or streets, in which live the poorer sort of the Chinese, or rather the

descendants of the Tartars. Some of the men come on shore in the morning to their respective employments, and in those sampans or boats which are not stationary, the women and also the men carry passengers from place to place, in the same manner as is done by wherries on the Thames. On this river live many thousand souls who never were permitted to come on shore, whose only habitation is their boat; in which they eat, drink, sleep, carry on many occupations, keep ducks, &c. and occasionally a hog. At Wan-poa, a large commodious place for anchorage, which is about 12 or 14 miles from Canton, the European vessels lie and unload their cargoes, which are transmitted by lighters to the factories; and by the same conveyance receive their respective freights. Between this place and the city are three *Shippo*, or custom houses, at which the boats passing and repassing are obliged to stop, and undergo with their passengers an examination, to prevent smuggling. The weather at Canton is, in summer extremely hot, and in Dec. Jan. and Feb. cold: the country is nevertheless pleasant and healthful, abounding with all the necessaries and delicacies of life, which may be procured much cheaper than in Europe. The number of inhabitants has been estimated at one million; but latter calculations have made the number considerably less. Lon. 113° 20' E. Lat. 23° 8' N.

CANTON, an extensive province of China, called also Quing-tong or Koanton. See QUING-TONG.

CANTON, a river of China, in the province of Quing tong.

CANTERBYCHAN, } two towns,
CANTERLAW, } the 1. E. the
2. N. of Caermarthen.

CANUS, anciently called Adonis, a river in Phoenicia: it had its name from Adoms, Venus's darling, whose obsequies were celebrated here. It rises in Mount Lebanon, falls into the Mediterranean betwixt Bezytus and Byblus, and about June is deluged by a red lead that the rains wash from off the hills, which gave rise to the fable of Adonis's wounds bleeding of a year.

CANUS, a town of Silesia in Germany. Lon. 16° 56' N. Lat. 51° 6' N.

CANVEY, an isle in the county of Essex, opposite to the Hope, about 5 miles long, from Hole Haven to Leigh. It affords pasture for sheep, but the lower ground is often overflowed by the Thames,

Thames, which is here 2 miles broad. A fair is held upon it, June 25.

CANWELL, a village in Staffordsh. 3 miles SW. of Tamworth.

CANWICK, a town near Lincoln.

CANYEKE, the NW. point of the Land's End, Cornwall.

CANYFORK, a short navigable river of the United States, in Tennessee, which rises on the W. side of the Cumberland mountains, and running NW. falls into Cumberland river, 50 miles above Nashville.

CANYOVAL, a town of Italy, on the river Lambro, in the late republican department of the Lario.

CAORLO, a small island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Friuli, 20 miles SW. of Aquileia. It gave name to a district in Maritime Austria, which was bounded by the provinces of Friuli and Trevisana, contained one town of the same name, 10 villages, and 4000 souls. Lon. 12. 30. E. Lat. 45. 42. N.

CAPACIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in Naples. Lon. 15. 18. E. Lat. 40. 40. N.

CAPE BRETON. See **BRITON**, **CAPE** or; and in the same manner other Capes, under their respective names.

CAPEPAO, a sea-port of China.

CAPELETA, a town in Mexico.

CAPEL, the name of four villages; 1. in Kent, between Dover and Folkstone; 2. in ditto, SE. of Tunbridge; 3. in Suffolk, near Oxford; and 4. in Yorkshire, N. of Howdon.

CAPELLAR HILL, in Herefordshire, near Brockhampton.

CAPELLA, St SPIRITOUS, in West Medina, Isle of Wight.

CAPELLE, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, and ci-devant province of Picardy, 8 miles NE. of Guise. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1636; but retaken the year after. Lon. 3. 59. E. Lat. 49. 58. N.

CAPEL'S COURT, a village of Kent, in Romney-mash, near Ivy church.

CAPERIVACA, a river in Guiana.

CAPERQUIN, a town of Ireland, in Waterford, on the Blackwater, 13 miles N. of Youghall. Lon. 7. 50. W. Lat. 52. 5. N.

CAPESTAN, a town of France, in the department of Oude, and ci-devant province of Languedoc, near the canal, 6 miles W. of Beziers. Lon. 3. 8. E. Lat. 43. 21. N.

CAPESTHORN, a town in Cheshire, 5 miles SW. of Macclesfield.

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CAPIEATON, a town in Northumberland, 12 miles from Newcastle.

CAPISTANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ulterior, 20 miles NE. of Squillace.

CAPITANATA, one of the 12 provinces of Naples, bounded on the N. by the gulf of Venice, on the E. by the Terra di Bari, on the S. by the Basilicata and the Farther Principata, and on the W. by the county di Molise and a small part of Hither Abruzzo. It is a level country, without trees; the soil sandy, the air hot; the land, however, near the rivers, is fertile in pastures. The capital is Lucera.

CAPO D' ARGINE. See **CAVARZERE**.

CAPO DISTRIA, the chief town of the province of Istria, situated on a small island in the gulf of Venice, and joined to the mainland by draw-bridges. Under the dominion of Austria, it gave name to a district of the adjoining territory, which included 42 boroughs and villages, 20 corn-mills and tobacco-manufactory, besides several forts; and produced annually 250 barrels of oil, 2800 casks of wine, and 70,000 bushels of salt, with various kinds of spiritous liquors. The city was anciently called *Tri-nopolis*; and lies 12 miles S. of Trieste. Lon. 11 G. E. Lat. 45. 48. N.

CAPO FERO, a large barren rock in the territory of Genoa, with a castle on its eastern peak, and near it a harbour of the same name, 13 miles ESE. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 56. E. Lat. 44. 20. N.

CAPPA, a village of Ireland, in Waterford, Munster, N. of Whitechurch.

CAPPADOCIA; an ancient kingdom of Asia, comprehending all that country which lies between Mount Taurus and the Euxine Sea. It was divided by the Persians into two satrapies, or governments; by the Macedonians into two kingdoms, viz. *Cappadocia ad Pontum*, more commonly called *Pontus*; and *Cappadocia ad Taurem*, or *Magna*.

CAPPADOCIA, **MAGNA**, or **Cappadocia**, properly so called, lies between 38° and 41° Lat. N. It was bounded by Pontus on the N.; Lycaonia and part of Armenia Major on the S.; by Galatia on the W.; and by Euphrates and part of Armenia Minor on the E. When the eastern empire was invaded by the Turks, this kingdom came into their possession, and under them it is now divided into the four Beglerbeglics of *Sivas*, *Trebizond*, *Marasch*, and *Cogni*.

CAPPAGH, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary.

CAPRAGHAGGFL, a village of Ireland, in Galway, Connaught.

CAPPEL-CANNON, and **CAPPEL**, **ST SILIM**, two villages of South Wales, in Cardiganshire.

CAPPERNANE, a town of Ireland, in Mayo.

CAPPOQUIN, a village of Ireland, in Waterford, Munster, 97 miles from Dublin.

CAPRALA, or **CAPRIA**, an island of France, in the Tu can sea. NT. of Corsica, and in the department of Golo. It is populous, and has a strong castle. It is about 15 miles in circumference. Lon. 11. 5 E. Lat. 43. 15 N.

CAPRAOLA, a town of Italy, 8 miles S. of Viterbo, and 20 N. of Rome. Lon. 13. 5. E. Lat. 43. 15. N.

CAPRARIA, one of the Zenuti islands, in the Adriatic, about 4 leagues from Italy. It is very small, and uninhabited. Lon. 33. 22. E. from Ferio. Lat. 42. 10. N.

CAPRI, an island in the entrance of the gulf of Naples, anciently called Caprea, 5 miles long, and 1 broad. Its shores are steep, and accessible in only two places. A large portion of its surface is unfit for cultivation; but every spot that will admit the loc, is industriously tilled, and richly laden with the best productions of the earth. It is famous for being the retreat of the Emperor Tiberius, and exhibits some relics of his ancient grandeur. Two broken columns shew the entrance to Tiberius's debauched court. At Santa Maria there are six cave vaults. The island is now frequented by quails, forming the game preserve of the bishop, whence he is called the Bishop of Quails.

CAPRI, the capital of the above isle, situated on a high rock at the W end, 27 miles SW. from Naples. Lon. 11. 8. E. Lat. 43. 14. N.

CAPRIANA, a town of Italy, in the late republican dept. of the Minico.

CAPRICIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Ultra, 13 miles S. of Benevento.

CAPRINO, a valley and vicarage of the late Maritime division of Austria, in the Veronesse, between the Adige and Monte Baldo, containing 4 communes.

CAPRINO, the capital of the above district. It is populous, and lies between two rivulets, which join below it and all into the Adige.

CAPRIOLO, a pleasant village of

Italy, in the late republican department of the Mella, situated on a canal that runs from Lake Isco.

CAPTEUX, a town in France, in the department of Gironde, chief place of a canton in the district of Bazas, three leagues S. of Bazas.

CAPUA, a neat little city of Naples, in Lavora, built on part of the site of old Capua, in the 9th century, on the banks of the Volturno, and on the site of Casilinum. Capua is at present fortified according to the rules of modern art, and as it covers the approach to Naples, may be considered as the key of the kingdom. It was taken by the French under Gen. Championnet on the 11th Jun. 1799. It is 15 miles N. of Naples, and 100 S. of Rome. Lon. 15. 7. E. Lat. 41. 26. N.

CAPURAO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Bari, 31 miles S. E. of Bari.

CAPUTH, a parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, comprehending the greater part of the district of Strathairn, and extending near 10 miles from NW. to SE. in length, and the greatest breadth; but including several small portions in other parishes. The soil is partly a light loam, and partly a cold wet clay. The former, particularly on the banks of the Tay and Loch, is very productive. The N. end of the parish are hilly, and contain quantities of fine blue slate. There are several villages in the parish, in one of which a stamp-office is established, where is usually stamped about 100,000 yards of linen. Population in 1801 was 2007.

CAR, or **CHAR**, a river of England, which runs into the sea at Charmonth in Dorsetshire.

CAR, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, 17 miles SSE. of Armagh.

CAR, a village near Pescot, Lancash.

CARA, a small island of Scotland, lying W. of Kintyre, and near 2 miles S. of Gigha, included in the county of Argyll. It is one mile long and half a mile broad, and abounds with iron ore, and every species of sea-fowls. It contained 22 inhabitants in 1792. Gigha and Cara constitute one parish. See GIGHA.

CARABARA, a town of Georgia, in Asia. Lon. 43. 40. E. Lat. 42. 48. N.

CARABAYA, or **CARAVAYA**, a district or jurisdiction of South America, in Buenos Ayres, about 40 leagues in extent; mountainous, but in many places fertile in grain, fruit, and legumes; there are

are also mines of gold and silver. St Jean de l'Or is the capital.

CARAC, a small island in the Persian gulf, 2 leagues S. from the island of Cargen.

CARACASIZA, a village of Dalmatia, inhabited by gypsies, who cultivate the soil, manufacture iron, and breed horses.

CARACA, LA, a sea-port town of Spain, in Andalusia, 6 miles E. of Cadiz.

CARACCAS, a large province of Terra Firma in South America, belonging to the Spaniards. It lies on both sides of the Orinoko, having the gulf of Maracabo on the NW and Dutch and Spanish Guiana on the NE. and SE.

CARACCAS, the capital of the above province, is large, wealthy, and populous. It lies on its N. coast, and its commerce is open to the Americans; but Europeans are not so well treated. Lon. 67. 10. W. Lat. 10. 30. N.

CARACHABAN, a town of Persia, in the province of Adulajan, 80 miles W. of Taurus.

CARACTAY, in Asia, a country extending from the Chinese wall to the country of the Moguls; bounded on the W. by the Immaus, on the E. by the sea and China; and is divided into many states and principalities.

CARAGLIA, a town of Piedmont, in the province of Coni, 5½ miles NW. of Coni.

CARAGAT, a province of the island of Mindanao, near the E. coast. Its principal production is sago.

CARANTAN, a town of France, in the dept. of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rivet, 5 leagues ESE. of Toulouse.

CARAMANIA, a considerable province of Asiatic Turkey, in the S. of Nattolia. It comprehends the ancient Pamphilia, and a great part of Cilicia, Pisidia, and Cappadocia. It contains several lakes, which abound with fish, and furnish great quantities of salt. Bajazet II. united it to his empire in 1468. Satalia is the capital.

CARAMANICA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra, 8 miles N. of Solmona.

CARAMANTA, a province of South America, in Terra Firma, extending on both sides the river Cauca. It is a valley, surrounded on every side by very high mountains.

CARAMANTA, the capital of the above province, lies on the Cauca, 200 miles

NNE. of Popayan. Lon. 72. 15. W. Lat. 5. 18. N.

CARAMANSNA, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Ganges, near Buxar, in the country of Benares.

CARAN, a river in Gloucestershire.

CARANGA, an island near Bombay, which affords rice, fowls, and goats, for that market.

CARANGAS, a district of Buenos Ayres, 4 leagues in length, and 50 W. from the river Plata. It has several valuable silver mines.

CARANJA, an island in the Indian sea, near the Concan coast, 3 leagues S. of Bombay. Lon. 72. 44. E. Greenwich. Lat. 18. 55. N.

CARANTOCK, a village in Cornwall, near Paestow.

CARAPALIA, a river in Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capriana, which runs into the Adriatic, 9 miles S. of Manfredonia.

CARAPIFO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Braga, 4 leagues N. of Pinhel.

CARARA, a town of Tuscany, in the principality of Massa, celebrated for its quarries of marbles of various colours. It is 5 miles NNE. of Massa.

CARASCOE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kow, 34 miles W. of Biadakeriew.

CARASU, a river of Turkey, in Nattolia, which rises in Carmania, crosses part of Aladula, and falls into the Archipelago.

CARASU MESTRLO, a river of Romania, which rises in Mount Rhodopho, and falls into the Archipelago.

CARASUI, a lake of Bulgaria, formed by a branch of the Danube, near its mouth, containing several islands, and said to be 55 miles in circumference.

CARAVACCA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, situated among mountains, near the river Segura, 40 miles WSW. of Murcia.

CARAVAGA, a river of Peru, famous for its golden Sands.

CARAVAGGIO, a village of Italy, in the Milanese, late republican department of the Adda.

CARAVI, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 41. 22. E. Ferret. Lat. 36. 53. N.

CARAVILLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Molise, 12 miles NW. of Molise.

CARAVIRZA, a town of Macedonia, in European Turkey. Lon. 22. 32. E

Lat

Lat. 40. 23. N.

CARAWAWANG-POINT, the E. point of the bay of Batavia, in the island of Java.

CARBERRY, an island on the S. coast of Ireland, in Dunmannus Bay. Lon. 9. 33. W. Lat. 51. 31. N.

CARBERRY HILL, a hill in Midlothian, memorable for a battle fought between the adherents of Queen Mary and the Associates.

CARBERTON, a town in Nottinghamshire, in the parish of Edenstow.

CARBET, *St Jacques*, a town of Martinico, in the W. Indies. Lon. 43. 24. W. Ferro. Lat. 14. 59. N.

CARBINI, a town of the island of Corsica, 5 miles E. of Folland.

CARBON, a river of European Turkey, in the Morea, anciently *Alpheus*.

CARBON, a mountain of Italy, in the Veronese.

CARBONARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Bari, 2 miles SSE. of Bari.

CARBONE, a small river of Spain, near Seville.

CARBONI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata, 16 miles SW. from Tusa.

CARBONNE, a town of France, in the dep. of Upper Gironne, and chief place of a canton in the district of Rieux, 1 league N. of Rieux, and 7 S. of Toziou e.

CARBRIDGE, a town SW. of Witney, Oxfordshire.

CARBROKE, in Norfolkshire, near Watton.

CARBU, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 7 m. WNW. of Finale.

CARBURY, a town of Ireland, in Cork.

CARRY, or **CAREY LAW**, a hill of Scotland, in Roxburghshire.

CARCALTON, or **COLSTON**, a town in Nottinghamshire, on the N. side of Bingham.

CARCAR, a town of Spain, in Arragon, on the Ega, 9 miles from Calahora.

CARCARA, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, on the river Bernia, 12 miles E. of Ceva.

CARCARIOLA, a town of Naples, in the province of Abuzzo Ultra, 22 miles W. from Aquila.

CARCASSONE, an ancient city of France, in the department of Aude, and ci devant province of Languedoc. It is divided into the upper and lower town by the river Aude, and both are sur-

rounded with walls. In the upper town is a strong castle and the cathedral. The lower town is square, regularly built, and well supplied with water by an aqueduct from the Aude. Here are manufactures of all sorts of cloth. Carcassone is 15 miles W. of Narbonne, and 400 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 25. E. Lat. 43. 14. N.

CARCATTY, a town in Ceylon, 3.5 miles NW. of Trincomale.

CARCAVY, a town of Istria, 5 miles SSW. from Capo d'Istria.

CARCHERI, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasaa, 15 miles NW. of Herat.

CARCLEW, a village of Cornwall, 2 miles from Penryn.

CARDFEN, a town in Cheshire, NW. of Malpas.

CARDENERO, a river of Spain, in Cataluna.

CARDEN-HALL, in Cumberland, S. of Carlisle.

CARDIFF, or **CAERDIFF**, a town of S. Wales, in Glamorganshire, situated on the river Tawe, in a rich and fruitful soil. It is a large, compact, well built town, with a handsome bridge over the river, to which small vessels come to take in their lading. It has only one church. Here are the remains of a castle, in which Robert duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the Conqueror, died, after having been duped and confined for 28 years by his brother Henry I. It is an ancient corporation, under the government of the constable of the castle, two burgesses, 12 aldermen, 12 capital burgesses, &c. The town-hall is a good structure; and here the assizes for the county are held. Near the town are some iron-works, and a canal extending 2.5 miles, to the iron-works at Merthyr-Tydvil. It is 12 miles E. of Cowbridge, and 164 W. of London. Lon. 3. 12. W. Lat. 51. 30. N.

CARDIGAN, a county of S. Wales, bounded on the N. by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, on the E. by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, on the W. by Cardigan bay, and on the S. by Caermarthenshire. Its length, from NW. to SE. is about 44 miles, and its breadth near 20. On the S. and W. it is fertile; but, on the N. and E. mountainous, barren, and bleak. However, there are cattle bred in all parts; but they have neither wood nor coals of their own for fuel. They have rich lead mines, and fish in plenty, with fowls both tame and wild.

wild. The principal rivers are the Tyvy, the Ridol, and the Istwith. There are 5 market towns, viz. Cardigan, Aberistwith, Llanbadanvawn, Llanbedar, and Tregaron; with 64 parishes; and it is computed to have upwards of 8800 houses, 520,000 acres of land, and 42,950 inhabitants. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county and one for the town. The mountains abound with silver and lead ores, which have been wrought with advantage.

CARDIGAN, the capital of the above county, lies near the mouth of the Tyvy, on the Irish channel. It is well built, and contains three wards, one church, and the county gaol. It is governed by a mayor, 13 aldermen, 13 common council-men, &c. It has a market on Tuesday and Saturday; and is 73 miles N.E. by E. of St David's, and 21.5 W.N.W. of London. Lon. 4. 38. W. Lat. 52. 10. N.

CARDIGAN BAY, a bay of S. Wales, at the mouth of the Tave, extending to Barsey Island in Carmarthen. It is 40 miles long, and affords good shelter for ships.

CARDIGAN, a town in the American state of New Hampshire.

CARDINGHAM, a village in Cornwall, N.E. of Bodmin.

CARDINGTON, two small towns; viz. 1. S.E. of Bedford; and 2. between Bishop's Castle and Wenlock, Salop.

CARDISSON, a village in Norfolkshure, near Rafeham.

CARDOCK HILL, near Cardington, Salop.

CARDONA, a handsome town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a strong castle. Near it is an inexhaustible mountain of salt of several colours, red, white, carnation, and green; when washed, they all become white. There are also vineyards which produce excellent wine, and very lofty pine trees. It is situated on an eminence, near the Cadenero. Lon. 1. 26. E. Lat. 41. 42. N.

CARDROSS, a parish of Scotland, in Dumbartonshure, separated by the Frith of Clyde from Port Glasgow and Greenock, and watered on the E. by the Leven. It is 7 miles long, and 3 broad. The soil is partly light gravel, and partly clay; and generally productive. The population, in 1801, was 2549, and had increased no less than 1754 since 1755, owing to the printfields, &c. established in the parish. The celebrated Dr Smollet was born in this parish.

CARDUEL, a province of Asia, in Georgia, lying between the Euxine and Caspian Seas. Teflis is the capital.

CARDUNACK, a village in Cumberland, in the parish of Bourcuss.

CAREBY, a village in Lincolnshire, 8 miles N. of Stamford.

CAREHOUSE, a village in Northumberland, betw. Hexham and Billingham.

CARELIA, the eastern province of Finland, extending from Savolaxia, on the N. to the gulf on the S. See **WIRBY G.**

CARENTAN, a town of France, in the dept. of the Channel, and ex-devant district of Normandy, with an ancient castle. It is 8 miles from the sea, and 9.5 W. of Rouen. Lon. 1. 4. W. Lat. 49. 16. N.

CARIS, or **KARIS**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, which has several convents, and a market for corn and other provisions. It is situated on mount Athos, 71 miles S.E. of Salonica.

CARSEN, or **CAESIN**, a sea-port of Arabia Felix, on the Indian ocean, 300 miles N.E. of Aden. Lon. 52. 7. E. Lat. 10. 5. N.

CARLESLEY, a town N. of Coventry, Warwickshure.

CARESTON, or **CAPALDSTON**, a parish of Scotland, in Angusshure, said to have derived its name from Canil, one of Osian's heroes. It is 3 miles long, and 600 broad; is situated 9 miles from Forfar, 4 from Brechin, and 12 from Montrose. The soil is fertile, and the climate healthy. The population in 1801, was 229.

CARISWELL, a town W. of Cheadle, in Staffordshure.

CARIX, an island in the Persian gulf.

CAREY-LITES, a village of Somersetshure, E. of Somerton.

CAREY'S FORT, 7 miles SW. of Wicklow in Ireland.

CARFAGNANO, a ci-devant signoria of Italy, in the late Modenese, and republican dept. of the Appennine.

CARGERON, a village in Cornwall, 2 miles N.E. of Saltash.

CARGILL, a parish of Scotland, in Perthshure, about 6 miles long from W. to E. and 4 broad. It lies in Strathmore, 9 miles from Perth, and 4 from Cepar of Angus, and is watered by the Tay on the N. Except the woodlands, it is mostly arable; and many improvements have been lately made. The soil on the banks of the river, is a deep rich clay; towards the middle it is loamy; at the

the foot of the hills it becomes gravelly, and unproductive. The population in 1801, 1585.

CARGHLEFN, a village in Cornwall, between Dula and Morvale.

CARHAIZ, a town of France, in the dept. of Finisterre, 19 miles S. of Morlaix.

CARIAM, a village of England, in Northumberland, 5 miles E. of Eels. Near it a battle was fought between the English and Danes, in which 11 bishops, and 2 English counts were slain, besides a great number of soldiers. Here likewise was a battle between the English and Scots, in 1012, in which the latter were victorious. In 1370 Sir John Lisleburne was defeated near this place, and taken prisoner by the Scots.

CARIAMPTON, a town in Somersetshire, near Dunster.

CARIACOU, the chief of the Grenadine isles. It contains 1613 acres of fertile land, which produces about 10,000 lb. of cotton, besides sugar, corn, potatoes, &c.

CARIATI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citraior, about 400 p's. N. E. It is 2 miles from the Gulf of Taranto, and 57 N. of Cosenza. Lon. 17. 10. E. Lat. 39. 50. N.

CARIBBE ISLANDS, a cluster of islands situated in the Atlantic ocean, between 22° and 63° long. W. and 12° and 19° lat. S. They lie in the form of a bow, or arch, stretching from the coast of Florida N. to near the bay of Chesapeake. These that lie near the bay have been called the Windward Islands, the other the Leeward, on account of the winds blowing generally from the eastern part of those quarters. The direction of the Caribbee isles, beginning from the N. E. is nearly N. and N. W. This direction is continued, forming a line somewhat curved towards the N. W., and ending at Antigua. In this place the line becomes at once curved; and extending in a straight direction to the W. and N. W., meets with Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Cuba, known by the name of the Leeward Islands, which are separated from each other by channels of various breadths. Between Granada and St. Vincent's, there is also a small archipelago of 30 leagues, in which the soundings are not above 10 fathoms. The rains of the Carabbee isles are torrents, the sound of which resembles hail. These showers serve indeed to cool the burning

air; but they occasion a dampness, the effects of which are not less disagreeable than fatal. The dead must be interred within a few hours after they have expired; meat will not keep sweet above 24 hours; the fruits decay, whether they are gathered ripe, or before their maturity; the bread must be made up into biscuits to prevent its growing mouldy; common wines turn sour, and iron turns rusty, in a day; and it requires constant attention and care, to preserve seeds till the proper seasons return for sowing them. The produce of the Caribbee isles consists of sugar, rum, molasses, meligo, &c. The *Caribbees* or *Charabees*, were the ancient natives of the Windward Islands; whence many geographers confine the term to these isles only.

CARRIBBIANA, or **CARIBIANA**, the N. E. coast of Terra Firma, in South America, otherwise called New Andalusia.

CARIBOU, an island of North America, in Lake Superior.

CARICOL, a French settlement in the East Indies, on the W. coast of Coronand, 70 miles S. of Pondicherry. Lon. 80. 12. E. Lat. 11. 15. N.

CARIGALINE, two towns of Ireland; 1. in Cork, Munster; and 2. in Louth, Connaught.

CARIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes. It was formerly a provostship called Ivoy, belonging to Luxemburg; but was ceded to Louis XIV. who changed the name, and erected it into a duchy. It is situated on the Cibois, 8 miles E. S. E. of Sedan.

CARIGNANO, a fortified town in a district of the same name, in Paduont, or the Po, situated about 7 miles S. of Turin. It was taken in 1544 by the French, who demolished the fortifications, but spared the castle. It was also taken and retaken in 1691. Lon. 7. 25 E. Lat. 44. 30. N.

CARIGTONHILL, in Cork, Ireland.

CARIMAN Java, a cluster of East Indian isles N. of Java, where European ships refresh, in sailing to Borneo. Lon. 110. 12. E. Lat. 5. 56. S.

CARINGHAM, a village in Cheshire, 3 miles N. W. of Congleton.

CARINGTON, a hamlet of Bowden, Cheshire.

CARINOLA, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavoro, 20 miles N. of Naples. Lon. 15. 10. E. Lat. 41. 20. N.

CARINTHIA, a duchy of Germany,

in Austria, bounded by the archbishopric of Salzburg on the N.; by Carniola and the Venetian territories on the S., by Tyrol on the W., and by Stiria on the E. A part of this country was anciently called Carniola, and the inhabitants Carni. The air is cold; the surface in general mountainous, and only cultivated in the dales and valleys. The lakes, brooks, and rivers, which are very numerous, abound with fish; and the mountains yield lead and iron, and in many places are covered with woods. The river Drave, which runs across the country, is the most considerable. The inhabitants are partly descendants of the ancient Germans, and partly of the Sclavomans, and distinguished for their inhospitable boorish manner. The states are constituted as in Austria, and their assemblies are held at Clagenfurt.

CARIPOUS, a nation of South American Indians, who inhabit a country on the N. of the Amazon, and are at perpetual war with the Cumbees.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, a castle situated in the middle of the isle of Wight, in which King Charles I. was imprisoned. Lon. 1. 30. W. Lat. 50. 40. N.

CARISTO, or **CASTLE-ROSSO**, an episcopal city of Greece, in the E. part of the island of Negropont, near Cape Lore. Lon. 24. 15. E. Lat. 38. 6. N.

CARLA, a village of France, in the department of Armege, and adjacent county of Foix. It was the bath-place of the celebrated M. Bayle.

CARLANSTOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, Leinster, 33 miles from Dublin.

CARLBURY, in Durham, near Dalton.

CARLBY, in Lincolnshire, N. of Stamford.

CARLENY, a small lake in Ayrshire.

CARLETON, a very steep hill in Ayrshire, 518 yards above the sea level. It is so near Carleton bay, that at full tide there is little more than room for travellers to pass.

CARLETON, two villages; viz. 1. NE. of Buckenham; and 2. in Nottinghamshire, 4 miles SW. of Blith.

CARLINGFORD, a port town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, Leinster, 22 miles N. of Drogheda, and 52 from Dublin. Lon. 6. 24. W. Lat. 54. 11. N.

CARLINGFORD BAY, a bay of Ireland, on the coast of Leinster, in which the largest vessels may anchor. It is between 2 and 4 miles long, and as many broad.

Very fine oysters are taken in it.

CARLINGTHWATE HALL, NE. of Alfreton.

CARLINWARK, a village in the county of Kirkcudbright, now called Castle-Douglas; which see.

CARLINWARK LOCH, a lake in Kirkcudbrightshire, originally 116 square acres in extent, but reduced in 1765, to 80, ten feet of water being then taken off by a canal to the Dee. It is a great source of improvement to the adjacent grounds, as it contains an inexhaustible fund of the very best shell-marl.

CARLISLE, an ancient city of Cumberland, and capital of the county, situated S. of the river Eden, between the Patterel on the E. and the Calvev on the W. It is surrounded by a strong stone wall, and has a pretty large castle in the W. part of it, with a citadel in the E. built by Henry VIII. The principal streets lead from 3 gates, the English on the S. the Scotch on the N. and the Irish on the W. and meet at the market place, where the town-hall, moot-hall, and council-chamber are situated. It has two parishes, and two churches, St. Cuthbert's and St. Mary's, the last of which is the cathedral, and is separated from the town by a wall of its own. The Picts' Wall terminates at Carlisle, which was a fortified town, and had its governor and lieutenant-viceroy, but no garrison. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 2 burgesses, &c. and sends two members to parliament. It has a considerable market on Saturdays. The manufactures of Carlisle are cotton and linen threads, grey cottons, Osaburghs, coarse linen, bookbinding, worsted shawls, striped cottons, silk and cotton fancy pieces, linens, makerns, dressed flax, rope, clean oils and tanned leather, whips, huts, stockings, saps, &c. It contains 1234 houses, and 6621 inhabitants. It is 90 miles N. of Edinburgh, and 201 NNW. of London. Lon. 2. 53. W. Lat. 54. 50. N.

CARLISLE, an old town of Pennsylvania, and capital of Cumberland county, situated on a branch of Conedogwint creek. It contains above 400 houses, chiefly of stone and brick, and above 2000 inhabitants. It has a college, a jail, a court-house, and 4 churches, for Presbyterians, Episcopahans, and Roman Catholics. Dickinson college, founded in 1783, has a principal, 3 professors, a philosophical apparatus, a library of above 2000 volumes, 4000. in the funds, and

and 10,000 acres of ground; and is attended by many students, being in high reputation as a seminary of learning. It is 120 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia. Lon. 77. 30. W. Lat. 40. 20. N.

CARLISLE BAY, a bay on the coast of Barbadoes.

CARLOGUS POINT, a head land on the W. of Cornwall.

CARLOS, a Spanish fort in an island on the N. coast of Terra Firma.

CARLOS, a town of New Spain, in Veragua. Lon. 28. 10. W. Lat. 7. 40. N.

CARLOSA, a town of Brazil.

CARLOSTADT, or **CARLESTADT**, a town of Hungary, capital of Croatia, and the usual residence of the governor. It is situated on the river Kulph. Lon. 16. 5. E. Lat. 45. 34. N.

CARLOSTADT, or **CARLESTADT**, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, situated on the lake Wermer, in the island of Tingwalla. The streets are broad and straight, and the houses built of wood, and painted. It contains 1500 inhabitants, who trade in iron, copper, and wood. It is 133 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 14. 4. E. Lat. 59. 16. N.

CARLOTTA, a town of Spain in Andalusia, built in 1769 for German and Italian emigrants, 15 m. S. of Cordova.

CARLOW, a county of Ireland, in Leinster, 28 miles long, and 8 broad. It is bounded on the W. by Queen's county, on the N. by Kildare, on the E. by Wicklow, and on the S. and SW. by Wexford. It contains 42 parishes, and about 89,350 acres. The surface of the county is plentifully undulated, and rises into hills of no remarkable elevation, of which the *Black Stairs* in St. Mullin's barony, are the principal. These heights yield little in fertility to the vales. The lowlands are strong fertile loams, while the soil of the uplands is a light gravel, in many places mixed with limestone. The former are therefore best calculated for tillage, and the latter for pasture. This distinction has been naturally attended to in the rural appropriation of the district. Bullocks and sheep graze on the spontaneous produce of the hills in considerable flocks, and are a copious source of opulence to many farmers. Tillage on the other hand extended her reign over a wide portion of territory, better formed from situation and climate, to foster this kind of population, wealth, and happiness. This county was formerly noted for the luxuriance and extent of its pastures, be-

ing one of the greatest sheep counties in the kingdom; but from the bounties given for inland agricultural produce, tillage has received an amazing extension. Carlow had also once its share of bogs; but it is an honourable testimony to its industry, in repairing the ruins of former folly and idleness, that it has now as few as any county in the kingdom. From the level aspect of Carlow, it gives birth to few streams. The spacious *Barrow* roils along the whole of its eastern borders, with the exception of a jutting part of Idrone barony, which separates it from the main body of the county. This river is well stocked with fish, and is made navigable for small vessels. The *Slaney*, a considerable river, which originates in Wicklow, also intersects the NE. of the county. Carlow sends 3 members to the imperial parliament, 2 for the county, and 1 for the town.

CARLOW, the chief town of the above county, situated on the Barrow, by which it communicates with Waterford river and the Grand canal. It is 16 m. NE. of Kilkenny. Lon. 7. 14. W. Lat. 52. 48. N.

CARLOWITZ, a small town of Hungary, in Sclrona, remarkable for a peace concluded here, between the Turks and the Christians, in 1699. It is situated on the W. side of the Danube, 25 miles NW. of Belgrade. Lon. 11. 5. L. Lat. 45. 25. N.

CARLSBAD, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Sattz, celebrated for its hot-baths, discovered by the Emperor Charles IV. when he was hunting. It is situated between mountains, on the river Egra, 24 miles ENE. of Egra. Lon. 12. 57. E. Lat. 50. 12. N.

CARLSBERG, a fortified town of France, in the dep. of Sarre and Moselle, and ci-devant duchy of Deux Ponts.

CARLSBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Bremen, on the river Gaeete, at the mouth of the Weser, 30 miles N. by W. of Bremen. Lon. 8. 45. E. Lat. 53. 32. N.

CARLSCRONA, or **CARLSCROON**, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Bleking. It derives its name from Charles XI. who laid the foundation in 1680, and removed thither the fleet from Stockholm, on account of its advantageous situation in the centre of the Swedish seas, and the superior depth and security of its harbour. The greatest part of it stands upon a small rock

which rises abruptly in a bay of tide. The suburbs extend over small rock and along the mole, the town where the fleet is. The way into the town from the land, is carried over a dyke to the sea, and from thence, along two bridges joined by a barren rock. It contains about 18,000 inhabitants. It is adorned with two handsome palaces, the house of the director-general, the admiralty, and a few town-houses of brick; but the general buildings are of wood. The town is fortified towards the land by a wall. The entrance into the river is extremely difficult, from a bar of shoals and rocky islands, and is further secured from the attacks of a enemy's fleet, by two strong forts on two islands, under the batteries of which all vessels must pass. In 1724, a dock was built, which has since been enlarged, and is now capable of receiving the ships of the first rate. New docks have been begun, upon a plan which, for its magnitude and importance, would be worthy of the ancient Roman port. Lon. 15. 25. E. Lat. 56.

CARLSRUHE, a town of Suabia, in the territory of Baden Dourlach, where the emperor has a palace, 2 miles NW. of Rastatt.

CARLSTADT. See **CAROLSTADT**. **CARLSTADT**, a town of Germany, in the county of Wurtzburg, situated on the river Maine, 13 miles N. of Wurtzburg. Lon. 0. 51. E. Lat. 50.

CARLTON, a town of Norfolk, held upon a whimsical tenure, that the people shall present 1000 herrings, baked in 4 pies, to the king, when they meet in season.

CARLTON is also the name of twenty parishes and villages; viz. 1. in Bedfordshire; 2. in Cambridgeshire, 6 miles N. of Horseheath; 3. near Penzance; 4. in Northamptonshire, near Carlisle; 5. in ditto, near Northampton; 6. in ditto, NW. of Northampton; 7. in Lancashire; 8. in Leicestershire, near Bosworth; 9. in ditto, W. of Rockingham; 10. in ditto, SE. of Norwich; 11. near Brinkley; 12. in Northamptonshire, near Drax and Snath; 13. in Northamptonshire, near Helmsdale; 14. in Northamptonshire; 15. in Northamptonshire; 16. in Northamptonshire; 17. near Rothwell; 18. S. of Skipton; 19. near Thirsk; and, 20. near Wharleton Castle, all in Yorkshire. Carlton also makes part of the names of 17 other places; viz. 1. Carlton Castle, E. of Louth, Lincoln; 2. Carlton-Colville, 5 miles E. of Beccles; 3. Carlton-Curlew, in Leicestershire; 4. 5. Carlton, E. and W. in Craven, Yorkshire; 6. Carlton-in-Moreland, Lincolnshire; 7. Carlton-Magna, E. of Louth, Lincolnshire; 8. Carlton, North, NW. of Lincoln; 9. Carlton, North, 7 miles from Ailwick; 10, 11. Carlton Parva, 1. a hamlet of Muscomb, in Nottinghamshire; 2. near Carlton Magna; 12, 13. Carlton, St Mary's, and Carlton, St Peter's NE. of Wudham, in Northamptonshire; 14. Carlton-Scroop, 5 miles from Grantham, in Lincolnshire; 15. Carlton, South, NW. of Lincoln; 16. Carlton, South, 7 miles from Ailwick; 17. Carlton upon Trent, in Nottinghamshire, between Newark and Tuxford.

CARLUKE, a parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 7 miles long from W. to E. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad. The surface being unequal, the soil and climate are various; but the air is reckoned as pure as any in Scotland. Free-stone, lime-stone, and iron-stone, abound; and there are some rich veins of coals. The banks of the Clyde are famous for fruit, and the parish of Carluke, particularly for apples and pears. The orchards extend in length 5 miles, and are supposed to comprehend nearly 80 acres. The roads are good; and there are 5 mills in the parish. The population in 1802 was 1756.

CARLUKE, a village in the above parish. In 1768, it consisted of only 4 or 5 houses; but is now very populous and flourishing. It has fairs, 1st Thursday in February, 21st May, and last Wednesday in July.

CARMAGNIOLA, a fortified town of Piedmont, with a good castle. It was taken by the French, and retaken by Prince Eugene in 1691. It is situated in a fertile country, near the Po. Lon. 7. 32. E. Lat. 44. 43. N.

CARMEL, a high mountain of Palestine, standing on the skirts of the sea, and forming the most remarkable headland on all that coast. It extends E. to the plain of Jezreel, and from the city of that name to Cæsarea on the S.

CARMEL, a city built on the above mountain.

CARMEL, a township of New York. **CARMOLO**,

CARMOLO, a river of New Albion.

CARMICHAEL, a parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 6 miles long, and 5 broad. The plantations made by the late Earl of Hyndford are so extensive, that the stone and earthen fences around them are said to measure 35 miles. There is a good lime work, and an excellent colliery. A tannery, and some weaving, are also carried on in the parish. The population was 832 in 1801.

CARMNO, a town S. of Heston, Cornwall.

CARMONA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia. The gate towards Seville is one of the most extraordinary pieces of antiquity in all Spain. Carmona is situated in a fertile country, 15 miles E. of Seville. Lon. 5. 37. W. Lat. 37. 24. N.

CARMONA, a town of Italy, in Friuli, in the county of Goritz, situated on a mountain, near the river Indri. Lon. 5. 37. E. Lat. 46. 15. N.

CARMONY, a village in Antrim, Ireland.

CARONIA, a spacious sea-port of Italy, in the county of Cherso, near Ustina.

CARONOCK, a parish in Lanarkshire, about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The greater part is elevated, and commands a most extensive prospect; the soil is partly a light quick mould, partly a strong deep clay, and partly a shallow clay, mixed with sand. Of the whole extent, which may be nearly 2500 acres, about 1000 are employed in pasturage; the rest is generally enclosed. In many parts there are coal and limestone, neither of which has been wrought to any extent: there is also plenty of ironstone, and extensive quarries of freestone. Population in 1801 was 570.

CARMYEFIELD, a village in Old Monkland parish, in the county of Lanark, noted for an extensive muslin manufactory.

CARMYLIE, a parish of Scotland, in Angusshire, 3 miles long from E. to W. and 4 broad. The surface is hilly, and the soil wet and spongy; but so much improved that it produces four times the quantity of grain it did 20 years ago. The population was 892 in 1801.

CARNABY, a town near Bridlington, Yorkshire.

CARNATIC, a rich, populous, and fertile country of Hindoostan, bounded, according to some geographers, by the

kingdoms of Messaur and Timore on the S. Visapur on the N. the river Kistna on the N. and the Bay of Bengal on the E. It is 270 miles in length from N. to S.; but no more than 120, and commonly only 75 miles wide. The country is rich, fertile, and populous, containing an incredible number of fortresses and public monuments. The unequivocal marks of civilization and opulence, are more common here than in the N. parts of India. The principal rivers are the *Pennar*, *Paiyar*, and *Gowery*. The revenue of the sovereign, the Nabob of Arcot, was usually computed at 1,500,000l. a-year. He was one of the most ancient and faithful allies of the British government in India, and is affirmed, was indebted to their assistance for his establishment in his government. By a treaty of alliance entered into between them, the Nabob engaged to pay our government a subsidy of 15 lacs, which was afterwards reduced to 9 lacs of pagodas, and not to enter into alliance with any European or other power without their concurrence. By the original records of Tippoo Sultan, found after the fall of Srirangapatam, it is discovered, that the Nabobs of the Carnatic had successively carried on a secret correspondence with him, subversive of this alliance, and incompatible with the security of the British possessions. This was accounted a sufficient ground for the British seizing on the entire civil and military government of the Carnatic, to which the hereditary Nabob was forced to accede, "divesting himself of all controul, authority, or interference, the collection of the revenue, or in the administration of the civil and criminal judicature." The British possessions the Carnatic were formerly confined to the tract called Jaghire, and the revenue from the whole was valued at 160,000l.

CARBEE, a parish of Herefordshire, about 4 miles square. A ridge of hills runs E. and W. through the middle of the parish, the sides of which, particularly the S. all the way to the Frith of Forth, is a rich fertile soil. Nearly two thirds of the parish is subdivided and enclosed. *Ull Kellie*, the seat of the earl of Arundel, is a great ornament. Coal and iron are there are excellent lime and marble quarries. The population in 1801 was 1083.

CARNDONACH, a

It is situated among a great number of springs and rivulets, which meeting together in the midst of it, form a river called Wandel.

CARTINGTON, NW. of Wirkesborough, in York.

CARTO, a mountain of Italy, between Trentino and Istria.

CARSON, 3 miles NW. of Shrewsbury, in Shropshire.

CARSTOP, 6 miles NW. of Hereford.

CARVELL, a village 6 miles NE. of Morpeth, on the coast of Cumberland.

CART WHITE and BLACK, two rivers in Renfrewshire, which unite near Renfrew, and fall into the Clyde.

CARTAMA, a town of Spain, in Granada, formerly very considerable. It is situated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadala-Medina, 8 miles NW. of Malaga. Lon. 4. 28. W. Lat. 36. 20. N.

CARTER, a county in Tennessee.

CARTER, a hill of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, 14 miles from Jedburgh.

CARTERET, a maritime county of North Carolina, in the district of New-Lenox, bounded on the S. by Core sound; N. by Craven; E. and NE. by Pamlico sound and Neus river; and, on the W. by Onslow county. It contains 3010 free citizens, and 713 slaves. The chief town is Beaufort.

CARTER FIELDS, hills of England, in Northumberland, near Blackburn.

CARTERSVILLE, a town of Virginia, in Powhatan county, on the S. side of James river, 40 miles above Richmond.

CARTHAGE, a celebrated city of Africa, which was once the rival of Rome, and disputed the empire of the world with her, but was afterwards razed by the Romans, and is now in ruins. On its site stands a small village, called Melcha. The few remains of the second Carthage, which was destroyed by the Africans, consist only of some fragments of walls, and 17 cisterns for the reception of rain water. There are three eminent ruins, which are so many masses of fine marbles pounded together, and were, in all probability, the sites of temples and other distinguished buildings.

CARTHAGE CAPE, a promontory of 10 miles E. of Tunis, near the old Carthage.

CARTHAGE, New, a rich trading town of Mexico, and the capital of Costa Rica, 364 miles W. of Panama. Lon. 36. 20. W. Lat. 9. 55. N.

CARTHAGENA, a province of Terra Firma, South America, bounded on the W. by the Isthmus of Darien; on the N. by the Caribbean sea; on the E. by St Martha; and on the N. by Popayan. It is mountainous, but there are many well watered and fertile vallies. It is one of the most considerable provinces in New Castile, but receives its principal support from the trade carried on with its capital.

CARTHAGENA, the capital of the province, situated on a sandy island, by most writers called a peninsula; which, forming a narrow passage on the SW. opens a communication with Tierra Bomba, as far as Boca-Chica. On the N. side the land is so narrow, that, before the wall was begun, the distance from sea to sea was only 35 toises; but afterwards enlarging, it forms another island on this side; so that, excepting these two places, the whole city is entirely surrounded by water. On the E. it has a communication by a wooden bridge, with a large suburb called Xenamani, built on another island, which is also joined to the continent by a bridge of the same materials. The fortifications both of the city and suburbs, are built after the modern manner, and lined with free-stone; and, in time of peace, the garrison consists of 10 companies of 77 men each, besides militia. The city and suburbs are well laid out, the streets straight, broad, uniform, and well paved. All the houses are built of stone or brick, only one story high, well contrived, neat, and furnished with balconies and lattices of wood; which is more durable in that climate than iron, the latter being soon corroded by the acrimonious quality of the atmosphere. The climate is exceedingly unhealthy. The Europeans are particularly subject to a disease called the black vomit, which sweeps off multitudes annually, on the arrival of the galleons. It seldom continues above 3 or 4 days; in which time the patient is either dead, or out of danger; and if he recovers, is never subject to a return of the distemper. This disease has hitherto foiled all the art of the Spanish physicians; as has also the leprosy, which is very common here. A painful tumour in the legs, occasioned by the entrance of the Guinea worm, is also very common and troublesome. The harbour of Carthage is the safest and best fortified in Spanish America. It was chosen as the port to which the galleons should

first begin to trade on their arrival from Europe; and to which they were directed to return, in order to prepare for their voyage homeward. This circumstance raised its splendour and importance. 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 forts, was obliged to abandon the siege. Lon. 73. 22. W. Lat. 10. 27. N.

CARTHAGENA-BAY in South America, is one of the best in that country. It extends two leagues and an half from N. to S.; has a good anchorage, sufficient depth of water, and is so smooth, that ships ride with as much ease and safety as in a river. As the entrance is a little difficult, a pilot is provided at the expense of the government, to conduct strangers, and to fix marks on the dangerous places. This entrance is so narrow that a single ship can only pass, and that close by the shore. The tides in this bay, and on the whole coast, are irregular. Sometimes they flow a whole day, then ebb in 4 or 5 hours, yet the greatest change of the depth is only 2 feet or 2½. Sometimes they are only perceived by the current and flow of the water. The bay abounds with a great variety of fish, the most common of which are the shad. The turtles are large and excellent; there are also sharks, which are extremely dangerous.

CARTHAGENA, a territory of Spain, in the Province of Murcia.

CARTHAGENA, the capital of the above territory, built by Asdrubal. It has the best harbour, as well as the most considerable docks and magazines, in all Spain. The principal crops of barilla are produced in its vicinity; and a fine red earth called *almagra*, used in polishing mirrors, and preparing tobacco for snuff. In 1706, it was taken by Sir John Leak; but the Duke of Berwick re-took it. It is 27 miles S. of Murcia. Lon. 0. 36. W. Lat. 37. 33. N.

CARTHENA, a river of Algiers.

CARTHKENNY, a river in Caermarthenshire.

CARTINGFON, a town in Northumberland, near N. and S. Carlton.

CARTLIDGE, a town near Chessham-Bucks.

CARTLONE PASSAGE is situated on the Kent sands, near Cartmel, Lancashire.

CARTMEL, a town of Lancashire, situated among the Fells, near the river

Kew. It has a handsome church, built in the form of a cross; and a market on Monday, well supplied with corn, sheep, and fish. It is 12 miles N. by W. of Lancaster, and 260 NNW. of London. Lon. 3. 6. W. Lat. 54. 12. N.

CARTMILL FELLS, hills of Lancashire, near the sea-coast.

CARTON, a town of Ireland, in Kildare.

CART-NONAN, a town in Northumberland, near Great Chester, S. of the Picts Wall.

CARVER, a township of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county, abounding with excellent iron-ore.

CARUGO, a village of Italy, in the late county of Como, and republican department of Montagne.

CARWAR, a town of Asia, on the coast of Malabar, in the East Indies, where the East India company have a factory, fortified with two bastions. It was subject to the late Rajah of Mysore. The vallies around it abound in corn, and produce the best pepper in the East Indies. The woods on the mountains abound with quadrupeds, such as tygers, wolves, monkeys, wild hogs, deer, elks, and beeves of a prodigious size. The religion of the natives is Paganism; and they have many superstitious customs. It is 68 miles S of Goa. Lon. 73. 7. E. Lat. 15. 6. N.

CARYA, or **CARYAE**, a town of Laconia, between Sparta and the borders of Messenia; where stood a temple of Diana, thence called Caryatis.

CARYAE, a town in Arcadia, towards the borders of Laconia. Whether from this town, or the former, the Columnæ Caryatides of Vitruvius and Pliny took their appellation, is disputed.

CARYSFORT, a borough of Ireland, in Wicklow.

CASABELLOTO, a rich town of Italy, on the Garbina and the Motta, situated on the late Crenonese and republican department of Upper Po.

CASAC, or **CAZAC**, a country in the dominions of Persia, on the frontiers of Armenia. It is governed by princes of its own, nominally subject to Persia; and the inhabitants, descended from the Cosacs, are represented as a rude and barbarous people. Casac, or Casac-L, is the name of the capital.

CASACORES, a lake of South America, in Paraguay, 100 miles long.

CASA DEL CAMPO, a royal seat of Spain, in New Castile, on the W. side of Madrid,

Madrid, opposite to the castle.

CASAL, a considerable town of Italy, in the late territory of Montferrat, and republican department of the Adda. It has a strong citadel, and a bishop's see, and is situated on the Po. Near this town the French defeated the Austrians, 9th May 1796. It is 48 miles E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 37. E. Lat. 54. 7. N.

CASALMAGGIORE, a small strong town of Italy, situated on the river Po, in the late Milanese, and republican department of the Upper Po, containing 5,500 citizens. Lon. 11. 5. E. Lat. 45. 6. N.

CASALBUTTANO, } 2 towns of Ita-
CASSALMORANO, } Jy, situated on the canal of Oglio, in the ci-devant Cremonese, and republican dep. of the Upper Po.

CASALMORO, } 2 villages of Italy,
CASSALOLDO. } in the late republican department of Benaco.

CASAL NUOVA, a town of Naples in Calabria Ulteriore. A terrible earthquake happened here in 1783, by which above 4000 people lost their lives, among whom was the Princess Gerace. It stands near the sea, 11 miles N. by W. of Oppido.

CASBIN, or **CASWIN**, a large trading city of Persia, in Irac Agemi, 185 miles N. of Ispahan. Lon. 48. 10. E. Lat. 36. 5. N.

CASCAES, or **CASCAIS**, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, situated at the mouth of the Tagus, 17 m. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 10. 15. W. Lat. 38. 40. N.

CASCARAGAN, a town of Ireland, in Leitrim.

CASCHAU, **CASCHAW**, or **CASSORIA**, a royal free town and fortress of Upper Hungary, situated on the Kundert. It is surrounded with three walls, a ditch, and bulwarks, and has often changed its masters. It is 75 miles E. of Buda. Lon. 20. 36. E. Lat. 40. 15. N.

CASCO BAY, a bay of the United States, on the coast of the district of Main, which, according to Dr Morse, extends 40 miles from Cape Elizabeth on the SW. to Cape Small Point on the NE. and contains about 300 islands, some of which are inhabited, and almost all cultivated, the land being fertile.

CASELLE, a village of the late Maritime Austria, in the district of Cologna, and ci-devant Dogado of Venice.

CASERTA, a mountain of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro.

CASERTA, an episcopal town of Naples, at the foot of the mountain, 16

miles N. of Naples. Lon. 15. 15. E. Lat. 41. 20. N.

CASH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, Ulster.

CASHEL, or **CASHIL**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, Munster, with an archbishop's see. The ruins of the old cathedral, show that it has been an extensive Gothic structure, boldly towering on the celebrated rock of Cashel, which, taken together, form a magnificent object. It is seen at a great distance, and in many directions. Adjoining to it are the ruins of the chapel of Cormac M'Culinan. Here is an elegant modern church, a very handsome market-house, a sessions-house, the county infirmary, a charter school for 20 boys and 20 girls, and a very good barrack for two companies of foot. Cashel sends a member to the imperial parliament. Lon. 7. 36. W. Lat. 52. 16. N.

CASHELLS, a hill in Angus-shire.

CASHGUR, a city of Usbee Tartary, capital of a country of the same name. It stands at the foot of the Himmelch mountains, and has a good trade with the neighbouring countries. Lon. 73. 25. E. Lat. 41. 30. N.

CASHI, a small river of N. Carolina, which rises in Bertie county, and, after running SE. falls into the Roanoke, about 7 miles above Albemarle sound, and 3 above the Devil's elbow.

CASHIN, a river of Ireland, in Kerry.

CASHIOBURY, a town in Hertfordshire, near Watford, 16 m. N. of London.

CASHMERE, or **CASHMIRE**, a province of Hindoostan Proper, subject to the king of Candahar. It is bounded on the W. by the Indus; on the N. by the Indian Caucasus; and on the E. and S. by Lahore. The country is celebrated for its romantic beauties, the fertility of its soil, and temperature of the atmosphere. It is an elevated and extensive valley, surrounded by steep mountains that tower above the regions of snow; and its soil is composed of the mud deposited by a huge river, which originally formed its waters into a lake that covered the whole valley, until it opened itself a passage through the mountains, and left this fertilized valley an ample field to human industry. Its productions, those of the temperate zone; and, to use the words of an oriental writer, "Cashmere is a garden in perpetual spring." A vast number of streams from all quarters of the valley run into the Chelum, which flows

through it. Many small lakes are spread over the surface, and some of them contain floating islands. In a word, the scene is beautifully picturesque, and a part of the romantic circle of the mountains make up a portion of every landscape. But to one dreadful evil the inhabitants of Cashmere are often subject, namely, earthquakes; and to guard against their most terrible effects, all their houses are built of wood. Among other curious manufactures of Cashmere is that of shawls, which are distributed all over the western and southern Asia. They make a part of the dress of the Egyptian Mamelouks, as well as of the British fair. The delicate wool of which they are made, is the produce of a species of goat of this country, or of Thibet. Here are bred a species of sheep called *hundoos*, which, like those of Peru, are employed in carrying burdens. It is 30 miles long, and 40 broad.

CASHMERE, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the above province. It is built on both sides of the river C. culum, and is 25 7 miles E. by S. of Cabul. Lon. 73. 11 E. Lat. 33. 49 N.

CASHMORE, a town near Chettle, Dorsetshire.

CASHINA, an extensive empire of Africa, called Soudan by the Arabs, and Nigritia by the Europeans, part of the region called Negro-land, bounded on the N. by Pezzan and Zahara, E. by Zamphara and Bornou, and S. by the Niger. It resembles Bornou in climate, soil, and natural productions, and in the colour, genius, religion, and government of the people.

CASHNA, the chief city of the above empire; 370 miles S. by W. of Messurata. Lat. 16. 20. N.

CASHOP, a village 3 m. from Durham. **CASIMUL**, a village in Dorsetshire, in the parish of Whitechurch.

CASIO, a village of Italy, in the late Bologna; and Italian Republic, situated on the river and dep. of the Reno.

CASIUS MONS, a hill in Palestine, near Egypt, where Jupiter had a temple, and Pompey a tomb.

CASLEY, a village E. of Otely, Yorksh. shire.

CASLONA, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, 5 miles NW. of Bazza

CASONE, a town of Italy, situated on the Po, in the ci-devant territory of the Pavesan, and late republican dep. of Tessino.

CASPE, a town of Spain in Arragon,

where Ferdinand IV. was elected king of Arragon. It stands at the confluence of the Gaudalope and Ebro, 35 miles S. of Balbastro, and 44 SE. of Saragossa.

CASPEAN, a lake of Venetia.

CASPIAN SEA, a large lake of salt water in Asia; bounded by the prov. of Astracan on the N. and by Persia on the SE. and W. It is about 680 miles long from S. to N. and 260 broad. It forms several gulfs, and contains between Astracan and Astabad an incredible number of small islands. Its bottom is mud, but sometimes mixed with shells. At the distance of some miles from land it is 500 fathoms deep; but it has no tide; and, on account of its frequent shoals, is navigable only for vessels drawing from 9 to 10 feet water. The Russian ports are Kislai and Grief; those belonging to Persia, Deibent, Nuzabad, Enzellee, Astrabad, and Baku. It has strong currents, and, like all inland seas, is subject to violent storms, which the Russian vessels, wretchedly constructed, weather with difficulty. The waters are brackish, and very impure, the nature of the bottom affecting them much. The fishery is a nuisance for sailors. The Uralian Cossacs enjoy the right of fishing on the coast, 47 miles on each side of the river Ural; and the inhabitants of Astracan have an exclusive privilege on the remaining shores belonging to Russia. The roe of the sturgeon supply large quantities of caviare; and the fish, which are chiefly salted and dried, form a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire. The Caspian abounds with sea dogs, which are hunted and caught in great numbers. Lon. from 46° to 53° E. Lat. from 37° to 47° N.

CASQUIPIBIAC, a river of N. America, on the N. side of Chaleur Bay, 3 miles NW. by N. of Black Cape.

CASQUIPIBIAC, a large river, 3 miles W. of the above river, abounding with salmon.

CASSANO, a town of Italy, in Calabria Citerior, in Naples, with a bishop's see. Lon. 16. 30. E. Lat. 39. 55. N.

CASSANO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, rendered memorable by an obstinate battle fought between the Germans and French in 1706. It lies on the river and in the republican dep. of the Adda. Lon. 10. 0. E. Lat. 45. 20. N.

CASSAY, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the W. by Bengal, N. by Assam, E. and SE. of Birmah, and S. by Aracan,

can. It is fertile and populous, and now subject to the Bamans. Munnypour is the capital.

CASSEL, a ci-devant chatellany of French Flanders, now included in the department of the North.

CASSL, a river in Caernarvonshire.

CASSL, a town of France, in the ci-devant French Flanders, now included in the dep. of the North. It is situated on a mountain, where the terrace of the castle is still to be seen; and from whence there is one of the finest prospects in the world; for one may see no less than 32 towns, with a great extent of the sea, though it is distant 50 miles. Lon. 2. 36. E. Lat. 50. 48. N.

CASSEL, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Lower Rhine, on the E. side of the river, opposite to the city of Mentz, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats. It was taken by the French in 1793, and retaken by the Prussians in 1793.

CASSEL, the capital of Hesse Cassel, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It is divided into the Old, New, and High Towns. The New town is best built, the houses being of stone, and the streets broad. The houses of the Old Town, which is within the walls, are mostly of timber; but the streets are broad, and the market places spacious. It is strongly fortified, but the fortifications are not regular. It contains about 32,000 inhabitants, of whom a great proportion are French Protestants. These have established several manufactories in the place, particularly in the woollen branch. It is situated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Fulda, 40 miles S. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 34. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

CASSENTON, a town in Oxfordsh. situated on the Isis, 4 m. from Oxford.

CASSEY, a town on the Hier, near Norwich.

CASSIGNY, a town of Italy, in Piedmont.

CASSINOGOROD, a town in Cassinow.

CASSINOW, a prov. of Russia.

CASSIONI, a valley of Italy, in the isle of Veglia.

CASSITAH, an Indian town in the W. of Georgia.

CASSOPO, an island in the Ionian sea, anciently called Cassiope, belonging to Venice.

CASSOVIA. See **CASCHAW**.

CASSUBIA, a territory of Germany,

in Pomerania, on the Caspian sea.

CASSULBERRY, a village in Hertfordshire, 3 miles NE. of Ware.

CASSUMBAZAR, a town of India, situated on the Ganges, in Bengal; 180 miles N. of Hugly. Lon. 30. 15. E. Lat. 24. 10. N.

CAST, a village in Somersetshire, S. of Frome Selwood.

CASTAGNA, a village of Istria, near the Queto.

CASTAGNARO, a river of Italy, which runs along the W and S. of the Poësin of Rovigo, and was one of the boundaries of the late Italo-republic.

CASTAGNO, a village in Tuscany.

CASTAGNOLA, a town of Piedmont on the river Po, 8 m. S. of Turin.

CASTAMENA, or **KASTAMONI**, a town of Ntolia, formerly a large city, but now much reduced. It is 240 miles E. of Constantinople. Lon. 34. 22. E. Lat. 44. 42. N.

CASTANORITZ, a town of Austrian Croatia, on the river Unna, which divides that country from Turkey. Lon. 17. 19. E. Lat. 45. 40. N.

CASTELAMARA, a town of Naples, with a good harbour, in Principato Citeriore, and a bishop's see. It is a royal summer residence; and here the ships of the royal navy are built. It stands on the site of the ancient Stabia, at the foot of a woody mountain, on the bay of Naples, 15 miles SE. of Naples. Lon. 14. 25. E. Lat. 41. 40. N.

CASTEL-A-MARE, a sea port of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, 30 miles WSW. of Palermo. Lon. 12. 59. E. Lat. 38. 7. N.

CASTEL-ARAGONESE, a strong town on the NW. coast of Sardinia, with a good harbour. It was the first place taken in this island, at the end of the 13th century, by the Arragonese, whence its name, but since 1765, by command of the king, it has been called **Castel Sardo**. It stands 20 miles NE. of Sassari. Lon. 8. 57. E. Lat. 40. 56. N.

CASTEL-BALDO. See **BALDO**.

CASTEL-BRANCO, a town of Portugal, capital of Beira, on the river Lyra, 38 miles NW. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 40. W. Lat. 39. 52. N.

CASTEL DEL OVO, a small island in the Tuscan sea, in the gulf of Naples. It has a fortress with a good garrison.

CASTEL DEL OVO, a town of Naples, connected with the above island by a stone bridge.

CASTEL DE VIDE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 8 miles NE. of Portalegre.

CASTEL-

CASTEL-FOLIT, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, situated on an almost inaccessible eminence, between Gironne and Campredon, about 15 miles from each, and near the river Julia.

CASTEL-FRANCO, a small fortified frontier town of Italy, in the late Bolognese, included in the late republican department of Upper Padua.

CASTEL-FRANCO, a pretorship of the late Mantua Austria, in the Trevisano, containing one town, an old castle built in 1194, two parishes, several villages, and 7000 souls, chiefly employed in agriculture. This country appears like a grove perpetually in blossom.

CASTEL GONDOLIO, a town of Italy, 20 miles S. by E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 46. E. Lat. 41. 41. N.

CASTEL-GILOUX, or **CASTEL-JALOUX**, a town of France, in the department of 3.61 and Garonne, and ci-devant province of Gascony; situated on the Avance. Lon. 0. 25. E. Lat. 44. 20. N.

CASTEL GRANDI, a populous town of Italy, in the ci-devant Modenese, and late republican department of Panaro.

CASTEL GUISSI, a town of Italy, in the late republican dep. of the Mincio.

CASTEL LEON, a town of Italy, in the ci-devant Cisalpine, and late republican dep. of the Upper Po, situated S. of Crema, containing 5000 citizens.

CASTEL MUCCHIO, or **MUSCHIO**, a populous town of Italy, in the island of Veglia, N. of Veglia, half a mile from the coast, with a harbour fit to contain 100 galleys. It has above 12,000 inhabitants.

CASTEL NOVO, a town of Italy, in the late republican department of the Adda, near the conflux of the Adda and the Po.

CASTEL NUOVO, a village and fort of Italy, in the late republican department of the Crostolo, near the canal of Secchio.

CASTEL NUOVO, a populous town of Italy, in the late republican department and on the river of Panaro.

CASTEL NUOVO, a town of Lower Dalmatia, on the gulf of Cattaro, strongly fortified in the ancient manner with walls and turrets, containing a church, an hospital, 3 monasteries, and 1800 souls. Lon. 18. 29. E. Lat. 42. 36. N.

CASTEL NUOVO, a town of Italy, in Friuli, situated on the Tagliamento.

CASTEL NUOVO DI CARFAGUANA, a town of Italy, with a strong fort, in the ci-devant Modenese, and late republican department of the Apennines. It is the capital of the valley of Carfagnana, and

is situated near Mont Alphonso, on the Secchio, 17 miles above Lucca. Lon. 10. 40. E. Lat. 44. 5. N.

CASTEL NUOVO DI MONTI, a town of Italy, in the late republican department of the Crostolo.

CASTEL ROSSO, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Caramania, 90 miles E. of Rhodes. Lon. 29. 31. E. Lat. 36. 7. N.

CASTEL VETRANO, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazara, famous for its rich wine, 12 miles E. by S. of Mazara.

CASTEL VETRO, a populous town of Italy, on the river, and in the late republican department of the Panaro.

CASTELLA, a town of Italy, about 5 miles NE. of Mantua, where the French were defeated by the Austrians, on the 12th Sept. 1796. Lon. 11. 15. E. Lat. 45. 30. N.

CASTELLANE, a pleasant town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and ci-devant province of Provence; situated on the Verdon, in a mountainous but fertile country, 27 miles S. by E. of Senzeze. Lon. 6. 34. E. Lat. 43. 55. N.

CASTELLANETA, a town in Naples, in the Terra d'Otranto, 19 miles WNW. of Taranto.

CASTELLANZA, a small town of Italy, on the river, and in the late republican department of the Olona.

CASTELLARODILLA GUSSOLA, or **LAGUSILLO**, a village of Italy, in the late republican department of the Benaco.

CASTELLAZO. See **CASTELLACIO**.

CASTILLAZO, a town of Piedmont, 2 miles E. of Alexandria, memorable for a battle between the French and Austrians in 1704. Lon. 8. 50. E. Lat. 45. 8. N.

CASTELLETTO, a town of Italy, in the late republican dep. of Montague, situated on a lake formed by the Lambro.

CASTELLETTO, a town of Italy, in the late republican department of the Upper Po, situated on the canal of Oglio.

CASTELIO-BRANCO, the capital of Beira, in Portugal, situated on the river Lyra, 25 miles NW. of Alcantara, and 95 NE. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 5. W. Lat. 39. 35. N.

CASTELLO DE VIDE, a small strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo. It was taken by Philip V. Lon. 6. 25. W. Lat. 39. 15. N.

CASTELLO DI MONTE, a town of Italy in the late republican department of the Crostolo, situated on a mountain, the water of whose wells affords a reddish oil;

oil, like those of *Baruzzone*. See **BARNZONE**; and next article.

CASTELLO DI MONTE GIBBIO, a town of Italy, in the late republican department of Crostolo, on a mountain whose wells afford a yellowish oil, which is reckoned better than the red above mentioned. Both these oils are used in medicine, varnishing, and embalming.

CASTELLO-RODRIGO, a town of Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes, 30 miles W. of Ciudad Rodrigo, in Spain. Lon. 6. 22. W. Lat. 41. 40. N.

CASTELLO SAN PIETRO, a town of Italy, in the late republican department of the Reno, and ci-devant Bolognese.

CASTELLON, a small town of Spain, in Catalonia, 5 miles NW. of Ross, which was taken by the French in Jan. 1795. Lon. 2. 58. E. Lat. 42. 18. N.

CASTELNAU, the name of seven towns of France, which are distinguished as follows: 1. Castelnau de Babarens, in the department of Gers, and ci-devant province of Armagnac; 2. Castelnau de Brassac, in the department of Upper Garonne, and ci-devant province of Upper Languedoc; 3. Castelnau de Brietenous, in the department of Lot, and ci-devant province of Querci; 4. Castelnau d'Estetoud, in the department of Upper Garonne, and ci-devant province of Upper Languedoc; 5. Castelnau de Magnoc, in the department of Gers, and ci-devant province of Armagnac; 6. Castelnau de Montartier, in the department of Lot, and ci-devant province of Querci; and 7. Castelnau de Montmeil, in the department of Upper Garonne, and ci-devant territory of Albigeois.

CASTELNAUDARY, a considerable town of France, in the department of Aude, and ci-devant province of Lower Languedoc. It is situated on an eminence, at the foot of which is a large basin of the royal canal, 3000 feet in circumference; 15 miles N. of Carcassone. Lon. 2. 0. E. Lat. 43. 19. N.

CASTEL-SARDO. See **CASTEL ARAGONESE**.

CASTEL ST JOANNE, a town of Italy, in Placentia.

CASTENENDOLO, a well built town of Italy, in the late republican dep. of the Mela, situated on an eminence, containing 2000 citizens.

CASTIGLIONE DE GATTI, a town of Italy, and late republican department of Reno, the ci-devant Bolognese.

CASTIGLIONE DELLE STIVIERE, a town of Italy, in the late republican depart-

ment of the Mincio with a castle, situated on an eminence. It has 8 churches, and 5000 citizens. A bloody battle was fought here on the 3d August 1796, between the French and Austrians, which ended in favour of the republicans.

CASTIGLIONE, a town of Tuscany, on a salt lake near the coast.

CASTIGLIONE, a town of Italy, 23 miles E. of Genoa.

CASTIGLIONE, two towns in the territory of Lucca; the one 18 miles N. and the other 8 miles SW. of Lucca.

CASTIGLIONE, 3 towns of Naples; viz. 1. in the late Neapolitan republic, department of Crati, 17 miles SW. of Cosenza; 2. in the dep. of Pescara, 6 miles ESE. of Civita Borella; 3. in the dep. of Selo, 5 miles NE. of Salerno.

CASTIGLIUNI, a town of Naples, in the late republican department of the Sagra, 9 miles ENE. of Conza.

CASTIGLIONE MONTANANO, a small but strong town of Italy, in the ci-devant Mutuese, and late republican department of the Mincio. It was taken by the Germans in 1701, and the French defeated the Imperialists near it in 1706. Don. 10. 29. E. Lat. 43. 23. N.

CASTILE DEL ORO, or **TERRA FIRMA**, a large and fertile country in South America, W. of Oroonoko. See **TERRA FIRMA**.

CASTILE, the principal and most opulent of the kingdoms into which Spain was formerly divided. It now forms the two provinces of Old and New Castile, the former having been recovered from the Moors some time before the latter.

CASTILE, NEW, or **TOLEDO**, a province of Spain, about 200 miles long, and 184 broad; bounded on the N. by Old Castile; on the E. by Arragon and Valencia; on the S. by Murcia and Andalusia; and, on the W. by Leon. It is divided into three parts; Argania to the N., Mancha to the E. and Sierra to the S. Madrid is the capital. It has many rivers; and the air is generally pure and healthy; but the land is mountainous, dry, and sluggishly cultivated. The N. part produces fruits and wines, and the S. good pastures, and fine wool. It is divided by a long chain of mountains, which run from E. to W.

CASTILE, OLD, also a province of Spain, about 192 miles long, and 115 broad; bounded on the S. by New Castile; on the E. by Arragon and Navarre; on the N. by Biscay and Asturia; and on the W. by Leon. Burgos is the capital.

CASTILLARA.

CASTILLARA. See **CASTELLARO.**
CASTILLON, a town of France, in the Dep. of Gironde, and ex-devant province of Guienne, situated on the Dordogne, 95 miles E of Bourdeaux. It is memorable for a victory obtained by the French over the English in 1451. Lon. 0 2. E. Lat. 44. 52. N.

CASTINE, a sea-port of the district of Maine, chief town of Hancock county, situated on Penobscot bay, 65 miles WSW. of Machias. Lon. 69. 0. W. Lat. 44. 26. N.

CASTINE, a river of the United States, in the district of Maine.

CASTLE-ARE, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, 4 miles NW. of Swasham, so named from its castle built in a field. It has fairs, 18th April and 25th July.

CASTLE ASHBY, a village in Northamptonshire, W. of Wellingborough.

CASTLE-BALDWIN, in Sigo, Ireland.

CASTLE-BAR, a populous borough and market town of Ireland, capital of the county of Mayo. It carries on a brisk trade, and has a barracks for a troop of horse; with a charity school, capable of receiving 50 children, well endowed. It is memorable for having been the headquarters of Gen. Luke on the 23d Aug. 1798, when he was attacked by about 800 French troops, and a party of the rebels, who obliged him to retreat with the loss of 20 men and 6 pieces of cannon, and kept possession of Castle-Bar for 20 days afterwards. It is 25 miles N. of Galway. Lon. 9 25. W. Lat. 53. 45. N.

CASTLE-BEAFE, a village of England, N. of Great Faring, Middlesex.

CASTLE-BLINGHAM, a town of Ireland, in Louth county, Leinster, 34 miles from Dublin.

CASTLE-BURTON, 3 miles SW. of Bourn, Leicestershire.

CASTLE-BLAINNY, in Galway county, Ireland, 50 miles from Dublin.

CASTLE-BLANLY, in Monaghan, Ulster, 80 miles NW. from Dublin.

CASTLE BRACK, in Queen's co., and

CASTLE-BRIDGE, in Wexford, Leinster.

CASTLE BROMWICH, a village of Warwickshire, 3 miles from Coleshill, and 6 from Birmingham.

CASTLE-CAMPS, in Cambridgeshire, E. of Linton.

CASTLE-CARBERRY, in Kildare, Leinster, about 26 miles from Dublin, on the borders of the bog of Allen.

CASTLE-CARW, in Pembrokeshire, near Tenby.

CASTLE-CARGAN, or **CASCARRIGAN,** in Leitrim, Connaught, 84 miles from Dublin.

CASTLE-CRY, a remarkable Roman station, about 4 miles W from Falkirk, on the borders of Stirlingshire, Scotland.

CASTLE-CARY, a town in Somersetshire, 3 miles from Wincanton, 12 SE. of Wells, and 119 W by S. of London. It has a market on Tuesday; and fairs, on Mid-Lent, and Whitsun Tuesday, and May 1. It has a mineral water like that of Epsom. Lon. 2. 12. W. Lat. 51. 5. N.

CASTLE-COMB, in Wiltshire, between Chippenham and Badington, in Gloucestershire, 12 miles NNE. of Bath. It has a fair May 4. Lon. 2. 45. W. Lat. 51. 20. N.

CASTLECOMER, in Kilkenny, Leinster, 45 miles from Dublin. It is remarkable for its collieries, which produce the famous Kilkenny coals.

CASTLECOMER, in King's co. Leinster.

CASTLE-CONNIS, a hill near South Colerain, County.

CASTLE-DAWSON, a town in Derry, Ireland.

CASTLE-DUNGO, in Tyrone, Ulster.

CASTLE-DERMOT, in Kildare, Leinster, situated on the river Lane, in the road between Ennisk and Dublin. It is 84 miles south-west from the latter. Lon. 6 57. W. Lat. 52 33 N.

CASTLE-DONINGTON, a pleasant and populous village of Leicestershire, formerly a place of strength, and part of the walls of its ancient castle remain. Here are manufactures of hosiery and lace. It lies near the Trent, 18 miles from Leicester, 12 from Nottingham, and 9 from Derby.

CASTLE-DOUGLAS, a village of Scotland, in the county of Kirkcubright, formerly called Culhwuk, but lately erected into a burgh of burgh, and named after William Douglas, Esq. the proprietor, situated at the N. end of Culhwuk loch. In 1767, it had not 20 inhabitants, but in 1786, it contained 800, and its increase is only retarded by the want of fuel. It has a post-office, a banking-branch, and cotton manufactures.

CASTLE-DUFF, one mile S. of Weedon, Northamptonshire.

CASTLE-FALON, 3 miles NW. of High-worth, Wiltshire.

CASTLING, in Donegal, 107 miles from

from Dublin.

CASTLEFORD, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, near the conflux of the Aire and Calder, 5 miles from Pontefract, of which it was the mother church.

CASTLEFRICK, in Cork, 3 miles SE. of Ross.

CASTLE-GOODWIN, in Gloucestershire, near Pibiswick.

CASTLE-GUARD, in Louth, Leinster.

CASTLE-HACKER, a town of Ireland, in Gilway co. 97 miles from Dublin.

CASTLE-HAVEN, a side harbour of Cork, Munster. Lon. 9. O. W. Lat. 51. 45. N.

CASTLE-HEAN, a town of England, in Herefordshire, at the foot of Hatterall Hill.

CASTLE-HEADINGHAM, a small but ancient town of Essex, with the remains of a castle erected in the Norman times, by Aubrey de Vere, who received the manor from the conqueror. Part of a Benedictine nunnery is still standing. In the church is a monument covering the remains of John de Vere, 16th Earl of Oxford, who died in 1527. It is 98 N.W. of London, and 7 SW. of Sudbury.

CASTLE-HILL, two villages, viz. 1. in Devonshire, 6 miles from Tiverton; 2. in Warwickshire, NW. of Kington.

CASTLE-HORNOCK, a town in Cornwall, situated on a hill near Pezance.

CASTLE-HOW, an artificial hill in W. Staffordshire, near Tebay.

CASTLE-HOWARD, a town 10 miles from York.

CASTLE-ISLAND, an island of the United States, situated in the harbour of Boston, 3 miles from the town. It contains about 20 acres of ground; and has a house for the governor, a jail, barracks, magazine, work-shops, &c. It is fortified with 50 pieces of cannon, and commands the entrance of the harbour. In 1792, there were 77 convicts confined in it, who were employed in making nails, and were guarded by 60 soldiers.

CASTLE-ISLAND, a town of Ireland, in Kerry, Munster, 8 miles E. of Thalee, 29 miles NW. of Cork, and 133 from Dublin.

CASTLE-KNOCK, 3 m. from Dublin.

CASTLE-LAGHAN, in Mayo, Connaught.

CASTLE-LIFHAN, 12 miles from Cork.

CASTLEMYNE, a sea port and bay of Munster, 152 miles from Dublin, on the coast of Kerry.

CASTLE-MARTYR, a town of Cork,

12 miles SE. of Cork, and 122 from London. Lon. 8. O. W. Lat. 51. 48. N.

CASTLE-MILL, near Bedford.

CASTLE-MORRIS, in Kilkenny, Leinster.

CASTLE-OTWAY, two towns of Ireland; viz. in Limerick; 2. in Tipperary; both in Munster.

CASTLE-PEVERIL, in the peak of Derby.

CASTLE-PLUNKET, in Roseammon, Connaught, 79 miles from Dublin.

CASTLE-POLLARD, in West Meath, Leinster, 74 miles from Dublin.

CASTLE-POOKY, in Cork, near Doneraile.

CASTLE-REEA, in Reccommon, Connaught, 24 miles from Dublin.

CASTLE-RELAGH, in Down co. Ulster.

CASTLE-RISING, an ancient but greatly decayed borough, of Norfolkshire, which sends two members to Parliament. The market is now disused, its harbour decayed up, and the castle, where it bore its name, is in ruins. It is 7 miles NE. of Lynn, and 103 NNE. of London. Lon. 0. 30. E. Lat. 52. 50. N.

CASTLE-ROCK, in Antrim, Ireland, situated on a hill E. of Carrickfergus bay.

CASTLE RUFF, in Kent, near Milton.

CASTLE-SIMPSON, in Roscommon.

CASTLE-SIMPLE LOCH, a beautiful piece of water in the parish of Lochvennoch, Renfrewshire. It covers about 400 acres, contains plenty of pike and perch, abounds with swans, geese, and other aquatic fowls. The river Calder flows into this lake, and the Black Cart is the outlet from it.

CASTLE-SHANL, in Monaghan, Ulster, 59 miles from Dublin.

CASTLE-STEAD, in Cumberland county, NW. of Braughton.

CASTLE-THORP, a town near Hanslope, Bucks.

CASTLETON, the name of five towns in England; viz. 1. in Derbyshire, by the Peak's Hole; 2. in Dorsetshire, near Sherborn; 3. in Oxfordshire, near Cleydon; and, 5. NW. of Rippon, Yorkshire.

CASTLETON, a river of Vermont.

CASTLETON, a township of Vermont, in Rutland county, 20 miles SE of Mount Independence, containing 805 citizens in 1790.

CASTLETOWN, a parish of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, so named from an ancient fort, on a precipice 100 feet high; the rampart and of which are still entire.

entire. It was formerly named Liddis-Jale. It is 18 miles long, 14 broad; and triangular in form; containing about 52,160 acres. It contains above a dozen of mountains, some of which are 2000 feet high, besides many hills; and is watered by 6 rivers. This parish abounds with natural curiosities, particularly several beautiful water-falls on the Tweeden and Blackburn; one of which is 37½ feet high, and 20 broad; several petrifying springs, where large masses of fog and other vegetable matter appear on each side, converted into solid stone; and above all a *natural bridge* over the Blackburn. It stretches across the stream, and joins the hills on each side. It is 55 feet long, 10 feet wide, and the thickness of the arch is 2 feet 4 inches of solid stone. The bridge slopes a little downwards, and the water rushes under the arch through an opening of 31 feet. The celebrated Dr Armstrong was born in this parish.

CASTLETOWN, a town in the above parish, founded in 1793, and possessing many local advantages for manufactures: having water from the Liddal, for machinery of any extent; peats within 100 yards, and coals within 3 miles. It is rapidly advancing, and by the plan will cover 100 acres; consisting of two principal streets, of 54 feet wide, and several cross streets and squares. Douglas square is 100 feet wide.

CASTLETOWN, the capital of the Isle of Man, situated on the SW part of the island. It has a strong castle, but of no great importance, on account of its distance from the harbour, which is however, rocky and shallow. In the centre of the town, on a high rock, is Castle-Rushen, a magnificent fabric, built of freestone in 960 by Guttred, a prince of the Danish line, who lies buried in the edifice. It is occupied by the governor of the island, and on one side of it are the chancery, offices, and good barracks. Near the town is a fine quarry of black marble, whence the flight of steps leading to St Paul's Church in London, was taken. Lon. 4. 35. W. Lat. 53. 55. N.

CASTLETOWN OF BRAFMAR, a small village in Aberdeenshire, in the district from which it takes its name. It is situated on the river Dee, and on the great road to Fort George by the Spittal of Glenshee, 15 miles from Glenshee.

CASTLETOWN, a township of New York, in Richmond County, Staten Island,

containing 961 citizens, (of whom 114 are electors), and 114 slaves, in 1790.

CASTLE TOWN is also the name of four towns in Ireland; viz. 1. in Cork, 110 miles from Dublin; 2. in Kildare, 9 miles from Dublin; 3. in Louth; and 4. in Queen's county, 48 miles from Dublin. Castletown also makes part of the names of 7 other places in Ireland: viz. 1. Castletown-Delvin, in West Meath, Leinster, 35 miles from Dublin. 2. Castletown-Geoghan, in West Meath. 3. Castletown Lands in Mayo, Connaught. 4. Castletown-Macenery, in Limerick. 5. Castletown-Roche, in Cork, 115 miles from Dublin. 6. Castle-Vellin, in Down, 65 miles from Dublin. 7. Castle-Ward, in Down, 1 mile W. of Stangford.

CASTON, or CAWSTON, a town in Norfolk, 10 miles N. by W. of Norwich, and 113 NE. of London. It has a bridge over the Bure, with a market on Tuesday, and fairs, Jan. 1, April 14, and August 28.

CASTON, a village in Hampshire, between Avington and Kingsworthy.

CASTOR, a town in Lincolnshire. See CAISTOR.

CASTOR, in Norfolk, 3 m. S. of Norwich.

CASTOR, in Northamptonshire, 3 miles from Peterborough.

CASTOR, a river in Newfoundland, which falls into the harbour of St John's.

CASTOR-TRINITY, a town in Norfolk, NW. of Yarmouth.

CASTRES, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, and ci-devant province of Languedoc, of which it was recently an episcopal see. It is situated in a fine valley, on the river Agout. In the reign of Louis XIII. Castres was a kind of Protestant republic; but, in 1629, its fortifications were demolished. Near it are mines of turquoise stones. It was the birth-place of Rapin de Thoyras, Abel Boyer, and M. Dacier. It is 20 miles S. of Alby, and 35 E. of Thou-louse. Lon. 2. 20. E. Lat. 43. 37. N.

CASTREZATO, a town and district of Switzerland, in the department of the Mela, containing 10 parishes and 700 citizens.

CASTRIGG, a town in Cumberland, near Keswick.

CASTRO, a duchy of Italy, in the late territories of the Pope, and later department of Cimino.

CASTRO, a town in the above duchy, on the confines of Tuscany. It is 40 miles NW. of Rome. Lon. 11. 54. E. Lat.

Lat. 42. 23. N.

CASTRO, a town of Naples, anciently called *Castrum Minerva*, with a harbour and good trade. It is well fortified, and lies 6 miles S. of Otranto. Lon. 18. 31. E. Lat. 40. 16. N.

CASTRO, a town of South America, capital of the island of Chiloe, 180 miles S. of Baldivia. Lon. 82. 8. W. Lat. 43. 5. N.

CASTRO, the ancient Mytilene, a seaport and capital of the island of Metelin, with two harbours, one of which will admit large vessels. There are two castles, one ancient, the other modern, in each of which is a Turkish governor and commander. Considerable vestiges still remain of its former grandeur and magnificence. The chief trade is ship-building. It is 30 miles SW. of Adramiti. Lon. 26. 39. E. Lat. 39. 14. N.

CASTRO DEL REY, a town of Spain, in Galicia.

CASTRO MARINO, a strong town of Portugal, in Algarve, on the borders of Andalusia, near the mouth of the Guadaljara, 38 miles E. of Faro, and 55 S. of Beja. Lon. 7. 12. W. Lat. 37. 6. N.

CASTRO NOVO, a town of Sicily.

CASTRO REALE, a town of Sicily, in the Val de Demona, 15 miles W. of Messina.

CASTRO VEREGNA, a town of South America, in Peru, remarkable for its adjacent mines of silver, and its healthy climate. It is 125 miles SE. of Lima. Lon. 74. 45. W. Lat. 12. 50. S.

CASTROPOL, a town of Spain, in Asturia, 14 miles NE. of Mondenedo.

CASWALD HOW, a village in Cumberland, E. of Whitehaven.

CASWELL, a county of North Carolina, in Hillsborough district; bounded on the E. by Person, on the N. by Virginia, on the W. by Guildford, and on the S. by Orange county. It contains 7360 free inhabitants, and 2736 slaves. Leesburg is the capital.

CASWELL, a town SW. of Witney, in Oxfordshire.

CASWORTH, a town near Doncaster, Yorkshire.

CAT ISLAND. See **GUANAHAMI**.

CATABAW, a river of the United States, which rises at the foot of the Appalachian mountains, in North Carolina; thence runs E. for near 40 miles; then turns gradually S., afterwards S. by E., and passing into South Carolina, where it obtains the name of the Wateree; afterwards unites with the Con-

garee, and forms the Santee.

CATABAW, a town of South Carolina, in the N. part of Camden district, a few miles E. of the above river, adjoining the divisional line of North Carolina, near the main road leading from Camden to Charlotte. It is inhabited by the Catabaws, a tribe of North American Indians, who consist of about 450 people, of whom 150 are warriors. "These," says Dr Morse, "are the remains of a formidable nation, the bravest and the most generous enemy the Six Nations had; but they have *degenerated* since they have been surrounded by the whites." The country around the town consists of 144,000 acres, granted them by the proprietary government of Carolina. Lon. 5. 42. W. Lat. 34. 56. N.

CATAHOOCHEE, a large navigable river of the United States, in Georgia, which rises in the Appalachian mountains; and running S. through an extensive and fertile country, belonging to the Creek Indians, unites with the Flint, in lat. 31°, and forms the Appalachicola.

CATALONIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. by the Pyrenean mountains, which divide it from France; by Arragon and Valencia, on the W.; and by the Mediterranean sea on the S. and E. It is 155 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is watered by a great number of rivers; the principal of which are the Lobregat, the Ter, and the Segra. The air is temperate and healthy; but the land is in general mountainous. It produces, however, corn, wine, oil, pulse, flax, and hemp, sufficient for the inhabitants. The mountains are covered with tall trees, such as the oak, the ever-green oak, the beech, the pine, the fir, the chesnut, &c. cork-trees, shrubs, and medicinal plants. There are several quarries of marble of all colours, crystal, alabaster, amethysts, and lapis lazuli. Gold dust has been found among the sands of the rivers; and there are mines of iron, tin, lead, alum, vitriol, and salt. Coral is also fished for on the eastern coast. The inhabitants are hardy, courageous, active, vigorous, and good soldiers, but rather discontented. The miquelets are a sort of soldiers which guard the passes over the mountains, and ought to protect travellers; but if they are not paid to their minds, they seldom fail to pay themselves. The Lobregat divides Catalonia into two parts, the E. and W., according to their situation.

tion. This province comprehends 17 territories, two of which are in Roussillon, and belong to the French. The rest are subject to the Spaniards. The principal towns are Barcelona, the capital, Turrigona, Tortosa, Lerida, Solsonia, Cudona Vieja, Grona, Seu d'Urgel, Pui Conca, and Cervera. Catalonia was the last province in Spain which submitted to Philip in the succession war.

CATANNA, or **CATANIA**, a city of Sicily, situated on the gulf of Catania, near the foot of Mount *Ætna*. In the 1st century, the eruptions and earthquakes raged with redoubled violence, and Catania was twice demolished. The Prince of Biscari has been at great pains, and spent a large sum of money, in working down to the ancient town, which, on account of the numerous torrents of lava, that have flowed out of Mount *Ætna* for these last 1500 years, is now to be sought for in dark caverns many feet below the present surface of the earth. Mr Swinburne informs us, that he descended into baths, sepulchres, an amphitheatre, and a theatre, all very much injured by the various catastrophes that have befallen them. There is a well at the foot of the old walls of Catania, where the lava, after running along the paraps, and then falling forwards, has produced a very compact lofty arch over the spring. The church is a noble fabric. It is accounted the largest in Sicily; and its organ is much esteemed by connoisseurs in musical instruments. Catania, according to Mr Swinburne's account, is rivaling with great splendour; and has already much more the features of a metropolis and royal residence than Palermo; the principal streets are wide, straight, and well paved with lava. An obelisk of red granite, placed on the back of an antique elephant of touch-stone, stands in the middle of the great square, which is formed by the town hall, seminary, and cathedral. The cathedral, erected by the Abbot Augerius, in 1094, was endowed, by Earl Roger, with the territories of Catania and *Ætna*, for the small acknowledgment of a glass of wine and a loaf of bread offered once a-year. The number of inhabitants dwelling in Catania amounts to 50,000; the Catanians make it double. A considerable portion of this number appertains to the university, the only one in the island, and the nursery of all the lawyers. Catania is 52 miles SW. of Messina. Lon. 15.

29. E. Lat. 37. 36. N.

CATANZARO, a city of Naples, the capital of Calabria Ulterior, with a bishop's see. It is the usual residence of the governor of the province, and is situated on a mountain, near the Grit of Squillace, 42 miles S. of Coccenza. Lon. 16. 48. E. Lat. 30. 0. N.

CATARO. See **CATTARO**.

CATAWESSY, or **HUGHSBURG**, a town of Pennsylvania in Northumberland county, situated at the mouth of Catawessy creek, on the E. branch of the Susquehanna, 25 miles ENE. of Sunbury, and 100 NW. of Philadelphia.

CATCHASIDE, a village in Northumberland, 4 miles SE. of Ehesdon.

CATCHBORN, a town near Morpeth.

CATCOMB, a town near Portsmouth.

CATCOMB, near Maulinch, Somersetshire.

CAT-DEAN, near Beddick, in Durham.

CATEGAT, or **CATIGATE**, the passage from the German ocean into the Sound, or the entrance into the Baltic, lying between Demol, Jutland, Sweden, and Norway, and comprehending several islands.

CATERHAM, a village in Surrey, N. of Blechingley.

CATERLOUGH, in Lincaster, Ireland.

CATERN, in Somersetshire, NE. of Bath.

CATESBY, a village in Northamptonshire, NW. of Daventry.

CATSMORE, near Standford, Lincolnshire.

CATFIELD, a town near Hickling, Norfolk.

CATFORD-HALL, NW. of Preston, Lancashire.

CATFOSS, in Holderness, Yorkshire.

CATH, a town of Asia, in Kowaresm.

CATHANCE, or **CATHANCS**, a river of Maine district, United States.

CATHCAK, an ancient parish of Scotland, in the counties of Renfrew and Lanark, but chiefly in the former; so named from the river *Cait*, which runs through it. It is 4 miles long, and 2 broad, containing above 3000 acres, almost wholly arable. The soil is various, but fertile; and the crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes, very abundant. Weaving, bleaching, and paper and snuff manufactures, are carried on. The lime quarries employ 16 men, and afford 6000 carts of burnt lime annually. The population, in

1801, 1059.

CATHIL LOCH, a small lake in the parish of Halkirk and county of Caithness, 3 miles long, and upwards of 2 broad; it empties itself by a small stream into the river of Thurso, which falls into the Pentland Frith at the town of the same name.

CATHERINE, ST., an island of Brasil, 47 leagues S. of Cananea Isle. It is 25 miles long from N. to S. and is inhabited by Indians, in alliance with the Portuguese. Lon. 47 15. W. Lat. 27. 10. S.

CATHERINE, ST., an island of Georgia, on the coast of Surinam.

CATHERINE, ST., a fertile island on the S. coast of Hispaniola, 20 leagues E. of St Domingo city.

CATHRINE, a town of New York, in Ontario county; 3 miles S. of the S. end of Seneca lake.

CATHERINEBERG, a town of Sweden, in West Gotland, the birthplace of Sir Torbern Berzelian.

CATHERINEBURG, a territory of Asiatic Russia, in Siberia.

CATHERINENBURG, the capital of the above district, regularly built in the German manner, with a fort and garrison, situated on the river Is. et.

CATAHRINENSLAF, or **ECATERINENSLAF**, one of the 41 governments of the Russian empire, being the new name of the whole extended government of Asoph, which is divided into two provinces, viz. Cathemenslaf and Taurica, which includes the Crimea.

CATHERINENSLAF, one of the two provinces above-mentioned, comprehends New Russia, and the ci-devant government of Asoph.

CATHERINENSLAF, or the **GLOBY OF CATHERINE**, the capital of the above province, is situated near the junction of the Kiltzin and the Sumara. It was built by the late Empress Catherine II. and colonised by many Greeks and Armenians from Cim Tartary and others, who served in the preceding war against the Turks. It is 178 miles NE. of Cherson. Lon. 35. 15. E. Lat. 47. 23. N.

CATHERSTON, a town of Dorsetshire, N. of Charmouth.

CATHORP, the name of four English villages; viz. 1. in Leicestershire, near Rugby; 2. in Lincolnshire, W. of Skeaford; 3. in Nottinghamshire; and 4. in Yorkshire, W. of Bridlington.

CATHLON, a village of France, in the department of the North, which was taken by the Dutch in April 1794; but

afterwards evacuated.

CATLAW, one of the Grampian mountains, situated in the county of Angus, the elevation of which, by barometrical mensuration, is found to be 2261 feet above the level of the sea.

CATLEY, a village in Lincolnshire, W. of the ferry over the Witham.

CATLIDGE, 2 miles from Newmarket, Cambridge.

CATMAMOU, or **CAIMANDU**, the capital of Napaul, in Hindoostan Proper, 445 miles E. of Delhi. Lon. 84. 51. E. Lat. 28. 6. N.

CATMER, near Farnborough, Berks. **CATMOUSE HILL**, and **CATMOUSE VALF**, SE. of Okham, in Rutlandshire.

CATIO, a military township of New York, 11 miles SE. of Lake Ontario, and 20 S. of Oswego fort.

CATOLICA, a village of Italy, in the late republican department of the Rubicon, and ci-devant Papal province of Romagna, situated on an eminence, to which the Catholic Bishops retired from the synod held at Rimini, A. D. 1559, when they were outvoted by the Arians; whence the name.

CATON, a town SW. of Scarborough, Yorkshire.

CATOUCH CAPE, the NE. promontory of Yucatan, in Mexico, North America. Lon. 86 30. W. Lat. 22. 10. N.

CATRINE, a village in Ayrshire, beautifully situated on the N. side of the river Ayr, in the western extremity of the parish of Sorn. It is of a regular, oblong form, in the middle of which is a square of 300 feet, with streets leading from it on the E. S. and W. and these are intersected with other cross streets at right angles. This village, which owed its rise to the cotton manufactory, was only begun in 1787, when Mr Alexander of Ballochmyle, the proprietor, in partnership with the well-known patriotic Mr David Dale of Glasgow, established extensive spinning machinery, and planned the village and erected houses for the work people, since which time, it has increased considerably, and now contains nearly 1400 inhabitants. It is 14 miles from the town of Ayr.

CATSGROVE HILL, a village in Berkshire, near Reading.

CATSIANITZ, a fortress of Bulgaria, which defends the pass over the mountains.

CATSLEY, a village in Dorsetshire.

CATSTOCK, a village in Dorsetshire, NW. of Frampton.

CATSTREET.

CATSTREET, in Sussex, 10 miles S. of Tunbridge Wells.

CATTACK, or **CUTTACK**, a city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, capital of the Orissa. It is a post of consequence, being on the road between Bengal and the Northern Circars. It belongs to the Berar rajah, a Mahratta prince; and is situated on the Mahannuddy near its influx into the bay of Bengal, 220 miles SW. of Calcutta. Lon. 86. 1. E. Lat. 20. 51. N.

CATTAIO, a town of Italy in the Paduano, 5 miles S. of Padua.

CATTAIUNK, one of the Elizabeth Islands, in Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts.

CATTAL, **MAGNA** and **PARVA**, two villages in Yorkshire, near Borough-bridge.

CATTARICK, a village near Richmond, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, so named from a cataract in the Swale near it. It has a bridge over that river; and was a great city in the time of the Romans, one of whose high roads crossed the Swale at this place: on its banks are the foundation of great walls, and a high artificial mount. The town was destroyed by the Danes.

CATTARA, or **CATARO**, a territory in Lower Dalmatia.

CATTARO, a very ancient town and capital of the above territory, formerly called *Ascrivium*. It is 1200 paces in circumference, and has a castle, strong walls, narrow streets, and good houses; situated on a gulf of the same name, 25 miles SE. of Ragusa, and 30 W. of Scutan. Lon. 18. 40. E. Lat. 42. 40. N.

CATTARO CANAL, a long crooked bay on the coast of Lower Dalmatia, improperly named a *canal*, being an arm of the Adriatic which extends 18 miles in the country, and forms several small bays.

CATTERAL, a village in Lancashire.

CATTERLY, near Penrith, Cumberland.

CATTERTHUN, a hill with an ancient and strongly fortified Caledonian post on it, a few miles NW. of Brechin.

CATTERTHUN, **BROWN**, another fortification, but of inferior strength, near the above, seated on a neighbouring hill, and so called from the colour of the ramparts, which are composed of earth. Mr Pennant thinks both these were posts occupied by the Caledonians, before their engagement with Agricola.

CATTERTON, a town in Yorkshire, near Belton and Bilburgh.

CATTERWORTH, near Bowditch, Somersetshire.

CATTESFIELD, a village in Sussex, W. of Cowhurst.

CATTESHALL, near Godalming, Surry.

CATHORP, NE. of Hallaton, Leicestershire.

CATTON, 4 English villages, viz. 1. in Derbyshire, near Stafford: 2. in Lonsdalevale, Lancashire: 3. NW. of Pocklington: and 4. SW. of Thirsk; both in Yorkshire.

CATWADE-BRIDGE, a town in Suffolk.

CATWATER, a name of Plymouth harbour.

CATWICK, a town near Hornsey, Yorkshire.

CATWORTH, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, two villages in Huntingdonshire, near Spaldwick.

CATWYCK, a village of S. Holland, on the German ocean, near which the only branch of the Rhine that retains its original name, is lost in the sands. It is 6 miles N. by W. of Leyden.

CATZENELVOGEN, a town and castle of Germany in the late circle of Upper Rhine, which gives name to a county. The river of Maine, and the city of Metz, with its territories, divide the county into Upper and Lower; the former belongs to Hesse Darmstadt, and is called Darmstadt, from its capital; and the latter to Hesse Reinfelds, of which S Goar is the capital. The town has an iron-mine near it, and is 28 miles NNW. of Mentz.

CAVA, a small island of Orkney, 2 miles S. from Pomona, and belonging to the parish of Orphir. It is about a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad, and in 1796 was inhabited by 3 families. There is a ruinous chapel on the island, and a church-yard round it.

CAVA, a considerable and populous town of Naples, in the Hither Principality. It is situated at the foot of Mount Metelian, 16 miles S. of Naples, and 3 W. of Salerno. Lon. 14. 55. E. Lat. 40. 26. N.

CAVA, a trading town of Italy, in the late republican department of the Upper Po, near the river. Honey and flax are its chief commodities.

CAVA DU RIVA, a village of the late Maritime Austria, in the Dogado of Venice.

CAVADO, one of the principal rivers in Portugal. It rises in Tra-los-Montes, below

below Barcelos; and runs into the sea.

CAVAILLON, a town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, and ci-devant Venaissin, which was subject to the Pope before the Revolution. It is situated in an island formed by the river Durance, 30 miles SE. of Avignon. Lon. 5. 27. E. Lat. 43. 52. N.

CAVAILLON, a town on the S. side of Hispaniola, 9 m. NE. of Cayes, and 15 W. by S. of St Louis. Lat. 18. 16. N.

CAVALIER, an extensive forest of Italy, in Istria.

CAVALIERI, an island in the Archipelago, between the SW. point of the island of Negropont, and the continent of Greece. Lon. 24. 17. E. Lat. 38. 7. N.

CAVALINO, a village of Italy in the late Dogado of Venice, and Austrian district of Torcella.

CAVALLO, a mountain of Italy, in Friuli.

CAVALLO, a sea-port of Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela, 25 miles NE. of St Jago de Leon. Lon. 68. 12 W. Lat. 10. 15. N.

CAVAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 42 miles long, and 24 broad, bounded on the W. by Leitrim, on the N. by Fermanagh, on the E. by Monaghan, Louth, and East Meath, and on the S. by West Meath and Longford. It contains upwards of 8000 houses, 37 parishes, 7 baronies, and 2 boroughs, viz. Cavan and Kilmore. It is populous, and carries on a great linen manufacture, the annual average value of which is estimated at 68,200l.

CAVAN, the capital of the above county, 54 miles NW. of Dublin. Lon. 7. 4. W. Lat. 54. 4. N.

CAVANELLA, a populous town of Italy, on the Adige, in the Dogado and district of Chioggia.

CAVARZERE, a fertile district of the late Maritime division of Austria, in the Dogado, bounded on the N. by the Paduano, on the S. by the Polesine, and W. by Adria; containing 6 parishes, several villages, and 11,000 souls.

CAVARZERE, a large and rich town in the above district, anciently called Cape of Argine, containing 7000 inhabitants, who carry on a profitable trade.

CAVASO, a village of the late Maritime Austria, in the territory of Treviso, and pretorship of Asolo. It has considerable woollen and silk manufactures.

CAVAZALE, a village of Italy, near Vicenza, containing the palace of Cricoli.

CAUB, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It has 4 castles, and stands on the E. bank of the Rhine, 2 miles N. by E. of Bacharach.

CAUCA, a river of the Isthmus of Darien, which rises from lake Papos, and falls into the Magdalena, in Lat. 8. 0. S.

CAUCASUS, a very high mountain of Asia, being the principal one of the great ridge of that name. Sir John Chardin describes this as the highest mountain, and the most difficult to pass, of any he had seen. It has frightful precipices, and in many places the roads are cut out of the solid rock. At the time he passed it, the mountain was entirely covered with snow, so that in many places, his guides were obliged to clear the way with shovels. The mountain is 36 leagues over, and the summit 8 leagues broad. The top is perpetually covered with snow; and Chardin relates, that the two last days he seemed to be in the clouds, and was not able to see 20 paces before him. The other parts, however, are extremely fruitful.

CAUCASUS is also the common name of that great ridge of mountains which extend between the Caspian and the Black seas. These mountains make a curve near Astracan, and directing their course towards the eastern shore of the Caspian, fall off near the mouth of the Jaik, where they become secondary mountains, being disposed in strata. As they are an inexhaustible magazine of combustible substances, they contain an astonishing quantity of metals. Along the foot of this immense chain, we sometimes meet with warm springs; sometimes springs of naphtha of different qualities; sometimes we find native sulphur, mines of vitriol, or lakes heated by internal fires. These mountains, excepting the tops, which are always covered with snow, are very fertile; abounding in corn, wine, honey, gum, fruits, hogs, and large cattle. The vines twine about the trees, and rise so high, that the inhabitants cannot gather the fruit from the uppermost branches. They are inhabited by seven different nations, viz. the Abkhas, Circassians, Georgians, Cisti, Lesguis, Ossi, and Tartars, who all speak different languages. They have many springs of excellent water, and a vast number of towns and villages. The inhabitants are for the most part Christians of the Grecian church.

CAUCASUS, one of the 41 governments into which the Russian empire has been lately

lately divided. It is subdivided into provinces, viz. Astracan and Caucasus.

CAUCASUS, one of the two provinces above mentioned, comprises the Cuban, and all that district to the E. and S. now in the possession of Russia, between the rivers Don and Cuban, and between the Black sea and the Caspian, extending as far as the confines of Georgia, and continually augmenting by the reduction and submission of the wandering hordes of Mount Caucasus.

CAUDEBEC, a rich, populous, and trading town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and ci-devant province of Normandy. It is situated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Seine, 18 miles N.W. of Rouen. Lon. 1. 26. E. Lat. 49. 21. N.

CAUDECOSUE, a town of France, in the department of Gers, and ci-devant prov. of Armignac.

CAUDEBEZ, a town of France, in the ci-devant province of Languedoc.

CAVE, a town in Devonshire, near Exampton.

CAVE, DROPPING, OR THE WHITE CAVE OF SLAINS, a remarkable cave in Aberdeen shire, which the Rev. Mr Farquhar thus describes: "It is visited by most strangers, being justly esteemed a rarity. The sea reaches to the mouth of it at high-water. Upon entering, one sees the water cooing through a spongy porous rock on the top and sides: it falls down in pretty large drops, like a very moderate shower. These drops are of a remarkably petrifying nature. They gradually and imperceptibly line the cave with curious stalactical incrustations, in very different and strange forms. A great deal of this was taken out some years ago, and turned into lime. It is again petrified all over, and has the look of white marble."

CAVE, NORTH AND SOUTH, 2 villages, N. of the Hamlet, Yorkshire.

CAVEHURST, a village in Hanpshire, near King's Clere.

CAVENDIISH, a town in Sussex, between Long Melford and Chichester.

CAVERIPATAM, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 50 miles E. of Seringapatam.

CAVERTICHP, a town in Devonshire, SW of Tiverton.

CAVERS, a parish of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, 20 miles long, but very irregular in breadth, being from 2 to 7 broad. The western parts are clay, and appropriated to sheep pasture; but to-

wards the E. it becomes flat with a rich fertile soil. The population in 1801, was about 182. The late gallant Lord Heathfield was born in this parish.

CAVERSFIELD, a village in Bucks, N. of Bicester, Oxfordshire.

CAVERSHAM, 2 miles N. of Reading, Oxfordshire.

CAVERTOWN, a small village in the parish of Eckford, Roxburghshire, about 6 miles from Kelso, near which is an extensive moor where Kelso races are held.

CAVERY, or **CAVEERY**, a considerable river of Hindoostan, which rises among the Gaunts, takes a SE. direction through Mysore, and, after watering Seringapatam and Tanjore, falls into the bay of Bengal, by several mouths between Chandernagore and Trichinopoly.

CAVEY, a village in Suffolk, between Bury and Milken-Hill.

CAVETTI, a report on the SW. coast of the island of Luzon. See MANILLA.

CAVETTES-HOUSES, lies S. of the Swale, Yorkshire.

CAUCHENNAICO, a town of the United States, in Montgomery county, New York, situated S. of the river Mohawk, 30 miles N. by N. of Schenectady, and 100 N. W. of New York.

CAUGHAWAGO, or **CAGNEWAGA INDIANS**, a tribe of North Americans, in Lower Canada. Some of them dwell near Montreal.

CAVIAN A, an island of S. America, at the mouth of the river Amazon, 90 miles in circumference, and of a triangular form, with its base to the ocean. It lies under the equinoctial line, in Lon. 50 20 W.

CAVINA, a town in the island of Manilla, with a strong castle, a harbour, and dock. It is 10 miles from the city of Manilla.

CAULCOT, a village in Northamptonshire, E. of High Wycombe.

CAULDON, in Staffordshire, W. of Blore.

CAULDON, a deep lake of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, in a morass, abounding with pike and eels.

CAUNARD, a town of France, in the dept. of Tarn, and ci-devant province of Gascony.

CAUNÉ, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, and ci-devant province of Upper Languedoc, situated near the mountains where the Agout rises, 21 miles NE. of Castres. Lon. 2. 45. E. Lat. 43. 50. N.

CAUNTON,

CAUNTON, in Nottinghamshire, near Norwell.

CAUROGLIERO, a bay on the S. side of Hispaniola, at the mouth of the Romaine, 24 leagues E. of St Domingo.

CAUSBY, a town W. of Alford, Lincolnshire.

CAUS-CASTLE, 4 miles E. of Powis-Castle, Salop.

CAUSEWAY, DEVIL'S, a famous road of stones and rubbish, which ranges through the county of Northumberland commonly supposed to be Roman, though Mr Horsley suspects it to be of later times.

CAUSEWAY, GIANT'S, an immense natural mole, or quay, projecting some hundred feet into the sea, from the base of a steep promontory on the coast of Antrim in Ireland. It is esteemed one of the greatest natural curiosities in the island, and, next to Scylla, one of the most wonderful volcanic remains in the world. The causeway is composed of an immense range of basaltic pillars, in close contact with one another, exhibiting a sort of polygon pavement, resembling the appearance of a solid honey-comb. The pillars are irregular prisms of various denominations, from 3 to 8 sides; but the hexagonal columns are as numerous as all the others together. Each pillar is found separable in several joints, whose articulation is compact beyond expression; the convex terminations of one joint always meeting a concave socket in the next, besides which the angles of one frequently shoot over those of the other, so that they are completely locked together, and can be rarely separated without a fracture of these parts. There are no void spaces among the basaltes, the surface of the causeway exhibiting to view a regular pavement of polygon stones. The outside covering is soft and of a brown colour, being the earthy parts of the stone nearly deprived of its metallic principle, by the action of the air and of the marine acid which it receives from the sea. From the causeway stupendous capes and precipices rise in every direction, exhibiting similar beautiful ranges of basaltic columns, forming a noble pile of natural architecture, in which the elegant regularity of art is united to the wild magnificence of nature. The cliffs are indeed truly stupendous; the elevation of that at the foot of which the causeway is situated is between 300 and 400 feet perpendicular. Towards the interior for many miles,

and along the coast all the way to Bally Castle, the same appearances are exhibited, and the whole bears undoubted proofs of having been produced by some awful volcano in former times. There is no visible crater remaining, but for 15 miles along the coast the whole is one continued mass of lava, replete with bladder holes, and so void of extraneous matter, that it perfectly resembles the scorie of iron. The causeway is indeed free of bladder holes, but the cliffs immediately above are full of them.

CAUSEY-PARK, near Morpeth, in Northumberland.

CAUSTON-HALL, near Dunchurch, Warwick.

CAUSWAY, near Arundel, Sussex.

CAUSTLRETS, a village in France, in the dept. of the Upper Pyrenees, and ci-devant province of Bigorre, noted for its mineral water. It is 18 miles SW. of Bigneres.

CAUTHEROP, three villages in Yorkshire; viz. 1. NW. of Barnesley; 2. N.E. of Masham; and, 3. NW. of Packereng.

CAUTHWATE, a town in Cumberland, E. of Inglewood Forest.

CAUTION, a town near Hovingham, Yorkshire.

CAUX, a territory of France, in the ci-devant province of Normandy.

CAWCOT, LOWER and UPPER, 2 villages near Biggleswade, Bedfordshire.

CAWDESHAW, S. of Petworth, Sussex.

CAWDWELL, near Waltham, Leicestershire.

CAWHONIBORN, near Honiborn, Worcestershire.

CAWKWELL, a village E. of Stanton.

CAWLEY-WOOD is seated on a hill in Buckinghamshire, that affords a view of 11 counties.

CAWNER, a village in the Peak of Derby.

CAWOOD, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the Ouse, near Selby, 12 miles S. of York, and 186 NW. of London. It has a market on Wednesday, and a fair, May 12. Lon. 1. 0. W. Lat. 53. 47. N.

CAWOOD, a small village in Lancash.

CAWTHORP, two villages in Lincolnshire; viz. 1. near Bourn; and, 2. W. of Saltfleet.

CAWTON, three villages; viz. 1. in the Peak of Derby; 2. in Staffordshire, E. of Cheadle; and 3. in ditto, E. of

Handbury.

CAXAMALCA, a town and district in Peru, where there was a most sumptuous palace belonging to the Incas, and a magnificent temple dedicated to the sun. In this town Pizarro, the Spanish general, took Atabalipa, the last Inca of Peru, and barbarously murdered him, in 1533. It is 90 miles from the South Sea, and 300 NNE. of Lima. Lon. 74. 53. W. Lat. 53. 47. N.

CAXAMARQUA, a district in Peru, between the two Cordilleras, producing all kinds of corn and fruits, and abounding in cattle. It has a town of the same name.

CAXMARQUILA, a small district of Peru, under the bishop of Truxillo.

CAXTON, a town in Cambridgeshire, 10 miles W. by S. of Cambridge, and 56 N. of London. It has a market on Tuesday; and fairs, May 5, and Oct. 18. Lon. 0. 10. W. Lat. 52. 10. N.

CAXTON, a village in Kent, 2 miles from Rochester.

CAYA, a river of Portugal, which rises near Portalegre, running SE divides Spain from Portugal, and afterwards falls into the Guadiana at Badajoz.

CAYAHAGA, or **CAVIRGA**, a short navigable river of the United States, in the North Western Territory, which rises from a small pond near the head of the Muskingum. After running a few miles, it unites with a branch from the NE. and then running NNW. falls into Lake Erie. It communicates with the Muskingum, by a portage of a mile, and constitutes part of the eastern boundary of the Indian territory.

CAYAHAGA, **CAYAHEGA**, or **CAYUGA**, an Indian town, situated on the banks of the above river, inhabited by the Cayuga Indians.

CAYENNE, a river of South America, which rises in the mountains near the lake of Parima, runs through the country of the Galibes; and, after a course of 300 miles falls into a large bay of the Atlantic Ocean, in the middle of which lies the island of

CAYENNE, 18 leagues in circuit; and fertile; but unhealthy from its forests and marshes. The French settled first here in 1625, and built the town of Cayenne; they were driven out by the Dutch in 1656, who, after alternate conflicts and expulsions, were finally expelled by the French under d'Estrees, in 1677. The French since that period have extended their colony to the continent, for near

300 miles inland; between Dutch Guiana on the N. and Portuguese Guiana on the S. and having Surinam on the W. The produce is arnotta, sugar, cotton, coffee and cocoa nuts.

CAYENNE, the capital of the above island, is defended by a covert way, a large ditch, a very good mud rampart, and five bastions. In the middle of the town is a pretty considerable eminence, on which a redoubt has been made, called the Fort. The entrance into the harbour is through a narrow channel: the ships can only get in at high water through the rocks and reefs that are scattered about this pass. Lon. 52. 15. W. Lat. 4. 56. N.

CAYES, or **LES CAYES**, a sea-port on the S. side of Hispaniola, 39 miles W. by S. of St Louis. Lat. 18. 12 N.

CAYLEY, a town near Otley, Yorkshire.

CAYLOMA, mountains of Peru, famous for their silver mines, which are still rich, though long wrought. They give name to the district in which they lie, 96 miles E. of Arequipa.

CAYNE, a town SW. of Leskaid, Cornwall.

CAYNHAM, near Stottesdon, Shropshire.

CAYO, a village in Caermarthenshire.

CAYSO, a town in Bedfordshire.

CAYMIE, **GRANDE**, an island of Hispaniola, 6 miles long, and 3 broad.

CAYUGA, a lake of the United States, in New York, on the N. branch of the Susquehannah, 35 miles long, and 2 broad. It lies 9 miles E. of Seneca Lake, and empties at its N. extremity into Seneca river.

CAYUGA INDIANS, a tribe of about 500 N. Americans, one of the ci-devant Six Nations, of whom 40 reside in the United States, and the rest in Canada. They receive from the state of New York, an annuity of 300 dollars, besides 50 to one of their chiefs, as a compensation for lands sold by them to the state; and 500 dollars from the United States, by the treaty of 1794. Their reservation lands lie on both sides of the above lake at its N. end.

CAZARFS, a town of Mexico.

CAZENHOVIA, a flourishing township of New York, in Herkemer county.

CAZEROM, or **CAZERON**, a city of Asia, in Persia. Lon. 70. 0. E. Lat. 29. 15. N.

CAZIMIR, a handsome town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, situated

and on a hill covered with trees; 10 miles from Belgitz. Lon. 22. 3. E. Lat. 51. 3. N.

CEBBE, a river in the isle of Man.

CEBU, a river in the W. of Africa, which runs into the Western ocean.

CEBU, one of the most southerly of the Philippine islands. It lies between those of Layte and Negio.

CECIL, a county of Maryland, in the eastern shore, and in the NE. corner of the state; bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania; on the W. by the Susquehanna and Chesapeak bay; on the S. by the Sassafras, which separates it from Kent county; and, on the E. by the state of Delaware. It is 24 miles long, and 23 broad; and contains 10,218 free inhabitants, and 407 slaves. The lands though hilly, are fertile. The chief town is Elk'on.

CECIL, a township of Pennsylvania, in Washington county.

CECILSTOWN, a town in Cork, Ireland.

CEDAR-CREEK, a small river of Virginia, in the county of Rockbridge, which passes under a remarkable natural bridge, and falls into James river.

CEDAR-POINT, a port of Maryland, in Charles county, E. of the Potomac, 12 miles below Port Tobacco, and 96 S. by W. of Baltimore. Its trade lies chiefly in tobacco and Indian corn. The annual exports, 30th Sept. 1794, amounted to 18,593 dollars.

CEDARS, an island of North America, on the coast of California, abounding with cedar trees.

CEDOGRA, a town of Naples, at the foot of the Appenines, 12 miles NW. of Melfi. Lon. 15. 38. E. Lat. 41. 5. N.

CEFALONIA, or **CEPHALONIA**, a considerable island of Greece, in the Mediterranean, S. of Albania, and NW. of the Morea. It is fertile, and produces excellent Muscadine wine and oil. The climate is warm, and the trees blossom throughout the year. It belonged to the republic of Venice, but was ceded to France by the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797. It was anciently called Cephalonia, and is celebrated in the history of ancient Greece.

CEFALONIA, the capital of the above island. Lon. 20. 36. E. Lat. 38. 22. N.

CEFALU, a small city of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, anciently called Cephaloedis. It is a bishop's see, and has a harbour and fort. Lon. 13. 58. E. Lat. 41. 56. N.

CEFAYA, a town on the coast of Africa.

CEINT, a village on the island of Anglesey, on the road to Holyhead, 25½ miles from London.

CELANO, a lake of Naples, in Abruzzo.

CELANO, a town of Naples, a mile from the above lake; anciently called Fucinus. Lon. 13. 93. E. Lat. 41. 56. N.

CELBIDGE, a town of Ireland, in Kildare Leinster, on the banks of the Liffey, 10 miles from Dublin. It has a manufactory of chip hats.

CELEBES, or **MACASSAR**, a large island of Asia, in the Indian ocean. See **MACASSAR**.

CELEF, a river of Algiers, which, after a course of 18 or 20 leagues, falls into the sea about 3 leagues W. from the city of Algiers. It is supposed to be the Carthæna of the ancients.

CELL, a town of France, in the dept. of the Rhine and Moselle, late of Germany in the electorate of Trier, and circle of the Lower Rhine; 20 miles SW. of Coblenz, on the E. shore of the Moselle. Lon. 6. 45. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

CELLARDYKE, a fishing town on the coast of Fife, in Kilrenny parish, which formerly had 50 large boats and 300 men, employed in fishing cod, haddocks, &c. but is now greatly decayed.

CELLINA, a river of Italy, in Friuli.

CEMMAIS, a village of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, 7 miles from Machyalieth, situated on a most beautiful bay, the entrance to which from the main sea is formed by two promontories the one of snow white, the other of grey marble.

CEMMO, a town of Italy, in the late republican department of the Benaco.

CENA, a river of Algiers.

CENADA, or **CENETA**, an ancient town of Italy, in Trevisano, with a bishop's see, 18 miles N. of Trevigio, and 12 S. of Belluno. It was anciently called *Accedum*, *Acetes*, or *Ceneta*, and lies between Conegliano, and Serravalle, on the Mæsulis, at the foot of the mountains. It has 6 paper mills, in one of which paper is made similar to that of Holland, besides various woollen and other manufactures. Lon. 12. 26. E. Lat. 46. 2. N.

CENCHREA, a sea-port town on the isthmus of Corinth.

CENESNON, a river of France, which runs through the dept. of Ille and Vilaine.

CENIS, a mountain of the Alps, which separates

separates Susa from Moianne.

CENTREVILLE, a town of the United States, in Queen Anne's county, Eastern Shore, Maryland; situated on the S. side of a branch of Corsica creek.

CENTO, a town of Italy, in the late Bolognese, and republican dept. of Upper Padua.

CENTRAL MOUNTAINS, a ridge of mountains in the NW. of America; from a lake on the S. side of which the Mississippi takes its rise.

CENTURIPPI, or **CENTORBI**, an ancient city of Italy. The situation of the place is romantic; it is built on the summit of a vast group of rocks. The remains still existing of its ancient buildings, are a proof of its having been once a considerable city, as Cicero speaks of it.

CENU a town of South America, in Terra Firma, 8 miles S. of Cuthagena. Lon. 75. 24. W. Lat. 10. 19. N.

CEPEROU, a fort in the island of Cayenne, built by the French in 1625.

CEPHALENIA, a town in the island of Cefalonia.

CEPHISUS, a river of European Turkey, in Livadia, which falls into the lake Copai.

CERAM, an island in the Indian ocean, and one of the Moluccas, situated W. of new Guinea, and N. of Ambloyna and Banda. It is about 150 miles long, and 60 broad. The Dutch have a fortress in it to keep the natives in subjection. Lon. from 126. to 129. E. Lat. 50. 0 S.

CIRATUS, a river in the island of Crete, 3 miles E. from the city of Candia.

CERBOLI, a mountain of Italy, 4 miles from Castel Nuovo.

CERBOLI, a lake near the above mountain, which produces Foxes.

CERDAGNA, a territory in the Pyrenees, partly belonging to France, and partly to Spain.

CERDAGNA, FRENCH, lies in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees. MONT LOUIS is the capital.

CERDAGNA, SPANISH, lies in Catalonia. PUYCERDA is the capital.

CERE, ST. or ST SERL, a town of France, in the department of Lot, and ci-devant province of QUERCY, 22 miles NE. of Cahors. Lon. 1. 33. E. Lat. 44. 45. N.

CERFA, a district of the late Italo-republic, in the dep. of the Benaco, containing one town and five parishes.

CEREA, a well built town in the above district, situated on the Menago. Near

this town General Wurmser defeated the French, on the 11th Sept. 1756.

CERENZA, a town of Naples, in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see, situated on a rock, 12 miles NW. of St Severina. Lon. 17. 5. E. Lat. 39. 23. N.

CERES, a parish in Fifeshire, 8 miles long, and from half a mile to four miles broad, containing about 8000 acres. The climate and soil are various, the surface being hilly; though the hills are almost all cultivated to the top. Agriculture is much improved within these 50 years, and the produce is increased ten-fold. The population in 1791 was 2572.

CERES, a village in the above parish, which, in 1793, contained 740 inhabitants, and had 138 looms employed in the linen manufacture. It has fairs, June 21 and Oct. 10.

CERIS PUES, a rivulet in the above parish, which after running through Herbeck parish, falls into the Eden, below Dunsie bridge.

CERIT, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, and ci-devant province of Roussillon, with a magnificent bridge of a single arch, over the river Tet. In 1660, the commissioners of France and Spain met in this town to settle the limits of the two kingdoms. It is 12 miles from Perpignan. Lon. 2. 46. E. Lat. 42. 25. N.

CERIGO, an island in the Archipelago, a county called Cyclades; lying E. of the Morea, and N. of Candia. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Campo Formio. It is 45 miles in circumference. The country is mountainous; and the soil dry. It abounds with hares, quails, turtle, and falcon.

CERIGO, the only town in the above island, strong both by art and nature, being situated on a craggy rock. The inhabitants are Christian Greeks. Lon. 23. 22. E. Lat. 26. 20. N.

CERILLY, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 7 miles W. of Moulins, and 11 S. of Bourges.

CIREMISSI or **CERIMISSI**, a territory of Russia, in Little Novogorod, on the Wolga.

CERINES, a town of Cyprus, with a good castle, a harbour, and a bishop's see. Lon. 33. 35. E. Lat. 35. 59. N.

CERJON, a river of the late Maritime division of Austria, in the Vicentino, which runs into the Bachiglione.

CERNE, a river in Dorsetshire.

CERNE,

CERNE ABBEY, a town on the above river, in a pleasant vale surrounded with steep hills, especially on the N. It was built by St Austin; and has three fairs; with a market on Wednesday; and lies two miles from Great Munden, six N. of Dorchester, and 123 from London.

CIRNE, NETHLER and UFFLER, 2 villages on the opposite sides of Certe Abbey.

CERNETZ, a town of Switzerland, in the Grisons, with a mineral spring, 24 miles SE. of Coire.

CERNEY, NORTH and SOUTH, two villages in Gloucestershire, near the Downs, where Cerney River discharges, about 4 miles from Cheltenham.

CIRO, or ALFIRIO, a commune of the late Maritime Austria, in the Venetianese.

CERRIOY DRUIDON, a town of North Wales, in Denbighshire, 8 miles from Ruthin and Denbigh. It has fairs, April 27, Aug. 27, Oct. 20, and Dec. 7.

CERRITO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, the residence of the Bishop of Telesia. It has a cathedral and collegiate church, and is 5 miles NNE. of Telesia.

CERTOSA, a village of Italy, in the late republican dep. of the Tessino, and ci-devant principality of Pavia, famous for its Carthusian convent, in the middle of a great park, the square wall of which is 20 miles in circumference, and reaches nearly to Pavia. Here Francis I. King of France was taken prisoner by the Austrians, on the 20th Feb. 1525.

CURVERA, a river of Spain, in Catalonia.

CERVERA, a town situated on the above river, 22 miles W. of Tarragona. Lon. 1. 9. E. Lat. 41. 25. N.

CLRVETERI, anciently **CARA**, a small town of Italy, in the Pope's territory.

CERVIA, anciently **Ficulus**, a sea-port town of Italy, in Romagna, situated on the gulf of Venice; 10 miles SE. of Ravenna. It was lately rebuilt, and the streets are broad. Lon. 12. 17. E. Lat. 44. 30. N.

CESE, a river of France, in the dep. of Herault. Gold is found in its channel.

CESENA, a country of the late Maritime division of Austria, in Treviso, near Feltrino. It has 7 great villages, subdivided into many small ones called **Cornelli**, scattered about the mountains.

CESENA, a town and bishop's see of Romagna, in Italy; situated on the river

Savio, 15 miles S. of Ravenna, and 7 W. of Cesenatico. Lon. 12. 20. E. Lat. 44. 25. N.

CESENATICO, a town of Italy, in the late republican department of Rubicon, near the sea, mostly inhabited by fishermen. It has a good harbour, and a well constructed canal, on the bridge of which stands 2 marble Corinthian pillars. The inhabitants having arrested a messenger with dispatches, the English, in August 1800, set fire to the moles of the harbour, and burnt or sunk 16 vessels that were therein.

CESEARIS, a territory of South America, N. of Patagonia, inhabited by a race of South American Indians, descended from Spaniards, the crews of 2 English ships wrecked on that coast, in 1730, who afterwards intermarried with the natives. Lat. 48. 6. S.

CESECRUD, a village of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, where the remains of an ancient castle are still to be seen. The moor area is 35 feet long and 26 broad; the walls are 12 feet thick.

CESSILUX, a town of France, in the dep. of Isere, 27 miles ESE. of Lyons.

CESTRE, a river of Africa, in Gunea.

CETIF, a river of Africa, which runs through Metzga, in Barbary, and falls into the sea 5 miles W. of Algiers.

CETIF, a maritime town of France, in the department of Herault, and ci-devant province of Languedoc, situated at the place where the canal of Languedoc begins, between Montpellier and Agde, on the bay of Maguelona, in the Mediterranean. Lon. 9. 17. E. Lat. 43. 21. N.

CETTINA, or CITINA, a river of Palmaria, which rises near the town of Venca, and falls into the Adriatic. It divides the territory of the Seign into 2 parts, and has many cascades, one 150 feet high.

CEVA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, situated on the river Tanaro, with a strong fort, 8 miles SE. of Mondovi. It was taken by the French in April 1796. Lon. 8. 10. E. Lat. 44. 26. N.

CEVENNIS, mountains in the S. of France, in the ci-devant province of Languedoc, to which the Protestants frequently resorted from the tyranny of their Popish governors.

CEUTA, a maritime town of Africa, in Barbary, in the kingdom of Fez, situated on the straits of Gibraltar, opposite to that place. John, King of Portugal, took

took it from the Moors in 1415, but it now belongs to Spain. In 1697, it sustained a vigorous siege by the Moors. Long. 5. 20. W. Lat. 35. 50. N.

C E Y L O N, a large island in the East Indies, about 250 miles long, and 200 broad. It abounds in trees and shrubs, valued both on account of their timber, and the gums and spices they produce. The island abounds with high hills, between which the soil is a fat red earth; and the valleys are extremely pleasant, having a clear rivulet running through almost every one of them. The finest fruits grow in vast plenty, but there is a poisonous fruit called Adam's apple, which in shape resembles the quarter of an apple cut out, with the two insides a little convex, and a continued ridge along the outer edges; and is of a beautiful orange colour. Pepper, ginger, and cardamoms, are also produced in Ceylon; with five kinds of rice which ripen one after another. It also abounds with topazes, garnets, rubies, and other precious stones; besides ores of copper, iron, &c. and veins of black crystal. Common deer, as well as Guinea deer, are numerous; but the horned cattle are both very small and scarce, 6 of them weighing altogether, only 714 lbs. and one of these only 70 lb. Yet the island produces the largest and best elephants in the world; but the woods are infested by tygers. They abound also with snakes of a monstrous size, one of which has been known to destroy a tyger, and devour him at one meal. Mr Ives saw one 15 feet long, and 30 inches in circumference. Spiders, centipedes, and scorpions, also grow to an enormous size. Our author saw a spider as large as a toad, with brown hair upon it, and legs as thick as the shank of a tobacco pipe. A scorpion taken out of a piece of wood was 8 inches long, from head to tail, exclusive of the claws; the shell was as hard as that of a crab; and Mr Ives killed a centipede more than 7 inches long. Here the mantis, or creeping leaf, is met with; which is supposed to be a species of grasshopper, having every member of common insects, though in shape and appearance it greatly resembles a leaf. It is of a green colour. The sea coasts abound with fish. The aborigines of Ceylon, consist of two classes of people, the Cingalese and the Vaddhs. The latter are still in the rudest stage of social life; they live embosomed in the woods, or in the hollows

of the mountains; hunting their sole employment; and providing for the day their only care. Some of them acknowledge the authority of the king of Candy, and exchange with the Cingalese, elephants teeth, and deer's flesh, for arrows, cloths, &c.; but this practice is not general; for two-thirds of them hold no communication with the Cingalese, and have an utter antipathy to strangers. They worship a particular god, and their religious doctrine seems to consist of some indistinct notions of the fundamental principles of the Braminical faith. In some places, they have erected temples; but for the most part they perform worship at an altar constructed of bamboos, under the shade of a banyan tree. The Cingalese are the subjects of the king of Candy, and appear to have been, for time immemorial, a race of Hindoos, instructed in all the arts of civil life, nearly in as high a degree as the nations of the neighbouring continent. They are pagans, and though they acknowledge a Supreme God, they worship only the inferior deities, among whom they reckon the sun and moon. In their temples are images, well executed, though their figure is monstrous; some are of silver, 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 huddles smoothly covered with clay, and the roofs thatched. They have no chimnies, and their furniture is only a few earthen vessels, with 2 copper basons, and 2 or 3 stools, none but the king being allowed to sit in a chair. Their food is generally rice, and their common drink is water, which they pour into their mouths out of a vessel like a tea-pot, through the spout, never touching it with their lips. Not above one fourth of the island belongs to the king of Candy. The Portuguese conquered the greater part in the 17th century, but they tyrannized so much over the natives, that the latter assisted the Dutch, in expelling them, which after a bloody war, was accomplished in 1658, by their united forces. From that period, the Dutch kept possession of the whole Portuguese settlements in the island, except a small district on the E. coast, and carried on an advantageous commerce with the merchants of Bengal, Coromandel, &c. But on the 16th Feb. 1796, the whole of the Dutch possessions were surrendered to the British and

East India Company's troops, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Amiens. Lon. from 80° to 82° E. Lat. from 60° to 10° N.

CHABAQUIDICK, a small fertile island of the state of Massachusetts, 3 miles long, and 1½ broad; situated E. of Martha's Vine-yard

CHABLAIS, a district of France, being the N. part of the department of Mont Blanc, and a ci-devant province of Savoy, when it was bounded on the E. by Vallais; on the S by Faucigny; and, on the W. and N. by the republic and lake of Geneva.

CHABLIS, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, and ci-devant province of Burgundy; remarkable for white wines. It is 15 miles from Auxerre. Lon. 3. 59. E. Lat. 47. 42. N.

CHABORAS, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which runs into the Euphrates.

CHACAPOYAS, a district of Peru, within the Cordilleras. The native Indians make great variety of cottons and tapestry, equally beautiful in their colours, and neat in their workmanship.

CHACEWATER, a village of England, in Cornwall, 5 miles W of Truro. In its environs, within the circle of 2 miles, are several rich copper mines.

CHACKENDON, a town near Woodcote, Oxford.

CHACKTOOLE BAY, a bay in Norton Sound, on the W. coast of North America, discovered by Capt. Cook, in 1778. It is exposed to S. and SW. winds. Lon. 162. 47. W. Lat. 64. 31. N.

CHACO, a large county of South America, situated between Lat. 19° and 37° S. It belongs to the Spaniards, by whom it was conquered in 1536. It is not naturally fruitful; but abounds in gold mines, which are so much the more valuable that they are easily worked.

CHACTAWS, a powerful, hardy, subtle, and intrepid, nation of North American Indians, who inhabit an extensive tract of hilly country with fertile plains intervening, between the Alabama and Mississippi, and the W. of Georgia. They have 43 towns, in 3 divisions; and within these few years their population amounted to 12,123 souls, of whom 4041 were warriors. They are said to be ingenious, sensible, virtuous, and courageous; yet quiet and peaceable; and have large and wellcultivated plantations.

CHADBURY, a town near Holt, Dorsetshire.

CHAD-CHAPEL, near Malpas, Che-

shire.

CHADDENS DEN, a village 1 mile from Derby.

CHADDESLEY, a town in Worcestershire, with a church built by the Saxons: 4 miles from Bromsgrove.

CHADFIELD, near Bradfield Wilts.

CHADLEWORTH, SE. of Fawley, Berkshire.

CHADLINGTON, near Norton, Oxfordshire.

CHADSON, near Ashby, Northamptonshire

CHADSHUNT, near Kington, Warwickshire.

CHADWELL, near Rumford, in Essex.

CHADWICK, two villages; viz 1. near Bromsgrove Worcestershire: 2. in Hampton parish, Warwickshire.

CHAFCOMB, a town near Chard, Somersetshire.

CHAFFORD, a town near Tunbridge, Kent.

CHAGAING, a city of Birmah with a small fort. It is the principal emporium for cotton, which is brought from all parts of the country, and embarked here for the Chinese market. Here also is the only manufacture of marble idols, whence the whole Birman empire is supplied: none being allowed to be made in any other place. The quarries where the materials are got are only a few miles distant. It is situated opposite Ava, the deserted capital, on the N side of the Irrawaddy, which here runs N. and parts it from Ummerapour, the present capital.

CHAGFORD, a town near Tunbridge, Kent.

CHAGFORD, a town of Devonshire, situated at the foot of high hills, near the Teign. It is one of the stannary towns, and the place where great part of the mining concerns are transacted.

CHAGRE, a river of South America, in the province of Darien.

CHAGRE, a fort at the mouth of the above river. It has been taken several times by the Buccaneers, and last of all by Adm Vernou in 1740. It lies a little SW. of Porto Bello, and 35 W. of Carthagena. Lon. 80 7. W. Lat. 9. 20. N.

CHAIN-ISLAND, an island discovered by Capt. Wallis in the South Sea. It seemed to be about 5 miles long, and as much broad, lying in the direction of NW. and SE. From the smoke that issued from the woods, it was judged to be inhabited. Lon. 145. 54. W. Lat. 17. 23. S.

CHAI8

CH AIS DIEU, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, and ci-devant province of Velay. Its late Benedictine abbey was much celebrated. It is 12 miles E. of Brioude. Lon. 3. 4. E. Lat. 45. 15. N.

CHALBURY, a town in Dorsetshire.

CHALCEDON, or **CHALCEDOUN**, anciently called Procerastis and Colbura, a city of Bithynia, situated at the mouth of the Euxine, on the N. extremity of the Thracian Bosphorus, over against Byzantium. Pliny, Strabo, and Tacitus, call it, The City of the Blind, alluding to the answer which the Pythian Apollo gave to the founders of Byzantium, who, consulting the oracle relative to a place where to build a city, were directed to choose that spot which lay opposite "to the habitation of the blind;" that is, as was then understood, to Chalcedon; the Chalcedonians well deserving that epithet for having built their city in a barren and sandy soil, without seeing that advantageous and pleasant spot on the opposite shore, which the Byzantines afterwards chose. Chalcedon became famous A. D. 451, on account of the council which was held there against Eutyches. The emperor Valens caused the walls of this city to be levelled with the ground, for siding with Procopius, and the materials to be conveyed to Constantinople, where they were employed in building the famous Valentinian aqueduct. Chalcedon is at present a poor place, known to the Greeks by its ancient name, and to the Turks by that of Cadice, i. e. The Judge's Town.

CHALCIS, a mountain of Iolha.

CHALCOMB, a village in Northamptonshire, near Oxford.

CHALDEA. See IRAC ARABIA.

CHALDECOTE, a village in Purbeck isle, Dorsetshire, E. of Smethmore.

CHALDON, **CHAT** and **WYCH**, two towns in Dorsetshire, between Wycham and Weymouth.

CHALDOWN, NE. of Ryegate, Surry.

CHALDWELL, a town NE. of Tilbury, Essex.

CHALE, a river of China, which rises in the kingdom of Lassa, and falls into the gulf of Cochin China.

CHALE, a village in the Isle of Wight, near which, on the highest eminence in the island, is an octagonal building, formerly the chapel of an abbey, the tower of which has been employed as a

light-house. It is called St Catherine's Tower, and is still used as a sea mark.

CHALESWORTH, in the Peak of Derby.

CHALEUR BAY, a deep and broad bay of N. America, W. of the gulf of St Lawrence.

CHALFONT, **ST GILFS**, and **ST PETERS**, 2 villages near Amersham, Bucks. The former was the residence of Milton during the plague in 1665.

CHALFORD, 2 towns, viz. 1. in Billely parish Gloucestershire; 2. one mile from Oxford.

CHALGRAVE, 2 villages, viz. 1. in Bedfordshire, S. of Tuddingham; 2. in Oxfordshire, NE. of Donchewer.

CHALK, a town of Kent, near Northfleet.

CHALK-BEAD, a village in Cumberland, 1. 30 C. Beck.

CHALK-HILL, near Dunstable, Bedfordshire.

CHALK-STREET, a village in Kent, between Chalk and Gonesval.

CHALK-WALL, near Settingbourn, Kent.

CHALANS, a town of France, in the dept. of Upper Loire. Its late Benedictine abbey was much celebrated. It is 12 miles E. of Brioude.

CHALLOCK, a town in Kent, W. of the Wye.

CHALIGNY, a town of France, in the ci-devant province of Anjou.

CHALIRON, a town in West Mediera, Isle of Wight.

CHALMUNGTON, a town in Dorsetshire, 1. 30 C. from Catfosc.

CHALONNOIS, the name of two ci-devant territories of France, viz. 1. in Burgundy, and 2. in Champagne.

CHALONS, or **CHALONSSURMARNE**, a handsome town of France, in the department of Marne, lately an episcopal see in the province of Champagne. It contains 15,000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in shalloons and other woollen stuffs. The famous promenade, called the Gard, has been formed into a new ring, much superior to the former. Here is an academy of the sciences, arts, and belles-lettres. Chalon is situated between two fine meadows, on the rivers Marne, Mau, and Nau, 40 miles SW. of Verdun, and 95 E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 27. E. Lat. 48. 57. N.

CHALONS, or **CHALONS SUR SAONE**, an ancient town of France, in the dept. of Saone and Loire, lately an episcopal

see of the province of Burgundy. It is the staple of iron for Lyons and St Etienne, and of the wines for exportation. The great Roman way from Lyons to Boulogne passed by Chalons; and it has various indications of Roman magnificence, particularly the ruins of an amphitheatre. The city contains the Old Town, the New Town, and the suburbs of St Lawrence. In the first is the court of justice, a modern structure, the cathedral, and the hotel-de-ville. Chalons is situated on the Saone, 35 miles S. of Dijon. Lon. 4. 57. E. Lat. 46. 47. N.

CHALOW, a town in Berks, near Wantage.

CHALTON, 6 miles E. of Bush-Waltham, Hampshire.

CHAMB, a county of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, between Bohemia and Bavana.

CHAMB, a river in the above county.

CHAMB, the capital of the above county, situated on the river of that name, 37 miles NE. of Ratisbon. Lon. 12. 55. E. Lat. 49. 14. N.

CHAMBERRY, a populous town of Italy, now annexed to France, being the capital of the department of Mont Blanc, and the ci-devant duchy of Savoy. It has a castle, and is well built, but has no fortifications. In the centre of the town is the palace. The parliament of Savoy formerly met in it. It is 27 miles NE. of Grenoble, and 85 NW. of Turin. Lon. 5. 59. E. Lat. 45. 35. N.

CHAMBERSBURG, a post-town of Pennsylvania, and the capital of Franklin county, situated on the eastern branch of the Gonococheaque creek. It consists of one long street, in which are erected above 200 houses, 2 Presbyterian churches, a stone jail, a brick court-house, and a paper mill. It lies 151 miles W. of Philadelphia. Lon. 2. 29. W. from that city. Lat. 39. 56. N.

CHAMBLEE. See SORELL.

CHAMBLEE FORT, a fort of Canada, on the Chamblee, about 13 miles SW. of Montreal, and N. of St John's fort. It was taken by the Americans October 20, 1775, and retaken by the British January 18, 1776. Lat. 45. 45. N.

CHAMBORD, or CHAMBORT, a ci-devant royal palace of France, 9 miles E. of Blois. It was built by Francis II. and from the number and minuteness of its parts has been compared to a house of cards. It stands in a park 21 miles in circumference, but has no gardens. It is built of free-stone, in a Gothic style.

K. Stanislaus of Poland resided 9 years in it; and it was the retreat of Marshal Saxe, who died in it, A. D. 1750.

CHAMMOIS-COURT, a village in the county of Sussex, N. of Lewes.

CHAMOND, a town of France, with a castle, in the dep. of Rhone and Loire, and ci-devant province of Lyonnais, situated on the Griez, 17 miles from Lyons, and equi-distant from Ville-Franche. Lon. 4. 55. E. Lat. 45. 29. N.

CHAMOUNI, one of the elevated valleys of the Alps, situated at the foot of Mont Blanc.

CHAMPAGNE, a ci-devant province of France, about 169 miles long, and 112 broad. It was bounded on the N. by Hainault and Luxemburg, on the E. by Lorrain and Franche Comte, on the S. by Burgundy, and on the W. by the Isle of France and Soissonnois. Its principal rivers are the Meuse, Seine, Marne, Aube, and Aine. Its chief trade consists in its celebrated wine, all sorts of corn, linen cloth, woollen stuffs, cattle, and sheep. It was divided into the higher and lower, and Troyes was the capital. Its subdivisions were Champagne Proper, Rheinois, Retelois, Permois, Vallage, Bassenois, Senonois, and Brie Champenois. It now forms the departments of Ardennes, Aube, Marne, and Upper Marne.

CHAMPAGNE PROPER, one of the 8 ci-devant subdivisions of Champagne, comprehending the towns of Troyes, Chalons, St Menchould, Eperney, and Vertus.

CHAMPIGNI, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre and Loire, the ci-devant prov. of Touraine.

CHAMPLAIN, a lake of the United States of North America, situated between New York and Vermont, and formerly part of the dividing line between these states. It extends from Mischichoui bay, which is partly in Canada, to East bay on the S. 129 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 2 to 14; according to Mr Joseph Scott, author of the *United States Gazetteer*. It contains above 60 islands of various sizes, the chief of which are Motte Island, and North and South Hero. It communicates on the N. with the St Lawrence, by the Sorel. At Ticonderago, it receives the waters of Lake George, from the SSW. by a fall of 100 feet in height. Its water is pure and transparent; generally deep enough to navigate a ship of 50 or 60 guns; and, in some places,

from 80 to 100 fathoms. It abounds with fish, particularly sturgeon; and snake stones, and other curious petrifications, are found on its banks. Rock crystals of a fine water are got upon its islands.

CHAMPLAIN, a township of New York, in Clinton county, situated on the Champlain. It had 572 citizens, electors, and 3 slaves in 1796.

CHAMPLEMY, a town of France, in the dep. of Nievre, 25 miles NNE. of Nevers.

CHAMPTOSEAUX, a town of France, with a castle, in the ci-devant prov. of Anjou.

CHANCA, a rich town of Egypt, 5 miles from Cairo, at the entrance of the road to Mount Sinai.

CHANCEFORD, a township of Pennsylvania, in York county.

CHANDA, a considerable city of Hindoostan, in Berar, subject to the chief of the Eastern Mahrattas; situated on a branch of the Godavery, 70 miles S. of Nagpour. Lon. 79. 40. E. Lat. 20. 10. N.

CHANDEREE, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district in the Malwa country, near the river Betwha. It is the residence of a rajah, and 148 miles S. of Agra. Lon. 78. 43. E. 24. 48. N.

CHANDERNAGORE, a large town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, situated on the W. side of the Hoogly, 2½ leag. NNW. of Calcutta. It is about a league in circumference, and has an excellent harbour. It was the principal French settlement in the East Indies, and had a very strong fort, destroyed by Admiral Watson in 1757. In 1793 the French were again dispossessed of this settlement by the English.

CHANDOSE, a town SW. of Hempstead, Herts.

CHANGANOR, a territory of Hindoostan, in Malabar, with a town of the same name.

CHANG-HAI, a town of China, in the prov. of Kiang-nan. In this town, and the villages dependent on it, are more than 200,000 weavers of cotton cloth. It is 18 miles SE. of Song Kiang.

CHANGTON, a town NW. of Stening, Sussex.

CHANG-TONG, a province of China, bounded on the E. by Petcheli and part of Honan, on the S. by Kiang-nan, on the W. by the sea, and on the N. by the sea and part of Petcheli. It contains 65,104 square miles, with 24,000,000 in-

habitants. The country is well watered by lakes, streams, and rivers; but is liable to suffer from drought, as rain falls but seldom. The locusts also sometimes make great devastation. Quails, partridges, and pheasants, abound, and are sold very cheap. It is greatly enriched by the river Yun, called the Grand Imperial Canal, through which all the barks bound to Pekin must pass in their way thither. The duties on this canal alone amount to more than 450,000l. annually. The canal itself is greatly admired by European travellers, on account of its strong and long dikes, the banks decorated with cut stone, the ingenious mechanism of its locks, and the great number of natural obstacles which have been overcome in the execution of the work. The province produces silk of the ordinary kind, besides another kind from an insect resembling our caterpillar. It is coarser than the ordinary silk, but much stronger, and more durable; so that the stuffs made from it have a very extensive sale throughout the empire. The province is divided into six districts, which contain six cities of the first class, and 114 of the 2d and 3d. Along the coast, also, are 15 or 16 villages, of considerable importance on account of their commerce. There are likewise a number of small islands, most of which have harbours very convenient for the Chinese junks, which pass from thence to Coorea or Leatong. The most remarkable cities are, Tsi-nan-fou, the capital, Yentcheu-fou, and Lintcin-tcheu; to which we may add Kiofeou, the birth-place of the celebrated Confucius.

CHANMANNING, a city of Asia, in Thibet, formerly the residence of the Grand Lama. It is about 130 miles W. of Lassa. Lon. 89. 45. E. Lat. 31. 0. N.

CHANNEL, or **LA MANCHE**, a department of France, bounded by the ocean on the W. by the British channel on the N. and part of the E. by the department of Ille and Vilaine on the S. and by those of Mayenne, Orne, and Calvados, on the SE. and E. It comprehends part of the ci-devant province of Normandy.

CHANNELKIRK, an anciently Chingelkirk, a parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire, 6 miles long, and 5½ broad. Its form is nearly circular; its surface hilly; and climate remarkably healthy, though cold. Agriculture is much improved; near 2000 acres are in tillage. The population in 1801 was 640.

CHANNERY,

CHANNERY, or **CHANORRY**, a village of Scotland, in Ross-shire, near the Moray frith, 80 miles W. of Elgin containing above 450 inhabitants.

CHAN-SI, a province of China, and one of the smallest in the empire, bounded on the E. by Petcheli, on the S. by Honan, on the W. by Chen-si, and on the N. by the Great Wall. It contains 55,268 square miles, with 27,000,000 inhabitants. The climate is salubrious and agreeable, and the soil generally fertile, though the country is full of mountains. Some of these are rough, wild, and uninhabited; but others are cultivated with the greatest care from top to bottom. They abound with coal, which the inhabitants pound, and make into cakes with water; a kind of fuel principally used for heating their stoves, which are constructed with brick; and in the form of small beds, so that the people sleep upon them. The best grapes to be met with in this part of Asia grow in Chan-si; and though good wine might be made, they are mostly dried for sale to the neighbouring provinces. The country abounds with musk, porphyry, marble, lapis lazuli, and jasper, of various colours; and iron mines, as well as salt-pits and crystal, are very common. Here are 5 cities of the first class, and 85 of the second and third; the principal are Tai-youen-fou, the capital, Ngan-y, Fuen-tcheou-fou, and Tai-tong-fou.

CHANTILLY, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 17 miles from Paris. It has a forest and magnificent hunting-seat, that belonged to the ci-devant Prince of Conde. Lon. 2. 36. E. Lat. 49. 11. N.

CHANTLEY, a village of Staffordshire, about 4 miles N. of Shirleywich, remarkable for an ancient seat, the property of the family of Ferrers, at which Mary Queen of Scotland was a prisoner some time.

CHANTMERLES, a village in Dorsetshire, SE. of Evershot,

CHAO-HING, a city of China, in the province of Tche-Kiang. It has 8 cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction. The inhabitants of this district are said to be the greatest adepts in chicanery of any in China. Lon. 118. 0. E. Lat. 30. 10. N.

CHAO-TCHEO, a city of China, in the prov. of Quang-tong, situated between 2 navigable rivers, and celebrated for a monastery of the bronzes in its vicinity.

Lon. 114. 22. E. Lat. 25. 10. N.

CHAOURCE, a town of France, in the ci-devant prov. of Champagne.

CHAPALLAN, a lake in Mexico.

CHAPEL, the name of four English villages; viz. 1. in Essex, NE. of Cogges-Hall: 2. in Kent, near Limme: 3. in Monmouthshire: and 4. in Surry, SW. of Newdigate.

CHAPEL, also makes part of the name of other 17 small towns and villages, viz. 1. Chapel-Allerton, near Leeds. 2. Chapel-Garth, in Northumberland, near Newcastle. 3. Chapel-Hill, 3 miles N. of Chepstow. 4. Chapel-Hill, near Hascon, Surry. 5. Chapel-House, in Oxfordshire, 73 miles from London. 6. Chapel in Frith, in Derbyshire, on the confines of the Peak, near Cheshire: it has 7 fairs, and a market on Saturday, is 17 miles SE. of Manchester, and 165 NNW. of London. 7. Chapel-Ings, 6 miles from Kendal, Westmoreland. 8. Chapel in the Street, in Cheshire, W. of Knotsford. 9. Chapel of Izod, in Ireland, situated on the Liffey, 3 miles from Dublin. 10. Chapel-Long, in Shropshire, 2 miles NW. of Saltfleet. 11. Chapel-Midway, in Ireland, 7 miles from Dublin. 12. Chapel, New, in Shropshire, 2 miles SE. of Chin-Castle. 13. Chapel, New, in Surry, in Burstow parish. 14. Chapel, North, in Sussex, near Blackdown Beacon. 15. Chapel of Plaster, a town near Box, Wiltshire. 16. Chapel of the Grune, a village in Cumberland, Boulness. 17. Chapel on the Heath, near Norton, Oxfordshire.

CHAPEL BAY, on the coast of Big-Island, Ireland.

CHAPEL OF GARIOCH. See **GARIOCH**.

CHAPEL-HILL, a post town of the United States, in Orange county, North Carolina, situated on a branch of Newhope creek, which runs into the NW. branch of Cape Fear river. It has an elevated and beautiful situation, with a fine prospect of the country around; and is the seat of the new university of North Carolina, to which students were admitted in Jan. 1795. It is 11 miles S. by F. of Hillsborough, and 465 SW. of Philadelphia; from which it lies in Lon. 4. 5. W. Lat. 35. 37. N.

CHAPELLE, a village of France, in the dept. of Paris, between that city and St Denys.

CHAPMANSLADE, a village in Wiltshire, NE. of Warminster.

CHAR, a river in Dorsetshire.

CHARABON, a sea-port town on the N.

N. coast of Java, in the Indian ocean, 130 miles E. of Batavia; and is situated in a country abounding in rice, sugar, coffee, pepper, cotton, &c.; which the Dutch purchase at a low rate. Lon. 109. 10 E. Lat. 6. 0. S.

CHARACENE, the most southern part of Susiana, a province of Persia, lying on the Persian gulf, between the Tigris and the Eulæus; so named from the city of Choras.

CHARASM, a fertile country of Asia, bounded on the N. by Turkestan, E. by Great Bukharia, S. by Choras, and W. by the Caspian sea. It is divided among several Tartarian princes, of whom one takes the title of khan, with a degree of pre-eminence over the rest; and he is said to be able to raise an army of 50,000 horsemen. Urgantz is the capital, and the usual residence of the khan in winter, but during the summer he generally encamps on the banks of the river Amol; and as his camp is called Khiva, the people have generally been called the Tartars of Khiva.

CHARBOROUGH, a town in Dorsetshire, SW. of Wimbourne-Minster.

CHARCAS, or **CHARCOS**, the southern division of Peru, in South America, remarkable for the silver mines of Potosi. La Plata and Potosi are the chief towns in this province.

CHARD, a town in Somersetshire, on the side of a hill which is the most elevated spot between the two seas. In the time of Henry III. it was made a free burgh, and sent members to parliament nine times, but lost that privilege by negligence. It has a woollen manufacture; and fairs, May 3, Aug. 5, and Nov. 2. It lies 6 miles W. of Crewkerne, and 141 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 18. W. Lat. 50. 52. N.

CHARDSTOCK, a village in Dorsetshire, two miles S. from Wambroke. It has a fair on Michaelmas.

CHARNELS, E. of Barnstable, Devonshire.

CHARENTE, a department of France, bounded by those of the Two Sevres and Vienne on the N. Upper Vienne on the E. Dordogne on the S. and Lower Charente on the W. It includes the ci-devant province of Angoumois; and Angoulesme is the capital. It was watered by the Tourne and the Charente. The air is generally warmer than at Paris, though the country is hilly. The soil produces plenty of wheat, rye, oats, Spanish corn, saffron, grapes, and all

sorts of fruits. It has several iron mines, which yield a very good sort of iron.

CHARENTE, LOWER, a department of France bounded by that of Charente on the E. Gironde on the S. the Bay of Biscay on the W. the department of La Vendee on the N. and that of the Two Sevres on the NE. It consists of the ci-devant province of Annis and Saintonge. Saintes is the capital.

CHARENTI, a river of France, which rises in the department of Dordogne; and, after running through the two departments to which it gives name; and passing by Angoulesme, Saintes, and Rochfort, falls into the Bay of Biscay, opposite to the isle of Oleron.

CHARENTON, a town of France, 4 miles SE. of Paris, seated on the Seine, near its confluence with the Maine. In this town the Protestants had their principal church, which was demolished upon the revocation of the edict of Nantz. Lon. 2. 25. E. Lat. 48. 45. N.

CHARENTON, a town of France, in the dept. of Allier, the ci-devant province of Bourbonnais, seated on the Marmande.

CHARFIELD, a village in Gloucestershire, N. of Wickwaite.

CHARFINCH, W. of Bridgewater, Somersetshire.

CHARFORD, NORTH and SOUTH, near Tording-Bridge, Hampshire.

CHARING, a town in Kent, between Lenham and Westwell, seated on a spring-head of the river Len, on the S. of the road from Maidstone to Canterbury. It has the ruins of a castellated palace of the archbishops, built in the time of the Saxon king. It has fairs, May 1, and October 29.

CHARINGWORTH, a village in Gloucestershire, near Ibberton.

CHARITE, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, and ci-devant province of Nivernois. It stands on a kind of island, between a hill and the Loire, over which is a stone-bridge. Its situation on the road from Paris to Lyons, and the canal of Briare, has made its trade very brisk. It has a woollen manufacture, and very extensive steel and iron works, where all kinds of arms and hard wares are made. Its most remarkable edifice is the priory of the ci-devant Benedictine Clunists, which, while it monopolised many privileges, and swallowed up vast riches, was once of no small public utility, as, in a season of great scarcity, the whole inhabitants of the town were maintained by it, whence

whence it got its name La Charite. The prior was a temporal lord. It is 15 miles N. of Nevers.

CHARLBURY, a small market town of Oxfordshire, 8 miles from Woodstock, and nearly in the centre between Whitney, Chipping Norton, and Burford. The line of the Birmingham and Worcester new roads run through it. It has a market on Friday, and five annual fairs for horses, cattle, &c.

CHARLCOMB, a village near Bath.

CHARLCOT, the name of three villages; viz. 1. in Hampshire, near Whitechurch; 2. in Shropshire, E. of Brown-Clee Hill; and 3. in Warwickshire, NE. of Stratford.

CHARLEMONT, a town of France, in the dept. of Sambre and Meuse, and ci-devant province of Namur, in the late Austrian Netherlands, ceded to France by the treaty of Nimeguen, about 25 miles SW. of Namur. Lon. 4. 40. E. Lat. 50. 6. N.

CHARLEMONT, a town of Ireland, situated on the Blackwater, in the county of Armagh, about 6 miles SE. of Dungannon, and 68 NW. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 50. W. Lat. 53, 16. N.

CHARLEMONT, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, containing 665 citizens.

CHARLEROY, a strong town of France, in the department of Sambre and Meuse, and ci-devant province of Namur, in the late Austrian Netherlands, situated on the river Sambre, 13 miles W. of Namur. It was taken by the French in Nov. 1798; retaken by the Austrians in 1793; and again surrounded to the French in June 1794, after an obstinate siege. Lon. 4. 20. E. Lat. 50. 30. N.

CHARLES, a county of Maryland, in the Western Shore, bounded on the S. and W. by the Potomac, which separates it from Virginia, on the N. by Prince George's, on the E. by the Patuxent, and on the SE. by St Mary's. It is 27 miles long, and equally broad; and contained, in 1795, 10,528 free inhabitants, and 10,085 slaves. The lands in general are low and sandy; and produce tobacco, Indian corn, and potatoes. The chief town is Port Tobacco.

CHARLES, a river of Massachusetts, which flows from a pond bordering on Hopkinton, in Worcester county; and after many windings falls into Boston harbour, between that city and Charleston. It is navigable in boats for 7 miles

up to Watertown. In its course through Newton township, it has several romantic and picturesque water-falls. Two bridges are erected over it.

CHARLES, CAPE, a promontory of Virginia, on the N. side of Chesapeake bay. Lon. 75. 30. W. Lat. 37. 12. N.

CHARLES CAPE, a promontory on the SW. part of the strait entering Hudson's bay. Lon. 75. 15. W. Lat. 62. 10. N.

CHARLES CITY, a county in Virginia, 30 miles long, and 9 broad. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Chickahominy, which separates it from the counties of New Kent and James City, on the S. and W. by James River, and on the NW. by Henrico. A county court is held at the court-house the third Thursday of every month.

CHARLES FORT, a fortress of Ireland, in the county of Cork, situated at the entrance of Kinsale harbour. Lon. 8. 40. W. Lat. 51. 21. N.

CHARLES FORT, a fort in the isle of Nevis.

CHARLESTON, a district of the United States, in South Carolina, bounded on the NE. by that of George-town, on the NW. by Orangeburg, on the SW. by Beaufort, and on the SE. by the ocean. Its form is oblong, being about 60 miles long, and 55 broad. It is watered by the rivers Wando, Cooper, Ashley, Ponpon, Asheppo, and Camahbee, and contains six counties, viz. Charleston, Washington, Marion, Berkeley, Colleton, and Bartholomew. The soil near the rivers, and on the coast, is rich and well cultivated, producing large crops of Indian corn, rice, indigo, &c. In 1795, it contained 28,351 free inhabitants, and 48,634 slaves.

CHARLESTON, a handsome city in the above district, and the capital of the state, situated on a peninsula formed by the Ashley and the Cooper, which unite on the E. side of it, fall into the ocean 6 miles E. by S. of it, and are navigable for 20 miles above it. This city is built on a regular plan, consisting of several parallel streets, which extend E. and W. from river to river, and are crossed by others at right angles. Their breadth is from 35 to 60 feet, and they are furnished with piazzas. The houses are mostly of brick, and some of them very elegant. The public buildings are a state-house, an exchange, an armoury, a college, several academies, an orphan-house, a poor-house, a Jewish synagogue, and 11 other places of worship,

viz.

viz. two for Episcopalians, two for Independents, and one each for Scots Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, German Lutherans, French Protestants, and Roman Catholics. The situation is healthy; the harbour is large, and is guarded by Fort Johnson on James-Island, 3 miles below. Charleston carries on an extensive trade to Europe and the West Indies, being the fourth commercial town in the Union. The exports, in 1794, amounted to 3,846,392 dollars; and the number of vessels belonging to this port was 735, in 1787; but it is now estimated at about 1000. By the census of 1790, it contained 16,400 inhabitants, of whom 7700 were slaves. It was incorporated in 1783, and divided into 13 wards, each of which chooses a warden; and from these the citizens elect an intendant. The intendant and wardens form the city-council. A federal circuit-court is held in it on the 25th of Oct. and a district court quarterly on Monday. Charleston lies 119 miles NE. of Savannah, 376 from Edinton, 540 from Richmond, 641 from Baltimore, and 746 SW. by S. of Philadelphia. Lon. 79. 30. W. Lat. 32. 50. N.

CHARLESTON, a handsome flourishing town of Massachusetts, and the largest in Middlesex county. It is situated on a peninsula formed by the river Mystic on the N. and a bay of Charles-river on the SW. It is separated from Boston by the Charles, over which a bridge was erected in 1787, supported by 75 wooden piers, with a draw bridge in the middle for the passage of vessels. It is 1503 feet long, and 43 broad, and has a path 6 feet wide on each side, railed in for foot passengers. At low water, the floor of this bridge is 17 feet above the river, but at full tide only four. It is illuminated with 40 lamps. Charleston is connected with Malden by another bridge, erected in 1788, which is 2420 feet long, 32 broad, and has a draw 30 feet wide, the water being about 23 feet deep at full tide. This town was burnt, in 1755, by General Gage, when houses and property were destroyed, to the amount of 156,900l. It contained, in 1797, about 2000 inhabitants, who manufacture pot and pearl ashes, rum, brass, pewter, leather, &c. Lon. 70. 33. W. Lat. 42. 25. N.

CHARLESTON, a post-town of Maryland, on the Eastern Shore, in Cecil county, W. of the river, NE. 4 miles

from the head of Chesapeake bay, chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in the herring fishery. It is 10 miles WSW. of Elkton, and 59 SW. by W. of Philadelphia; from which it lies in Lon. 0. 54. W. Lat. 39. 34. N.

CHARLESTON, a small town of Kentucky, in Mason county, situated at the confluence of Laurence Creek with the Ohio, 6 miles N. of Washington, and 60 NE. of Lexington.

CHARLESTON, a village of Virginia, in Berkley county, situated on the great road from Philadelphia to Winchester, 20 miles from the latter, and 8 from Shepherdstown.

CHARLESTON, or NUMBER FOUR, a post-town of New Hampshire; situated on the E. side of the Connecticut, in Cheshire county. It has a congregational church, a court-house, and an academy, which was incorporated in 1791. A superior court is held here the 3d Tuesday in May, and a court of common pleas in Sept. and Dec. It lies 120 miles W. by N. of Portsmouth, and 342 NE. by N. of Philadelphia; being in Lon. 2. 41. E. and Lat. 42. 46. N. of that meridian.

CHARLESTON, one of the 4 principal towns of Barbadoes.

CHARLESTOWN, the only town in the isle of Nevis. On the S. side of it there is a large spot of sulphureous ground at a chasm called *Sulphur Gut*, the heat of which is so great as to be felt through the soles of one's shoes. A pond a quarter of a mile from the town is milk warm, yet it has excellent fish. Lon. 62. 42. W. Lat. 16. 55. N.

CHERLESTOWN, a township of New York, in Montgomery county, 32 miles W. of Schenectady.

CHARLESTOWN, a township of Pennsylvania, in Chester county.

CHARLESTOWN, a township of Rhode Island, in Washington county, 19 miles NW. of Newport. It contains 2022 inhabitants, of whom 12 are slaves; and about 400 native Indians who speak English.

CHARLESTOWN, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, near Dunfermline, on the banks of the Forth, containing about 500 inhabitants. It was founded in 1777, by Charles, earl of Elgin, the last proprietor. The earl's lime-works here are the most extensive in Britain, belonging to an individual. There are 9 large draw-kilns, a harbour, waggon ways, &c. the erection of which cost about 14,000l. Sterling.

Sterling. From 30 to 50 vessels are usually lying at Charlestown in summer waiting their turns of loading.

CHARLETON, an island at the bottom of Hudson's bay, in North America; subject to Great Britain. Lon. 80. 0. W. Lat. 52. 30. N.

CHARLETON, a township of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 60 miles SW. of Boston, containing 1965 citizens.

CHARLETON, a township of New York, in Saratoga county.

CHARLEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, and ci-devant province of Champagne. The streets are straight, and the houses of equal height. It has a magnificent square, with a fountain in the centre. It is situated on the Meuse near Mezières, to which it is connected by a bridge and causeway; 15 miles NW. of Sedan, 45 of Rheims, and 115 NE. of Paris. Lon. 4. 45. E. Lat. 49. 50. N.

CHARLEVILLF, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 30 miles N. of the city, and 112 SW. of Dublin. Lon. 8. 30. W. Lat. 52. 23. N.

CHARLEY, a town in Lancashire, situated on the spring-head of the Char; six miles SE. of Preston, and 203 NW. of London. It has a market on Tuesday; and fairs, May 5, Aug. 20, and Sept. 5. Lon. 2. 45. W. Lat. 53. 38. N.

CHARLEY, 3 miles SW. of Walsal, Stafford.

CHARLEY WOOD, in Hertfordshire.

CHARLIEU, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and on the borders of the ci-devant province of Burgundy.

CHARLOTIA, a town of E. Florida, situated on a high rock, 18 feet perpendicular, above St John's river.

CHARLOTTE, a populous and fertile county of Virginia; bounded by Campbell county on the W., Prince Edward and Buckingham on the N., Mecklenburgh on the SE. and Halifax and Pennsylvania counties on the S. It contained 5202 free inhabitants, and 4816 slaves, in 1795.

CHARLOTTE, a port-town of North Carolina, and the capital of Mecklenburgh county, situated on the Stuel creek. A county court is held here the fourth Monday of Jan. April, July, and Oct. It is 44 miles SW. by S. of Salisbury; and 606 WSW. of Philadelphia; from which it lies in Lon. 5. 43. W. Lat. 35. 18. N.

CHARLOTTE, a river of E. Florida,

which rises from lake Spiritu Santo, and falls into the Atlantic at Charlotte Haven. Lon. 82. 40. W. Lat. 27. 0. N.

CHARLOTTE, a town on the W. side of Hispaniola.

CHARLOTTE, a township of Vermont in Chittenden county, and the E. side of Lake Champlain, containing 635 citizens

CHARLOTTE-BURG, a town of North Carolina, in Brunswick county, built on an island.

CHARLOTTE, FORT, a fort in S. Carolina, one mile below Fort James. Lon. 82. 35. W. Lat. 34. 0. N.

CHARLOTTE, FORT, a small fortification near the town of Lerwick in Shetland, said to have been built in the days of Oliver Cromwell. It was repaired in 1781, under the direction of Captain Fraser, chief engineer in Scotland. It is now garrisoned by a company of soldiers; and completely commands the entry to Bressay sound.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, the capital of the island of St John's in the Gulf of St Lawrence.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, the capital of Dominica, formerly called Rosseau. It stands on a point of land on the SW. side of the island, which forms two bays, and is 21 miles SE. of Prince Rupert's bay. Lon. 61. 25. W. Lat. 15. 25. N.

CHARLOTTENBURG, a town of the electorate of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, with a royal palace, and magnificent gardens. It was built by Sophia Charlotte, the first Q. of Prussia, on the river Spree, 4 miles ESE. of Berlin.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, a post town of Virginia, and the capital of Albemarle county, situated about half a mile N. of a branch of the Rivannah, and 3 miles W. of the SW. Mountain. A district court is held here on the 15th April and Sept., and a county court the 2d Tuesday of every month. It is 40 miles SE. by E. of Staunton, 86 WNW. of Richmond, and 303 SW. by S. of Philadelphia; from which it lies in Lon. 3. 42. W. Lat. 38. 2. N.

CHARLSBURY. See **CHARLBURY.**

CHARLTON, a village in Kent, situated on an eminence on the edge of Blackheath, which commands a fine view of the Thames. It is noted for a fair held on St Luke's day, called Horn Fair; the origin of which is traced by tradition from the reign of King John, who being detected in an amour, was obliged to purchase his safety from the injured

injured husband, by a grant of all the land from this place to Cuckold's Point; and he established the fair as the tenure. Agreeably to such a name and origin, horn-wares of all kinds are sold at the fair.

CHARLTON, the name of 24 English towns and villages; viz. 1. in Berks, in the parish of Wantage: 2. in Devonshire, S. of Dartmouth: 3. near Dorchester: 4. in Dorsetshire, 3 miles from Sherburn: 5. in Gloucestershire, near Cirencester: 6. in ditto, near Henbury: 7. in Hampshire, near Andover: 8. in ditto, between Clanfield and Compton: 9. in Kent, near Dover: 10. in Middlesex, between Hampton and Sunbury: 11. in Northamptonshire, near Oxfordshire: 12. in Oxfordshire, between Woodstock and Piddington: 13. in Somersetshire, S. of Keynsham: 14. in Staffordshire, near Swinnerton: 15. in Sussex, 3 miles E. of Goodwood: 16. in Wilt^s, near Dorsetshire: 17. in ditto, near Downton: 18. in ditto, 2 miles E. of Milnsbury: 19. in ditto, near Up haven: 20. in Worcestershire, near Evesham: 21. Charlton, E. near Somerton: 22. and 23. Charlton, North and South, in Tredale vale, Northumberland: 24. Charlton, West, in Somersetshire, near Somerton.

CHARLTON-ABBOTS, in Gloucestershire, two miles SE. of Winchcomb.

CHARLTON-CANVILLE, E. of Queen-Camel, in Somersetshire.

CHARLTON-MARSHALL, in Dorsetshire, a mile NW. of Spettisbury.

CHARLTON-MUGRAVE, in Somersetshire, near Bruton.

CHARLWOOD, in Surrey, S. of Ryegate.

CHARMES, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, and ci-devant province of Lorraine; situated on the Moselle, over which it has a bridge; 8 miles E. of Mirecourt. Lon. 6. 17. E. Lat. 48. 21. N.

CHARMINSTER, a town near Dorchester.

CHARMOUTH, a village in Dorsetshire, at the mouth of the Char, NE. of Lyne; at the foot of a hill, which is 1005 feet high, and opposite to another of 970 feet.

CHARNES, a town near Eccleshall, Stafford.

CHARNET, in Eland, Northumberland.

CHARNEY, 2 miles from Dechworth, Berks.

CHARNHAM, near Hungerford,

Wilt^s.

CHARNOCK, near Burgh, Lancashire.

CHARNWOOD, or **CHARLEY FOREST**, a rough open tract in the NW. part of Leicestershire, near Barden hills.

CHAROLLES, a town of France, in the dep. of Saone and Loire; and ci-devant province of Burgundy; situated on the Reçonce, 24 miles WNW. of Muzon. Lon. 4. 24. E. Lat. 46. 28. N.

CHAROLLOIS, a ci-devant territory of France, in Burgundy, now included in the department of Saone and Loire.

CHAREST, a town of France, in the department of Indre, and ci-devant province of Berry, situated on the river Arnon, 6 miles NE. of Issoudun. Lon. 2. 10. E. Lat. 47. 1. N.

CHAROUX, a town of France, in the department of Allier, the ci-devant province of Bourbonnois, situated 2.5 miles S. of Moulins, on an eminence near the river Stouille. Lon. 3. 15. E. Lat. 46. 10. N.

CHARKINGWORTH, a village in Gloucestershire, near Camden.

CHARSFIELD, a town near Wickham, Suffolk.

CHART, a village in Surrey, 5 miles from Godalming.

CHART, GRANT and LITTLE, two villages in Kent, near Ashford.

CHARTERHAY, a village in Dorsetshire, 2 miles W. of Abbots Stoke.

CHARTER-HOUSE. See **CHARTREUSE**.

CHARTER HOUSE, two villages; viz. 1. N. of Mendip hills, between Cheddar rocks and East Hartry: 2. in Somersetshire, 3 miles NE. of Bruton.

CHARTER-ISLAND, an island of England, in the Thames, near Runny Mead, so named from King John subscribing the *Magna Charta*, while on it.

CHARTHAM, a town 3 miles from Canterbury.

CHARTIER, a township of Pennsylvania, in Washington county.

CHARTIERS, a river in Pennsylvania, which runs into the Ohio, a few miles below Pittsburgh.

CHART-JUNTA, a town near Maidstone, Kent.

CHARTLEY-CASTLE, 2 miles NE. of Stafford.

CHARTRES, an ancient and large town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and ci-devant province of Beauce, anciently named *Autricum*. Its principal trade is in corn. It has 2 hospitals;

hospitals; one for 120 blind persons. The cathedral is one of the finest in France, and its steeple is much admired. The town contains about 10,000 people, and is situated on the Eure; 45 miles SW. of Paris. Lon. 1. 34. E. Lat. 48. 27. N.

CHARTREUSE, or the **GRAND CHARTREUSE**, a late celebrated monastery, the capital of all the ci-devant convents of the Carthusian monks; situated about 7 miles NE. of Grenoble, in the ci-devant province of Dauphine, now in the department of Isere. The situation of this place has been much admired and celebrated, being one of the most romantic and beautiful scenes to be seen in the whole range of the Alps. From Echelle, a little village in the mountains of Savoy to the Chartreuse, which is built on a mountain of the same name, the distance is six miles. Along this course, the road runs winding up, for the most part not 6 feet broad. On one hand is the rock with woods of pine-trees hanging over head; on the other, a prodigious precipice almost perpendicular; at the bottom of which rolls a torrent, that, sometimes tumbling among the fragments of stone which have fallen from on high, and sometimes precipitating itself down vast descents, with a noise like thunder, rendered yet more tremendous by the echo from the mountains on each side, concurs to form one of the most solemn, the most romantic, and most astonishing scenes in nature. To this description, may be added the strange views made by the craggs and cliffs, and the numerous cascades which throw themselves from the very summit down into the vale. On the top of the mountain is the convent which was founded by St Bruno about the year 1084. Before the revolution, the inhabitants consisted of 100 fathers, with 300 servants who grinded their corn, pressed their wine, and performed every domestic office, even to the making of their cloths. The building is so large, that there were lodgings for all the deputies of the order throughout France, who met here once a-year. At the Revolution, it was converted into a kind of arsenal. Lon. 5. 5. E. Lat. 45. 20. N.

CHARTREUSE OF LONDON, corruptly called the Charter-*H*ouse, took its name from the Grand Chartreuse; but is now converted into an hospital, and endowed with a revenue of 6000*l.* a-year. Here are maintained 80 decayed gentlemen, not under 50 years of age; 40 boys

are also educated, and fitted either for the university or trades.

CHARWELL, a river in Northamptonshire.

CHARWELTON, a town in Northamptonshire, between Barbury and Daventry, situated on the Charwell.

CHARYBDIS, a famous whirlpool in the narrow strait of Messina, lying between Calabria in Italy and the island of Sicily. Mariners, by endeavouring to avoid it, often drove their vessels on the opposite rocky promontory of Scylla, now Sciglio, in Italy. No such inconvenience is now experienced. It was said to be entirely removed by the earthquake in 1780.

CHASELLEY, two villages, viz. 1. in Gloucestershire, between Gloucester and Upton; 2. near Ridmarley, Worcester.

CHASFRENCH, a village in the county of Cornwall, SE. of Leskard.

CHASTEAU, a town of France, in the dept. of Maine and Loire, and ci-devant province of Anjou.

CHATA-UCHE. See **APALACHICOLA**.

CHATANGA, a river of Russian Tartary, which falls into the Frozen ocean.

CHATEAU-BRIANT, a town of France, in the dept. of Lower Loire, and ci-devant province of Brittany, with an old castle; 24 miles S. of Rennes. Lon. 1. 16. W. Lat. 47. 46. N.

CHATEAU-CAMBRESIS, a town of France, in the dept. of Lower Loire, and late province of Cambresis. It has a magnificent palace, which belonged to the ci-devant archiepiscopal see of Cambrey; and is famous for the treaty concluded between Henry II. of France, and Philip II. of Spain. It lies on the Saie, 12 miles SE. of Cambrey. Lon. 3. 25. E. Lat. 50. 6. N.

CHATEAU-CHINON, a town of France, in the dept. of Nièvre, and ci-devant province of Neversnois. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth; and is situated near the source of the Yonne, 36 miles E. of Nevers. Lon. 4. 8. E. Lat. 47. 0. N.

CHATEAU-DAUPHIN, a very strong castle of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluces, which belonged to the King of Savinia. It was taken by the combined army of France and Spain, in 1744, but restored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It stands on the borders of France, near the source of the Po, 16 miles W. by N. of Saluzzo. Lon. 6. 40. E. Lat. 44. 30. N.

CHATEAU DU LOIRE, a town of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, and ci-devant province of Maine, famous for sustaining a siege of 7 years against Herbert, Count Mans. It is situated on the Loire, 22 miles SE. of Mans, and 97 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 30. E. Lat. 47. 40. N.

CHATEAU-DUN, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, the late province of Beauce. It has a famous church built by the Count Duinois, in the treasury of which were deposited the magnificent cross of gold, enriched with precious stones; and the gold vase, with Charlemagne's name on it, which that monarch got as a present from Aaron, king of Persia. The streets of this town are straight, the houses uniform, and the great square very spacious. The castle is situated on an eminence near the Loire, 30 miles N. of Blois, and 72 SW. of Paris. Lon. 1. 22. E. Lat. 48. 4. N.

CHATEAU-GONTIER, a town of France, in the ci-devant province, now the department, of Maine. It has a mineral spring; and carries on the linen trade. It is situated on the Maine, 22 miles N. W. of Angers, and 147 SW. of Paris. Lon. 0. 36. E. Lat. 47. 47. N.

CHATEAU-LANDON, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine and Maine, and late province of the Isle of France. It is built on a hill, five miles S. of Nemours, and 50 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 38. E. Lat. 48. 11. N.

CHATEAULIN, a town of France, in the dep. of Finisterre, and ci-devant prov. of Brittany. It is situated on the Auzon, where there is a salmon-fishery, 18 miles S. of Quimper.

CHATEAU-MEILANT, a town of France, in the dep. of Cher, and late prov. of Berry. It is 9 miles E. of La Chatre; and its castle and tower are said to have been built by Julius Cæsar.

CHATEAU-NEUF, the name of 5 towns of France; viz. 1. in the dep. of Charente, and ci-devant province of Angoumois; situated on the Charente; 10 miles from Angoulesme, and 5 from Jannac: 2. in the dep. of Cher, and late prov. of Berry; situated on the Cher, 10 miles S. of Bourges: 3. in the dep. of Eure and Loire, and ci-devant prov. of Beauce, 12 miles NE. of Chartres: 4. in the dep. of Maine and Loire, and late prov. of Berry on the Sarthe, 12 miles from Angers: and 5. in the dep. of Orme, and ci-devant prov. of Perche.

CHATEAU-PORTIEN, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, and ci-devant province of Champagne, with a castle built on a rock near the river Aine, and 6 miles W. of Rethel. Lon. 4. 23. E. Lat. 49. 35. N.

CHATEAU-RENAUD, two towns in France, viz. 1. in the department of Indre and Loire, late the province of Touraine, 20 miles NW. of Amboise, and 88 SW. of Paris. Lon. 1. 1. W. Lat. 47. 33. N. 2. In the dep. of Loiret, and ci-devant province of Gatinois. This town is noted for its trade in saffron. Lon. 2. 25. E. Lat. 48. 0. N.

CHATEAU-ROUX, a town of France, in the department of Indre, and ci-devant province of Berry. It has a cloth manufacture, and is situated in a large pleasant plain on the Indre, 15 miles SW. of Issoudun, and 148 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 51. E. Lat. 46. 48. N.

CHATEAU-THIERRY, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Champagne. It was the birth-place of the celebrated Fontaine. Its castle is situated on an eminence on the river Maue, 27 miles SW. of Rheims, and 97 NW. of Paris. Lon. 3. 33. E. Lat. 49. 2. N.

CHATEAU-VILAIN, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, and ci-devant province of Champagne, with a castle, situated 6 miles W. of Chaumont. Lon. 2. 59. E. Lat. 48. 0. N.

CHATEL, or **CHATE**, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, and late province of Lorrain, situated on the Moselle, 8 miles from Mirecourt.

CHATEL-AILLON, a maritime town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and ci-devant province of Saintonge, 5 miles from Rochelle.

CHATEL-CHALON, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and late province of Franche Comte, remarkable for its ci-devant Benedictine abbey. It is 20 miles S. of Dole. Lon. 5. 38. E. Lat. 46. 46. N.

CHATELET, a town of France, in the new department of Sambre and Meuse, and ci-devant Austrian Netherlands, situated on the Sambre. Lon. 4. 28. E. Lat. 50. 25. N.

CHATEL-LE-CHATEL, a town of France, in the department of Allier, the ci-devant Bourbonnois.

CHATELLERAULT, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, and late prov. of Poitou, situated in a fertile and pleasant country, on the ri-

per Vienne, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge. It is noted for its cutlery, watch-making, and the cutting of false diamonds. It is 22 miles NW. of Poitiers, and 168 SW. of Paris. Lon. 0. 40. E. Lat. 46. 34. N.

CHATENAY, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, 6 miles SE. of Neufchateau.

CHATFORD, a town 4 miles S. of Shrewsbury.

CHATHAM, a town of Kent, adjoining to Rochester, situated on the Medway. It is the principal station of the royal navy; the yards and magazines, of which there are whole streets, are furnished with all kinds of naval stores, and materials for building and rigging the largest men of war. The entrance into the Medway is defended by Sheerness and other forts; notwithstanding which, the Dutch burnt several ships of war here, in the reign of Charles II., after the peace of Breda had been agreed upon. In 1757, by direction of William, Duke of Cumberland, several additional fortifications were begun at Chatham; so that now ships are in no danger of insult either by land or water. It has a market on Saturday, a church, or chapel of ease, and a ship used as a church for the sailors. It contains about 1800 houses, mostly low, and built with brick. The streets are narrow and paved; and the number of inhabitants about 10,000. The principal employment is ship-building in the king's yard and private docks. The largest vessels and fleets are fitted out with astonishing expedition. Chatham is 31 miles ESE. of London. Lon. 0. 36. E. Lat. 51. 22. N.

CHATHAM, a town of Massachusetts, with a harbour, on the E. side of Barnstable county, 19 miles E. of Barnstable, and 90 SW. of Boston. Lon. from Philadelphia 4. 57. E. Lat. 41. 41. N.

CHATHAM, a town of South Carolina, in Chesterfield county, and Cheraws district, on the W. side of the Great Pedec, 15 miles N. by E. of Greenville, 150 of Charleston, and 776 of Philadelphia; from which it lies in Lon. 5. 30. W. Lat. 34. 44. N.

CHATHAM, a well cultivated county of North Carolina, in Hillsborough district, bounded on the W. by Randolph, on the N. by Orange, on the E. by Wake, and on the S. by Cumberland and Moore counties. In 1795, it contained 7589 free inhabitants, and 1632 slaves. It is watered by the NW. branch of Cape

Fear river. It abounds in iron-ore, which is manufactured into iron at Fish creek. The chief town is Pittsburg.

CHATHAM, a flourishing township of Connecticut, in Middlesex county.

CHATHAM, a county of Georgia, containing 2568 citizens, and 8201 slaves. Savannah is the capital.

CHATHAM, a town of New Hampshire, in Grafton county.

CHATHAM, a township of New Jersey, in Essex county, 13 miles W. of Elizabethtown.

CHATHAM, a township of New York, in Columbia county.

CHATHERSTON, a small town in Dorsetshire, betw. Lyme and Bridport.

CHATIGAN, a town of Bengal, subject to the Great Mogul. It is but a poor place, though it was the first settlement of the Portuguese in this country, and who still keep a sort of possession. It has few cotton manufactures, but affords excellent timber for building. The inhabitants are so suspicious of each other, that they always go armed with a sword, pistol, and blunderbuss, not excepting the priests. It is situated on the eastern branch of the Ganges. Lon. 91. 10. E. Lat. 25. 0. N.

CHATILLON, the name of 5 towns in France, distinguished as follows:

CHATILLON LES DOMBES, in the department of Ain, the ci-devant province of Bresse. It is 12 miles W. of Bourg, and 10 SW. of Geneva. Lon. 5. 40. E. Lat. 46. 16. N.

CHATILLON SUR INDRE, in the department of Indre, and late province of Berry, situated on the Indre, 10 miles S. of Loches. Lon. 0. 53. E. Lat. 47. 22. N.

CHATILLON SUR LOIRE, in the department of Loiret, and ci-devant province of Gatinois.

CHATILLON SUR MARNE, in the department of Marne, and ci-devant province of Champagne, 17 miles of Rheims. Lon. 1. 5. E. Lat. 48. 58. N.

CHATILLON SUR SEINE, in the department of Cote d'Or, and ci-devant province of Burgundy, divided into two by the Seine. It is 32 miles from Langres, and 36 NW. from Dijon; and has iron works in its neighbourhood. Lon. 4. 34. E. Lat. 47. 42. N.

CHATLEY, a town in Essex, NW. of Witham.

CHATMORE, a village near Buckingham.

CHATMOSS, in Lancashire, W. of Irwell.

CHATTONAY, a town of France, in the department of Isere, 13 miles E. of Vienna, and 22 SE. of Lyons.

CHATOQUE, or **CHAUTAUGHQUE**, a lake of the United States, in New York; the NW. end of which is 9 miles from Lake Erie, and the lower end lies in Lat. 42. 10. N.

CHIATRE, a town of France, in the dept. of Indre, and late province of Berry, situated on the Indre, 37 miles from Bourges, and 4 E. of Charleroy. It carries on a considerable trade in cattle. Lon. 1. 55 E. Lat. 46. 25. N.

CHATSHAM, a town SW. of Ipswich, Suffolk.

CHATTERIS, a village in Cambridgeshire, near Garter's Bridge, in the Fens.

CHATTERPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the county of Atahabad, the capital of the circle of Bundelcund, 120 miles WSW. of Atahabad. Lon. 79. 20. E. Lat. 25. 0. N.

CHATTERTON, near Rochdale, Lancashire.

CHATTESWORTH, a villa in the Peak of Derby, and reckoned one of its wonders. It is a most magnificent house, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, and built of stone dug on the spot. It lies on the Derwent, 6 miles from Chesterfield, and 141 from London. Mary Queen of Scots was confined here for 17 years: in memory of which the new lodgings are called the Queen of Scots' apartments.

CHATTON, a town in the county of Northumberland, E. of Wooller.

CHATWELL, a village SW. of Acton-Burnel, Salop.

CHATWELL, **MAGNA** and **PARVA**, in Staffordshire, near Shropshire.

CHATZAN, a town of Hindoostan, in the prov. of Moultan, 90 miles W of Moultan. Lon. 69. 45. E. Lat. 31. 8. N.

CHAUDI, a kingdom of Africa, E. of the Nile. Berber is the capital.

CHAUDIERE, a river of the United States, in the district of Maine, which falls into the St Lawrence.

CHAVES, or **CHAVEZ**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-montes, situated on the Tamega, at the foot of a mountain, said to have been built by Vespasian. It has 2 forts and 2 suburbs. Between the town and the suburb Magdalena is an old Roman stone bridge, 92 geometrical paces long, and 3 broad. It is 30 miles SW. of Braganza. Lon. 7. 1. W. Lat. 41. 45. N.

CHAUL, a town of the East-Indies, on the coast of Malabar, in the province of Blagana, and kingdom of Visiapour. Its river affords a good harbour for small vessels. The town, and the island on the S. side of the harbour, are fortified. It had formerly a good trade, but is now miserably poor. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1507, to whom it still belongs. It is 15 miles S. of Bombay, and 5 miles from the sea. Lon. 72. 45. E. Lat. 18. 30. N.

CHAULEY, a village in Devonshire, 10 miles from Crediton, and 18 from Exeter. It has fairs May 5, and Dec. 11.

CHAULNE, or **CHAUNE**, a town of France, in the dept. of Somme, and ci-devant province of Picardy. Lon. 2. 55. E. Lat. 49. 45. N.

CHAULTON, 2 villages, 1. in Bedfordshire, SE. of Tuddington; 2. in Shropshire, E. of Colbarch.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, in the dept. of Oise, and ci-devant province of the Isle of France, 30 miles NW. of Paris. Lon. 2. 7. E. Lat. 49. 18. N.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, in the dept. of Upper Maine, and ci-devant province of Champagne. It is situated on a mountain, near the river Maine, 45 miles E. of Troyes, and 14 S. of Joinville. Lon. 5. 9 E. Lat. 48. 8. N.

CHAUNDON-WICK, a village in Wiltshire, SW. of Salisbury plain.

CHAUNSTON, a village in the Golden Vale, Herefordshire.

CHAUNTON, W. of Haylsham, Sussex.

CHAUNY, a town of France, in the dept. of Aisne, and ci-devant province of Picardy, situated on the Oise, 20 miles E. of Noyon. Lon. 3. 18. E. Lat. 49. 17. N.

CHAUS, a province of Fez, in Barbary.

CHAUX-DE-FOUD, a village of Switzerland, in the principality of Neuchatel, capital of a valley of the same name, which has excellent pastures, and much cattle. The inhabitants, about 3000, make watches and clocks, and manufacture lace. It is 9 miles NNW. of Neuchatel.

CHAWERTON, a town S. of Manchester.

CHAWLEY, S. of Wallingford, Berks.

CHAWLEY, SE. of Chimpleigh, Devonshire.

CHAWORTH, near W. Retford, Nottinghamshire.

CHAWRITH, near Broxted, Essex.

CHAWTON,

CHAWTON, in Hampshire, near Alton.

CHAYANTA, a district in Peru, famous for gold and silver mines.

CHAYLEY, a town 7 miles from Lewes, Sussex.

CHIDDLE, a town in Staffordshire, near the source of the Dove, in the most fertile part of the moorlands, 12 miles NE. of Stafford. Lon. 1. 56. W. Lat. 53. 0. N.

CHIDDLE, W. of Stockport, Cheshire.

CHIAM, a village near Ewel, Surry, 13 miles S. by W. of London.

CHIFARDESLY, a town in Buckinghamshire.

CHIEAT, a river of Virginia, which rises in Randolph county, on the NW. side of the Allegany mountains, thence running NNW. it passes into Pennsylvania, and unites with the Monongahela, nearly 4 miles N. of the division-line of Virginia, 102 above Pittsburg, and 40 above Brownsville. It is 200 yards broad at the mouth; and, except in dry seasons, is navigable for boats 50 miles higher, up to the Dunkard's settlement, where it is 100 yards broad; and opens a communication with the Potomac, at the mouth of the Savage river, by a portage of 37 miles.

CHIEBRECHIN, a town of Poland, in the province of Red Russia, and palatinate of Belskow. It is situated on the declivity of a hill, and the river Wierpi waters its walls. It carries on a great trade in wax, and the Jews here are very rich. Lon. 23. 51. E. Lat. 50. 35. N.

CHERBISSA, a village of Egypt, between Rhamania and Cairo, where Bonaparte defeated the Mamelukes, July 13. 1798.

CHIEBUTO, a harbour of North America, in Nova Scotia, near Halifax. Lon. 63. 18. W. Lat. 44. 45. N.

CHECHELEY, a village in Buckinghamshire, near Newport-Pagnel.

CHECKEREL, E. and W., 2 villages W. of Weymouth, Dorsetshire.

CHECKLEY: 1. a town W. of Bury, Suffolk; 2. SE. of Namtwich, Cheshire; and, 3. NW. of Uttoxeter, Stafford.

CHECOUTIMIES, a nation of North American Indians, who dwell on the banks of the Sagenai in Canada.

CHIEDABUCTO, a bay on the E. part of Nova Scotia, which receives Salmon river from the W., remarkable for one of the greatest fisheries in the world.

CHEDDER, a town in Somersetshire, 3 miles SE. of Axbridge, under the ridge of Mendip hills. It has fairs, May 4,

and Oct. 29; and is famous for excellent cheeses. Lon. 2. 57. W. Lat. 51. 13. N.

CHEDDER CLIFFS, lies NW. of Axbridge.

CHEDDINGTON, a town near Aylesbury.

CHEDDISTON, near Halesworth, Suffolk.

CHEDDON, near Taunton, Somersetshire.

CHEDGRAVE, a village in Norfolk, between Yaldley and Seching.

CHEDINGTON, N. of Beminstor, Dorsetshire.

CHIEDLETON, S. of Leek, Staffordshire.

CHEDSEY, E. of Bridgewater, Somersetshire.

CHEDUBA, an island in the Bay of Bengal, on the coast of Arracan, 45 miles in length. It yields abundance of rice; and is governed by a lieutenant, who is subject to the viceroy of Arracan. The most western point is in Lon. 95. 5. E. Lat. 18. 40. N.

CHEDWORTH, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire, in which a Roman bath was discovered in 1760. The fosse lies 2 miles NW. of the village.

CHEDWORTH, a village in the above parish, 4 miles SW. of North Leach, situated on the declivity of 2 hills. The river Coln runs through it to Fairford.

CHFIELD, a village in Hertfordshire, N. of Stevenage.

CHEGFORD, a small town in Devonshire, 15 miles from Exeter, and 89 from London. It has fairs, March 25, May 25, Sept. 29, and Oct. 29.

CHEITORE. See **QUIDIPOUR**.

CHEKESGROVE, near Hindon, Wiltshire.

CHEKIANG, a fertile maritime province of China, famous for cheap broad-clothed silks, containing 11 cities, 77 towns, and many villages.

CHELBOROUGH, E. and W., two towns near Evershot, Dorsetshire.

CHELDON, NE. of Chimleigh, Devonshire.

CHELFORD, W. of Macclesfield, Cheshire.

CHELIVE, a town NE. of Chisbury, Salop.

CHELL, in Staffordshire, near Burslem.

CHELLASTON, 3 miles SE. of Derby.

CHELLINGTON, 3 villages: 1. in Bedfordshire, between Bedford and Okeham:

Ham: 2. in Somersetshire, S. of Ilminster: and 3. in Staffordshire, near Dudley castle.

CHELM, a palatinate of Poland, in the province of Red Russia.

CHELM, the capital of the above palatinate, and a bishop's see, under the archbishop of Lamberg, 100 miles ESE. of Warsaw. Lon. 23. 30. E. Lat. 51. 20. N.

CHELMARSH, S. of Bridgenorth, Salop.

CHELMER, a river of Essex, which rises near Thaxted, flows by Dunmow to Chelmsford; thence takes an easterly direction to Malden, where it joins the Black-water; and forming the æstuary called Malden water, enters the German ocean. It is navigable to Chelmsford.

CHELMERSCOE, a village in Warwickshire, near Brayles.

CHELMERTON, in the Peak of Derby.

CHELMONDESTON, or **CHEMSTON**, a town in Suffolk, between Ipswich and Harwich.

CHELMSFORD, a populous town nearly in the centre of Essex, situated in a beautiful valley between the Chelmer and the Can, to which rivers the gardens on each side of the town extend. Maurice, bishop of London, first made it a place of importance, in 1100, by building a bridge of three arches over the Can; which being narrow, though very durable, was lately taken down, and an elegant stone bridge of one arch erected in its stead. The natural confluence of these rivers is about half a mile from the town; but, a little below the bridge, the Chelmer is diverted into the Can by a canal. Chelmsford is separated by the Can from the hamlet of Moulsham. The principal street is spacious, and adorned with elegant buildings. The ancient Gothic church having fallen in the night of the 17th of Jan. 1800, a handsome building was erected, and opened in Sept. 1803. Here is a free-school founded by Edward VI., and a theatre. The county house is a magnificent modern building, fronted with stone, and placed with great taste, in an oblique position, at the end of the high street; thus indicating a farther opening to the new conduit, which is adorned with elegant figures from Coade's stone manufactory, and supplies the town with excellent water. The great thoroughfare through Chelmsford by the E. road from London, is its chief support; and, being the county town, the quarter-sessions, &c. are held

here. It has a market on Friday; fairs, May 12. and Nov. 12.; and sends two members to parliament. It lies 21 miles SW. by W. of Colchester, 29 NE. by E. of London, and 43 S. by W. of Bury. Lon. 0. 33. E. Lat. 51. 43. N.

CHELMSFORD, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, situated on the S. side of the Merrimac, over which is a curious bridge at Patucket Falls, which connects the town with Dracut. It is 28 miles NNW. of Boston.

CHELSEA, a fine village, situated on the N. bank of the Thames, a mile W. of Westminster, remarkable for the magnificent hospital for invalids and old decrepit soldiers; a pleasure-house called Ranelagh, to which a great deal of fine company resort in summer; and a noble botanic garden, belonging to the company of apothecaries. The royal hospital for invalids was first projected by Stephen Fox, who himself contributed above 13,000l. to its establishment. It was begun by Charles II., carried on by James II., and finished by William III. The celebrated Sir Christopher Wren was the architect. It consists of a vast range of buildings, that form 3 large squares, uncommonly elegant. In the wings are 16 wards, in which are accommodations for above 400 men. The number of pensioners received into the hospital amount to 336; but there is also an unlimited number of out-pensioners on the establishment, who receive a comfortable annuity. The botanic garden is very extensive, enriched with a variety of domestic and exotic plants, the original stock of which was given to the apothecaries of London by Sir Hans Sloane. At Ranelagh, the entertainment is a fine band of music, with an organ, and some of the best voices; and the regale tea and coffee, &c. The rotunda is one of the finest structures of the kind in Europe.

CHELSEA, a town of Massachusetts, in Suffolk county, containing 472 citizens.

CHELSEA, a township of Vermont, in Orange county.

CHELSEFORD, a village in Kent, SW. of St Mary Cray.

CHELSHAM, in Walingham parish, Surry.

CHELSEUR, a town of Hindoostan, in Lon. 73. 28. E. Lat. 25. 3. N.

CHELSWORTH, near Cricklade, Wilts.

CHELSWORTH, NW. of Hadley, Suff. **CHEL TENHAM**, or **CHIL TENHAM**,

a market town 9 miles NE. of Gloucester, and 95 from London, which takes its name from the rivulet Chilt passing through it into the Severn from Dowdeswell. The town lies in a flat marshy soil, on the border of a fine fertile vale, about 2 miles from Clevee, Presbury, and Lockhampton hills, which join the Cotswolds, and form a kind of semicircle, defending the town from those cold blasts which proceed from the eastern quarter. It consists of one handsome street nearly a mile long. Here is an ancient Gothic church, an hospital for 6 poor men and women, a free-school, founded in 1574, and several other schools; besides a peculiar charity, called *Cheltenham Repository*, instituted about the year 1800, by the fair sex, for the reception and sale of works of ingenuity and industry, for the benefit of the sick and industrious poor. Here is also a good market-house, and a theatre. On an easy ascent, about half a mile S. of the church, rises the Spaw, which first drew the attention of the public in 1740. It is ascended by pleasant gravel walks, and at the Spaw there is a walk 200 yards long, and 20 feet broad. The season for drinking the waters is from May to October. They are impregnated with silts, sulphur, steel, calcareous earth, and operate at the same time both as purgative, and restorative, very much resembling those of Scarborough. Other springs of the same quality are found not far distant. The town has a market on Thursday, and fairs on Holy Thurs. St James's day, and the 2d Thurs. in Sept. Lon. 2. 21. W. Lat. 51. 55. N.

CHELTON, NE. of Bridgewater, Somersetshire.

CHELVESTON, in Northamptonsh. NE. of Higham-Ferrers.

CHELUM, a river of Hindoostan Proper, the westernmost of the five eastern branches of the Indus, which rises above the city of Cashmere, and flowing SE. through the province, unites with the Indus below Moultan. This river is the famous Hydaspes of Alexander the Great.

CHEMACII, or **KFMACH**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the southern part of Caramania.

CHEMAL, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Chusistan, 110 m. S. of Suster.

CHEMAZE, a town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateau Gontier, 4½ miles SW. of Chateau Gontier.

CHE-MEN, a town of China, of the

third rank, in the province of Tchekiang, 20 miles SSW. of Kiahing.

CHEMERE, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, and chief place of a canton in the district of Evron, 4½ leagues SE. of Laval.

CHEMERY, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sedan, 7 miles S. of Sedan.

CHEMILLIE, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chollet on the Ironne, 3½ leagues NE. of Chollet.

CHEMINON, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, 10 miles E. of Vitrey-le-Francois.

CHEMKON. See **CHENCOUR**.

CHEMNITZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and marquisate of Meissen. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, and contains 3 churches and an hospital; and has 4 suburbs, and a castle about a mile from the town. Cottons, and other fine stuffs are manufactured here; and the bleaching business in the neighbourhood is very considerable. It is situated on a river of the same name, 36 miles WSW. of Dresden, and 32 SW. of Meissen.

CHEMSTON. See **CHELMONDESTON**.

CHEMUNG, a township of New-York, in Tioga county.

CHENAY, a town of France, in the department of the two Seves, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St Maxient, 8 miles SE. of St Maxient.

CHENCOUR, or **CHEMKON**, a town of Armenia, on the frontiers of Gurgistan, which has a beautiful castle, grand caravanseras, and several mosques. It is 160 miles NE. of Erivan.

CHENDOUL, a river of Asia, in the Cabulistan, which runs into the Kamneh, 25 miles E. of Pishawor.

CHENE, a town of Savoy, in the Genevois, 2 miles and a half E. of Geneva.

CHENENGO, a river of the United States, in New York, which runs into the Susquehannah, 2 miles S. of Chenengo.

CHENENGO, a town on the above river in Tioga county, New York, 125 miles NW. of New York. The judicial courts are held here in May. Lon. 76. 0. W. Greenwich. Lat. 42. 8. N.

CHENERAILLES, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Aubusson, 9 miles N. of Aubusson.

CHENESSEE. See **GENESSE**.

CHENET,

CHENET, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, 100 miles SW. of Cogni.

CHEN-IN, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea, 30 miles WNW. of Tsin-tcheou.

CHENONCEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, 2 leagues SE. of Amboise.

CHEN SI, a province of China, bounded on the E. by Hoang-ho, which separates it from Chan si, on the S. by the provinces of So-tchuen and Hou-quang, on the N. by Tartary and the Great Wall, and on the W. by the country of the Moguls. Chen-si is one of the most extensive provinces of the empire, containing 154,000 square miles, with 30,000,000 inhabitants. It has 2 viceroys, besides the governors of So-tcheou, and Kan-tcheou, which are the strongest places in the country. It is subject to long droughts, and produces little rice; but they have plentiful crops of wheat and millet. Clouds of locusts sometimes destroy every thing that grows in the fields; the Chinese eat these insects boiled. The country abounds with drugs, rhubarb, musk, cinnamon, wax, honey, and coals; of which last it contains inexhaustible veins. It has also rich gold mines, which, for political reasons, are not allowed to be opened. The province is divided into two parts, the E. and the W.; it contains eight *fou*, or cities of the first class, and 106 of the second and third. Singan-fou is the capital.

CHEN-YANG, or **MOUG-FEN**, a city of Chinese Tartary, and capital of a department or district in the country of the Mantcheu Tartars, situated on an eminence. It has several public edifices, with magazines of arms and store-houses. The Tartars consider it as the principal place of their nation; and since China has come under their dominion, they have established the same tribunals here as at Peking, excepting that called Liipou: these tribunals are composed of Tartars only; their determination is final; and in all their acts they use the Tartar characters and language. It may be considered as a double city, one of which is inclosed within the other; the interior contains the emperor's palace, hotels of the principal mandarins, sovereign courts, and the different tribunals; the exterior is inhabited by the common people and tradesmen: The latter is near a league in circumference; and the walls which in-

close both are more than three leagues round. It is 54 miles N.E. of Peking.

CHEN-YANG, a district or department of Chinese Tartary, including Leao-tong; bounded by the Great Wall on the S. and inclosed on the E. N. and W. by a palisade, with gates, guarded by a few soldiers.

CHIENZINI, or **CHINTING**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomiz. There are mines of silver and lead, and quarries of marble, in its vicinity; it is 16 miles E. from Malagocz.

CHEOU, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Kiangnan; 455 miles S. of Peking. Lon. 124. 9. E. Ferro. Lat. 32. 31. N.

CHEOU-QUANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong; 5 leagues NE. from Tsin-tcheou.

CHEOU-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fokien; 62 miles NE. of Kien-nhing.

CHEOU-TCHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang; 5 leagues SW. of Yen-tcheou.

CHEOU-TCHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong; 9 leagues NE. of Po.

CHEPAWAS, or **CHIPIWAS**, a nation of N. American Indians, who inhabit the coast and islands of Lake Superior, Lake Huron, &c. and can furnish 1000 warriors. They made peace with the United States August 3d. 1795.

CHEPELLO, a small island near the coast of America, in the gulf of Panama, about a league in circumference; six leagues from Panama, which it supplies with fruits and provisions.

CHE-PING, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Yun-nan; 410 leagues SSW. of Peking. Lon. 120. 10. E. Ferro. Lat. 23. 49. N.

CHEPO, or **St CHRISTOVAL DE CHEPO**, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and province of Darien, on a river of the same name; 9 leagues E. of Parama.

CHEPOOR, a town and river of Terra Firma in Darien. Lon. 77. 50. W. Lat. 10. 42. N.

CHEPSTOW, a sea-port town of England, in the county of Monmouth; situated near the mouth of the Wye, over which is a bridge of stone and timber. It is a large and flourishing town, formerly walled round, and defended by a castle, part of which remains.

Chepstow

Chepstow is the port for all the towns that stand on the river Wye and Lug. Ships of 600 tons burden are built here, and a considerable trade is carried on from hence to Portugal and the Baltic. The tide comes in at this place with greater rapidity than at Bristol, and sometimes rises at the bridge from 30 to 60 feet. In January 1768, the bridge was much damaged by an extraordinary rise of the tide, which then flowed above 70 feet. As half of the bridge is in Monmouthshire, and the other half in Gloucestershire, it is maintained at the expense of both counties; and, in 1790 and 1791, it underwent a thorough repair. There are five constant trading vessels between this port and London, which generally go and return in two months. It is 28 miles SW. of Gloucester, and 184 WNW. of London. Lon. 2. 36. W. of Greenwich. Lat. 51. 42. N.

CHEQUATAN, or **SEGUTANAIO**, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan.

CHER, a river of France, which rises near Auzan., in the department of the Creuse, and joins the Loue a few miles below Tours.

CHER, a department of France, bounded on the N. by the department of Loiret, on the E. by that of the Neivre, from which it is separated by the Allier, on the S. by the department of the Allier, and on the W. by the departments of the Indre and Loire, and Cher; It takes its name from the river Cher, which crosses a part of it. Bourges is the capital.

CHERA, a river of Peru in Quito.

CHERASCO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a county of the same name, on the borders of the county of Asti, situated on a mountain, at the conflux of the Stura with the Tanaro. Christian of France, Duchess of Savoy, caused the town to be fortified in the modern manner, with bastions, fosses, and outworks. Since that time, Cherasco has been considered as the key and boulevard of the estates of Savoy being situated on the frontiers of Piedmont, Montferrat and Milan; and strong both by art and nature. The civil government is conducted by three syndics, 28 consellers, and 8 masters of accounts. It is in the diocese of Asti; and has 7 parish-churches, 4 within the walls and 3 without. The county is about 9 miles in diameter; the land is fertile, the plains producing great plenty of corn, and the hills wine, both good and in quantities

for exportation. It is 20 miles SSE. of Turin, 15 E. of Saluzzo. Lon. 25. 27. E. of Ferro. Lat. 44. 38. N.

CHERAW-HILL, a mountain of the United States of America in S. Carolina, 48 miles NNE. of Queenborough.

CHERAWS, a district of South Carolina, 88 miles long and 68 broad; comprehending the counties of Darlington, Chesterfield, and Marlborough. It contains 7,618 citizens and 3,088 slaves. Grenville is the capital.

CHERBURG, a sea-port town of France, in the department of the Channel, situated at the bottom of a large bay, between Cape Barfluer and Cape la Hogue, containing about 6000 inhabitants. Before the revolution, it was the seat of a governor and an admiralty. Building of small vessels, and a manufacture of woollen stuffs, form the principal employment of the inhabitants. The port has always been considered by the French as an object of great importance in the navigation of the Channel; and immense sums have been expended on the erection of piers, deepening and enlarging the harbour, and erecting fortifications. Vessels of 900 tons can be admitted at high water, and of 230 at low. This place is remarkable for the sea-fight between the English and French in 1692, when the latter were beat, and 30 of their men-of-war burnt near Capela-Hogue. The British landed here in 1758, took the town, with the ships in the bason, demolished the fortifications, and ruined the works for improving the harbour. It is 19 posts N. of Coutances, and 41 WNW. of Paris. Lon. 16. 2. E. Ferro. Lat. 49. 39. N.

CHERCHESENE, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Curdistan, 62 miles S. of Kerkuk.

CHERCY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, 4 leagues W. of Sens.

CHEREN-TABANEN, a town of Chinese Tartary. Lon. 137. 17. E. Ferro. Lat. 41. 32. N.

CHERESOU, a town of Asiatic Turkey in Curdistan, 150 miles N. of Bagdad. Lon. 44. 15. E. Lat. 35. 50. N.

CHERIALE, a village of Italy in the late Republican department of the Minicio, SW. of Mantua.

CHERI-KIAMEN, a post of Chinese Tartary, 15 m. SE. of Fetoure Hotun.

CHEROUJOU, a town of Chinese Tartary, 8 miles S. of Gebou.

CHERMANSIEK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 30 miles

miles NNE. of Milets.

CHERO, a small island of European Turkey, in the Archipelago. Lon. 43. 26. E. Ferro. Lat. 36. 53. N.

CHEROKEE, a river of North America. See **TENNESSEE**.

CHEROKEE MOUNTAINS, a ridge of the *Alleghany* or *Apalachian* mountains, where a tribe of the Cherokees are settled.

CHEROKEES, a nation of North American Indians residing in the N. parts of Georgia, and S. parts of the Tennessee. They are tall, robust, and well made; generally 6 feet high, or upwards, and of a brighter complexion than other Indians. Their women are tall, slender and delicate. They are esteemed both for talents and morals. The number of their warriors are stated by some at 1500, by others at 2500. They have 45 inhabited towns.

CHERRONNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Charente; 15 miles S. of Confolent.

CHEROY, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton in the district of Sens, 10 miles W. of Sens.

CHERRONISO, a town of European Turkey, on the NE. coast of the island of Negropont; 25 m. E. of Negropont.

CHERRY ISLAND, in the Northern Ocean, between Norway and Greenland. Lon. 20. 5. E. Lat. 74. 30. N.

CHERRY VALLEY, a town of New York in Oswego county, at the head of a creek of its name, 18 miles S. of Canajohary, and 45 W. by N. of Albany.

CHERSO, an island in the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia, separated by so very narrow a channel from that of Osicro, that both islands appear as one, and are ranked as such in the late Austrian province called the *Four Islands of the Quar-naro*. See **QUARNARO**. It is 150 miles in circumference and 60 in length, is stony and mountainous, but yields a great deal of wood, cattle, wine, oil and honey, feeding about 70,000 sheep, and containing 11,000 inhabitants.

CHERSO, anciently called *Crispa*, or *Crexa*, the capital of the above island, lies on its W. coast, and has 4,000 inhabitants. Lon. 14. 40. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

CHERSON, the capital of New Russia, in the government of Ecaterinoslav, situated on the Dnieper, built and made a free port in the year 1774. chiefly constructed of hewn-stone. It is not very large; but the church and many of the houses are built with beauty and taste. It is intended to be the principal mart

for all commodities of export and import. It contains a dock for the construction of large vessels. Fuel is supplied by reeds only, of which there is an inexhaustible forest in the shallows of the Dnieper, opposite the town. Rails, and even temporary houses, are made of them. They are tall and strong, and afford shelter to various kinds of aquatic birds. In 1787 the empress made a triumphant journey to this capital, and here met the Emperor Joseph II. Her intention, it is said, was to be here crowned queen of Taurica, and Empress of the East. But the design, whatever it was, did not take place, and Catharine was content to have inscribed over one of the gates of the city, "Through this gate lies the road to Byzantium." In this place in 1790, the celebrated Mr Howard, so well known for his plans of reform of the different hospitals and prisons of Europe, fell a victim to his indefatigable humanity. It is 128 miles SW. of Ecaterinoslav, and 812 S. of Petersburg. Lon. 50. 40. E. Ferro. Lat. 46. 40. N.

CHERSONESUS, a peninsula of Romania in European Turkey, bounded on the S. by the Archipelago, on the W. by the bay formed at the mouth of the little river Melas, and on the E. by the strait anciently called the *Hellepont*; towards the N. it is joined to the continent by a narrow tract of land, supposed by the ancients to be about 37 furlongs in breadth. It formerly contained 11 cities.

CHERSONESUS, one of the 10 new states, into which the N. western territory of the United States is appointed to be divided.

CHERTSEY, a town of England, in the county of Surry, situated near the banks of the Thames, formerly the residence of some of the Saxon kings, and the first burial-place of Henry VI. who was afterwards removed to Windsor. Here was formerly an abbey, founded in the year 664, of which only part of the walls now remain. It has a weekly market on Wednesday; and is 20 miles WSW. of London.

CHERVES, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, one league NW. of Cognac.

CHERVEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St Maixent; 2½ leagues NE. of Niort.

CHERZ, a town of Poland in Masovia, 15 miles from Warsaw. Lon. 21. 8. W.

W. Lat. 52. N.

CHESAPEAK, a bay of the United States of America, in Virginia, and one of the largest in the known world. Its entrance between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, is 12 miles wide; and it extends 270 miles to the northward, dividing Virginia and Maryland. It is from 7 to 18 miles broad, and generally as much as 9 fathoms deep; affording many commodious harbours, and a safe and easy navigation. It receives the waters of the Susquehanna, Potomac, Rappahannok, York, and James rivers, which are all large and navigable. Here the British fleet, of 19 ships of the line, under Adm. Greaves had an indecisive engagement with the French fleet, of 21 ships of the line, under M. de Gras, in 1781.

CHESHAM, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, with a weekly market on Wednesday. The principal trade of the town is in lacc, shoes, and wooden-ware. It is 10 miles SE. of Aylesbury, and 29 WNW. of London.

CHESHIRE, a county of England; bounded on the N. by the Irish sea, and the counties of Lancaster and York; on the E. by the counties of Derby and Stafford; on the S. by the county of Salop; and on the W. by the counties of Flint and Denbigh; about 50 miles long, and 25 broad, divided into seven hundreds, which contains 101 parishes, 1 city, 11 market towns, 670 villages, 35,620 houses, and 191,751 inhabitants. This, as well as Lancashire, is a county palatinate, has a very distinct government, which is administered by a chamberlain, a special judge called chief justice of Cheshire, a puisne judge, &c. The air is temperately cold and very healthy; the generality of the inhabitants living to a good old age. The general appearance of Cheshire, is that of an extended plain; but on the eastern side it is rather mountainous. It has formerly been celebrated as the vale-royal of England; and, if seen from the high lands about Macclesfield, the whole of the county to the westward has undoubtedly the appearance of one extended plain. Chester is the city; the market-towns are Nantwich, Macclesfield, Malpas, Middlewich, Northwich, Congleton, Altringham, Frodsham, Knotsford, Stockport, and Sanbach. The principal rivers are the Mersey and the Dee; these receive and carry off to the sea, all the smaller rivers and rivulets in Cheshire, viz. the Weaver, the Dane, the Whee-

lock, the Goyte, the Bolling, &c. Cheshire has been noted for cheese of the best quality; the other productions are corn, excellent salt, coal, iron ore, millstones, timber, alum, hops, &c. The yearly export of cheese from this county to London only, has been computed at 14,000 tons; to Bristol and York, down the Severn and the Trent, 8000 more; besides what is sent to Scotland and Ireland.

CHESHIRE, a county of New Hampshire, E. of the Connecticut, containing 84 townships, 28,776 citizens, and 16 slaves.

CHESHIRE, a township of Connecticut, in Newhaven county.

CHESHIRE, a township of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, famous for good cheese.

CHE-SINEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chesui, 15 leagues NW. of Hing-nagan.

CHESLEY, a town of France, in the dept. of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ervy, 9 miles SE. of Ervy.

CHESNE, a town of France, in the dept. of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vouziers, 15 miles S. of Mezieres.

CHESY, a town of France, in the dept. of the Rhone and Loire, 4 leagues NW. of Lyons.

CHESTER, a city of England, and capital of Cheshire, situated on a rocky eminence above the river Dee, about 20 miles from the sea: a considerable time the station of the 20th Roman legion, the command of which was given to Julius Agricola, by the Emperor Vespasian, and, of course, must have been built before his time. The city is square, and surrounded by a wall nearly two miles in circumference. The four principal streets run from a centre towards the points of the compass, each terminated by a gate. These streets are hollowed out of a rock, to the depth of one story beneath the level of the ground on each side; and the houses have a sort of covered portico running on from house to house, and street to street, level with the ground behind, but one story above the street in front. They are called rows, and afford a sheltered walk for foot passengers. Beneath them are shops and warehouses, level with the street; and apartments above them. The walls are kept in repair by an officer called a Murerger, and the expense is defrayed by a

rate called murage, on all imports by persons not free of the city. Chester is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of York; and, besides the cathedral, it contains nine parish churches, a Roman catholic chapel, and 6 places of worship for dissenters of different denominations. The number of houses, by the returns under the late population act, was 3494, and of inhabitants, 15,052. Besides a considerable manufacture of gloves, there is here a manufacture of tobacco-pipes, an iron foundry, snuff-mills, and an advantageous business in ship-building. The maritime business is chiefly with Ireland, and coasting, having but a small foreign trade. Under two acts of parliament in 1732 and 1741, the port of Chester was much improved, by confining the river within vast banks for a space of 10 miles, so as to have depth of water sufficient for vessels of 300 tons burthen to come up to the quays. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; and the fairs, to which there is a great resort of merchants and tradesmen from all parts, particularly Bristol and Dublin, are Feb. 24, July 5, and Oct. 10, each for a week. The castle is a noble structure, having a tower ascribed to Julius Cæsar, and bearing his name, which, as well as its workmanship, prove it to have been originally built by the Romans, though the present walls are evidently Norman. Chester is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, sheriffs, common-council-men, &c. and sends two members to parliament. It is 145 miles and a half N. of Bristol, and 181 and a half NW. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. Lat. 53. 12. N.

CHESTER, a county of the United States, in Pinkney district, South Carolina, containing 5,866 citizens, and 938 slaves, in 1790.

CHESTER, a town of the United States, in New Hampshire; 20 miles W. of Portsmouth.

CHESTER, a county of Pennsylvania, 45 miles long and 30 broad; containing 63 townships, 27,799 citizens, and 145 slaves, in 1790.

CHESTER, a town of the United States, in Pennsylvania, on the Delaware, with good anchorage, 12 miles SW. of Philadelphia.

CHESTER, a town of the United States, in New York; 20 m. NNE. of New York.

CHESTER, a town of Nova Scotia, in King's bay; 22 miles WSW. of Halifax.

CHESTER, a town of the United States,

in Maryland, and capital of Kent county, situated on a river of the same name; 28 miles E. of Baltimore, and 50 SSW. of Philadelphia. It has a college incorporated in 1782, called Washington college, to which a permanent fund of 1250l. a-year was granted in 1787.

CHESTER, a town of the United States, in Virginia; 12 miles S. of Winchester.

CHESTER, a river of the United States, in Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake, 10 miles SW. of Chester.

CHESTER, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, containing 1119 citizens.

CHESTER, a township of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, 21 miles long, containing 1002 citizens; 16 miles W. of Exeter, and 34 W. by S. of Portsmouth.

CHESTER, a township of Vermont, in Windsor county, containing 981 citizens.

CHESTER IN THE STREET, a town of England, in the county of Durham, situated in a valley on the W. side of the river Wear, in a neighbourhood abounding with coals; 6 miles N. of Durham, and 263 N. of London.

CHESTER, WEST, a town of the United States, in New York, 15 miles NNE. of New-York.

CHESTER, WEST, a town of the United States in Virginia; 23 miles W. of Philadelphia.

CHESTER RIDGE, mountains of the United States, in Pennsylvania, in which iron and lead ores are found; 140 miles WNW. of Philadelphia.

CHESTERFIELD, a town of England, in the county of Derby, situated in the beautiful vale of Scarsdale, containing near 1000 houses, and 5000 inhabitants. In this town are several potteries and silk mills, and a cotton mill, with large iron founderies in the neighbourhood; iron ore and coals are both dug near the town; and a navigable canal has been lately made from hence to the Trent, about 5 miles below Gainsborough. It is a corporation town, and governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. It has a market on Saturday, and its annual fairs. It is 26 miles N. of Derby, and 149 N. of London.

CHESTERFIELD, a town of the United States, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire; 70 miles W. of Boston, containing 1905 citizens.

CHESTERFIELD, a town and county in the district of Cheraws, South Carolina.

CHESTERFIELD,

CHESTERFIELD, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, containing 1183 souls.

CHESTERFIELD, a county of Virginia, between the rivers James and Appamatox, 50 miles long and 25 broad; containing 6,727 citizens, and 7487 slaves.

CHETA, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Chatanga. Lon. 125. 15. E. Ferro. Lat. 70. 20. N.

CHETA, a river of Russia, which runs into the Enesi. Lon. 103. 0. E. Ferro. Lat. 69. 40. N.

CHE-TCHEOU-UEI, a town of China, in the province of Hou-quang, 790 miles SSW. of Peking. Lon. 126. 40. E. Ferro. Lat. 30. 16. N.

CHE-TCHING, a town of China, in the province of Quang-tong; 8 leagues WSW. of Hoa.

CHE-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-si; 30-leagues SE. of Ki-ngan.

CHETECAN HEAD, a cape on the W. coast of the island of Cape Breton. Lon. 60. 45. W. Greenwich. Lat. 46. 40. N.

CHETICMACHAS, a tribe of North American Indians, in Louisiana, who live on the banks of a branch of the Mississippi so named, 18 miles from that river.

CHETICHAMCHAS, a lake of Louisiana, 24 miles long and 9 broad.

CHETRAN, a town of Arabia, 6 miles S of Kalaba.

CHE-TSIEN, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Koei-cheou, 875 miles SSW. of Peking. Lon. 125. 30. E. Ferro. Lat. 27. 30. N.

CHE-TSUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Setchuen, 30 miles NE. of Mao.

CHE-TSUNG, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 340 leagues SSW. of Peking. Lon. 121. 24. E. Ferro. Lat. 24. 56. N.

CHETTENHAM, a township of Pennsylvania, in Montgomery county.

CHEVAGNES, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Moulins, 9 miles E. of Moulins.

CHEVANCY LE CHATEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, late the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, about 3 miles from Montmedy.

CHEVERNY, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, 7 miles S. of Blois.

CHEVILLY, a town of France, 5

miles S. of Paris.

CHEVIOT HILLS, a ridge of mountains which run from N. to S through Northumberland and Cumberland, near which was a free chase, called Cheviot, corruptly Chevy-chace; the seat of the encounter between the Piccies and Douglases, celebrated in the ancient popular song of Chevy-chace. It lay 6 miles from the borders of Scotland, and 18 S. of Berwick. The hills are chiefly wild and open sheep-walks.

CHEVIRE, a town of France, in the dept. of the Maine and Loire, 5 miles NW. of Bauge.

CHEVREGNY, a town of France, in the dept. of the Aisne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Laon, 5 miles S. of Laon.

CHEVERS, a town of France, in the dept. of Charente, 18 miles E. of Angoulesme.

CHEVREUSE, a town of France, in the dept. of the Seine and Oise, and chief place of a canton in the district of Versailles; 8 miles SW. of Versailles.

CHEUX, a town of France, in the dept. of Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Caen; 2 leagues W. of Caen.

CHIEWASE, a town of the United States, in the state of Tennessee, 24 miles SW. of Tellico.

CHE-YAM-HOEI-HOTUN, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea, 437 miles ENE. of Peking.

CHESE, LA, a town of France, in the dept. of the North Coast, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Loudeac, 1 league and a half SE. of Loudeac.

CHEZERY, a town of Savoy, ceded to France, and now included in the dept. of Mont Blanc.

CHEZY L'ABBAYE, a town of France, in the dept. of the Aisne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateau Thierry; one league and a half SSW. of Chateau Thierry.

CHIAMETLAN, a province of North America, in Mexico; bounded on the N. by Culiacan, on the E. by the Zacateca, on the S. by Xalasco, and on the W. by the Pacific ocean. The soil is fertile; and many mines of silver are found in the country. St Sebastian is the capital.

CHIAMETLAN, a town of Mexico, in the above province, 325 miles NW. of Mexico. Lon. 87. 15. W. Ferro. Lat. 23. 40. N.

CHIAMETLAN ISLANDS, a cluster of small

small islands in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 86. 40. W. Ferro. Lat. 22. 20. N.

CHIAMPA, a country of Asia, bounded on the N. by the desert of Cochinchina, on the E. and S. by the Indian sea, and on the W. by Cambodia. It is little known.

CHIAMPO, a river of Italy, in the late Austrian province of Vicentino.

CHIANA, a river of Italy, which joins the Tiber, about 10 miles S. of Orvieto.

CHIANNI, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 16 miles SSE. of Leghorn.

CHIANTLA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa; 100 miles SE. of Chiapa dos Espagnols.

CHIAPA, a province of North America, in the country of Mexico, and audience of Guatemala; bounded on the N. by the province of Tlascalco; on the E. by Vera Paz; on the S. by Guatemala; on the SW. by Sonusco; and on the W. by Guaxaca. It is 70 leagues long, and 65 broad. Its principal productions are grain and fruits, with excellent pastures, which feed a great number of cattle. Its horses are so valuable that they are sent to Mexico, 500 miles distance. There are no mines of gold or silver.

CHIAPA DOS ESPAGNOLS, or CIVIDAD REAL, a town of the above province, and the see of a bishop. It contains only one parish, with three convents, and about 400 Spanish families, with a faubourg, containing about 100 Indian families. Its principal commerce is in cocoa, cotton, and cochineal. It is 380 miles SE. of Mexico. Lon. 76. 50. W. Ferro. Lat. 17. 0 N.

CHIAPA, or CHIAPA DOS INDIOS, a town of North America, in the province of Chiapa, containing about 4000 families, chiefly Indians, who are rich. The heat is violent in the day, but the nights are cool. The inhabitants raise a great deal of sugar. It is 350 miles SE. of Mexico, and 30 W. of Chiapa dos Espagnols.

CHIARE, or CHIARI, a district of the late Italian republic, in the dept. of the Benaco, containing 9000 citizens.

CHIARE, a town in the above district, containing 7000 citizens.

CHIARENZA, or CLARENCE, a town of European Turkey, on the W. coast of the Morea, near the river Sillus, once considerable place, but now almost ruined. It is 84 miles SW. of Livadia, and 0 W. of Corinth.

CHIARI, a town of Italy, in the Bresciano, between Brescia and Crema, where the Imperialists obtained a victory over the French in 1701. It is 12 miles W. of Brescia.

CHIARIMA, a mountain of Italy, in Friuli, one of the Julian Alps.

CHIAROMONTE, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, 25 miles W. of Syracuse.

CHIASCIO, a river of Italy, which runs into the Tiber, near Torsciano.

CHIASSELLIS, a town of Italy, in Friuli 7 miles W. of Palma-la-Nuova.

CHIAVIN, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan, 120 miles NW. of Reshd.

CHIAVARI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 15 miles WNW. of Brugnato.

CHIAVENNA, a county of Switzerland, which was in alliance with the Grisons, till it was formally united to the late Italian republic, in consequence of the decision made by General Bonaparte, who was appointed arbiter between the people of these territories and the Grisons. It is situated at the foot of the Rhetian Alps, to the N. of the lake of Como, about 8 leagues long, and 6 wide. The country is for the most part fertile in wine and pastures. The inhabitants raise a good deal of silk; and obtain of their neighbours what they want of corn, for cattle, wine, and silk.

CHIAVENNA, the capital of the above county, situated at the foot and upon the side of a mountain, containing about 3000 souls. The only manufacture in the town is that of silk stockings, which has been but lately established. The neighbouring country is covered with vineyards; but the wine is of a meagre sort, and only a small quantity is exported. The great support of Chiavenna is the transport of merchandise, this town being the principal communication between the Milanese and Germany. From hence the goods are sent either by Coire into Germany, or through Pregaglia and the Engadinas into the Tyrol. On the summit of a rock which overlooks the town, are the ruins of a fortress celebrated in the history of the Grisons for its almost impregnable strength. It is 38 miles N. of Como, and 35 S. of Coire. Lon. 9. 31. E. Greenwich. Lat. 46 12. N.

CHIAVES, a mean hamlet on the confines of Galicia and Portugal, formerly called *Aque Flavie*, from the *Vespa-*
ans.

ans. The ruins of its bridge testify its former grandeur. Lon. 6. 6. W. Lat. 41. 40. N.

CHIAULSA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlascala, 20 miles NW. of Puebla de los Angeles.

CHIAVOROTO, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, 8 miles S. of Tarvis.

CHIBARA TAI KIAMEN, a post of Chinese Tartary, 6 leagues N. of Geho.

CHICABEE, a mountain of the United States, in New England.

CHICANGA, or **CHACANGA**, a kingdom of Africa, which was formerly a part of the country of Monomotapa; it is rich in gold mines. It is sometimes called Manica, from the principal town, which is situated on the river Sofala, in Lon. 28. 0. E. Greenwich Lat. 20. 15. S.

CHICAPEE, a river of the United States, in Massachusetts, which runs into the Connecticut, at Springfield.

CHICAS, or **TARIJA**, an extensive district or jurisdiction of Buenos Ayres, which affords food to vast herds of cattle. The capital is St Jago de Colyata.

CHICASAW, a town of the United States, in Georgia, belonging to the Indians. Lon. 88. 50. W. Greenwich. Lat. 34. 10. N.

CHICASAW. See **CHICKASAW**.

CHICCAMOGGA, a river of the United States, which runs into the Tennessee in Lat. 35. 18. N.

CHICHACOTTA, a fortified town on the S. frontier of Bootan, often taken and relinquished by the British India troops in the war with the Bootees in 1772. It is 94 miles S of Tarsassudon. Lon. 89. 35. E. Lat. 26. 35. N.

CHICHE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Two Seves, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chatillon sur Sevre: 6 miles SE. of Bressuire.

CHICHEROHE, a town of the United States, in Georgia, 20 miles N. of Tugeloo.

CHICHESTER, a city of England, in the county of Sussex, situated on the river Lavant, which, a little below, joins an arm of the sea: said to have been built by Cissa, the second Saxon prince of this country, and the residence of his successors; but the Roman pavement, and other circumstances, show it to have been more ancient, and at least known to the Romans. It was walled round, and furnished with 4 gates, which are now pulled down. Four principal

streets extend from the centre, with the names of East, West, North, and South, from their direction. The river almost surrounds the town; but ships of burden are obliged to unload near two miles below. An act of parliament was obtained, in the reign of James I. to make the Lavant navigable up to the city, but not put into execution. The branch or arm of the sea, near which the city is situated, is spacious, well sheltered, and capable of receiving ships of great burden. Merchant vessels are frequently built and repaired here, and sometimes ships of war. Chichester is the see of a bishop, and has five parish churches, besides the cathedral. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. A manufacture of baize, blankets, and coarse cloths, has lately been established; but the principal business is malt-making, great quantities of which are exported coast-wise. Two markets are held weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday, for corn and provisions; and, on every other Wednesday, a market for live sheep and cattle. It is 21 miles SE. of Winchester, and 61 SSW. of London. Lon. 0. 49. W. Greenwich. Lat. 50. 47. N.

CHICHESTER, a town of the United States of America, in Pennsylvania, 17 miles SW. of Philadelphia.

CHICHESTER, a township of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, containing 491 souls.

CHICINCE, a town of Lithuania, 8 miles N. of Robaczow.

CHICIOLO, a rich town of Italy, in the late republican dep. of the Upper Po.

CHICKAMAGES, a tribe of the **CHEROKEES**, who inhabit 5 villages on the Chiccamongga and Tennessee.

CHICKAHOMINY, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which runs into James river, 4 miles NW. of James town.

CHICKASAW, a river of N. America, which runs into the Mississippi, 104 miles N. of the Margot.

CHICKSAWS, a nation of N. American Indians, who inhabit the country E. of the Mississippi in the NW. corner of Georgia, and N. of the Chactaws. Their number is reckoned 1725, of whom 525 are warriors. There are some negroes among them. They have 7 towns; the central one lies in Lon. 89. 30. W. Lat. 34. 23. N.

CHICLANA, a town of Spain, in the province of La Mancha, 25 miles W. of Segura,

Segura.

CHOCOMXEN, a town of the United States, in Maryland, 88 miles SSW. of Annapolis.

CHICUITO, a jurisdiction of South America, in Buenos-Ayres, about 86 leagues long, and 25 broad.

CHIELEFA, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, near the gulf of Coron. It was taken by the Venetians in the year 1685.

CHIEMSEE, a lake of Germany, in Bavaria, sometimes called the Bavarian sea. It contains several islands, particularly Herrenwerd and Frawenherd, the former of which is a bishop's see, founded in the 13th century.

CHIEN TO, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adriatic, between Fermo and Recanati.

CHIERI, a town of Piedmont, situated on the declivity of a hill, in an agreeable and fruitful country. It is surrounded by an ancient wall, defended by towers, with a fosse; and had formerly a fortress, named Rochetta, which was demolished in the 16th century. It has 6 gates, and 4 grand squares or palaces, many churches and religious houses, though only two parishes within the walls, and one without. The inhabitants manufacture cloth and silk. It is 6 miles E. of Turin. Lon. 25. 25. E. Ferro. Lat. 44. 45. N.

CHIERS LA, a river of France, which runs into the Meuse, between Mouzon and Sedan.

CHIESA, a village of Italy, near Padua, included in a late commune of the Austrian division, called Chiesa Nuova.

CHIESA LA, a river of Italy, formerly called the Bertena, which runs into the Po, at Caneto, in the Mantuan.

CHIESA, or **CHILSE**, another river of Italy, which runs through the lake of Idro, in the late republican dep. of Berzaco, into the Oelio.

CHIETI. See CIVITI DI CHIETI.

CHIETTA LA, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Orgelet, 11 miles NE. of Orgelet.

CHIEVRES, a town of France, four miles S. of Ath.

CHIFUTI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata 18 miles SSE. of Termoli.

CHIGGERON, a river of Asia, which rises in Persia, and runs into the Caspian sea, a little to the N. of Amol.

CHIGNECTO, a town of Nova Sco-

tia, on the coast of the bay of Fundy, near which was a smart action between the British troops under Major Lawrence, with some French and Indians, 1749, and another between the British under Lieut. Scott, and the same enemies, in 1756.

CHIGWELL, a village of England, in Essex, 10 miles NE. of London, noted for a free school, founded here by Archbishop Harsnett, who was buried in the church.

CHIGY SUR VARME, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, two leagues and a half ESE. from Sens.

CHIHIMECOMET, an island on the coast of N. Carolina.

CHI-HING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong, 8 leagues SW. from Nan-yong.

CHIHIRL, or **PORT CHEER**, a seaport town of Arabia Felix, which carries on a good trade. Lon. 49. 25. E. Lat. 14. 40. N.

CHILAPAN, a town of Mexico, near which there is an entire mountain of loadstone.

CHILARE, a river of Naples, which runs into the Candelaro.

CHILCA, a sea-port on the coast of Peru, in the Pacific ocean, about 40 miles S. of Callao.

CHILHAM, a town in Kent, N. of Gedmersham, not far from the river Stour, supposed to be the place where Julius Cæsar encamped in his second expedition to Britain. Here was formerly a market; and a fair is still kept here on Nov. 8. It is 3 miles from Canterbury, and 58 from London.

CHILHOWIE, a town of the United States, in the Tennessee government, 25 miles S. of Knoxville.

CHILHOWEE, a mountain of N. America, between the SE. part of Tennessee, and the Cherokees.

CHILL, an extensive country of South America, lying on both sides of the Andes, being bounded on the N. by Peru, on the E. by La Plata, on the S. by Patagonia, and on the W. by the Pacific ocean. It is 1260 miles long, and 580 broad. The Spanish colonies are dispersed on the borders of the South Sea; and they are parted from Peru by a desert that measures 80 leagues, and bounded by the island of Chiloe, at the extremity, next the Straits of Magellan. On that great length of coast, there are no settlements, except those of Valdivia, Concepcion, Valparaiso, and Coquimbo.

er La Serena, which are all sea-ports. In the inland country is St Jago, the capital of the colony. There is no culture nor habitation at any distance from these towns. The buildings are all very low, made of unburnt brick, and mostly thatched. This practice is observed on account of the frequent earthquakes, and is properly adapted to the nature of the climate, as well as the indolence of the inhabitants. They are robust and well shaped men, but few in number. According to some accounts the Spaniards do not amount to above 20,000; and the Indians, negroes, and mulattoes, not to above thrice that number. But if, as the Abbe Raynal says, there are 40,000 Spanish inhabitants in the city of St Jago, the aggregate number of inhabitants in all the provinces of Chili must be much greater than has generally been supposed; and the population of the country has been estimated by others at 80,000 whites, and 240,000 negroes. If Chili, however, is thinly inhabited, it is not owing to the climate, which is one of the most wholesome in the world. Though bordering on the torrid zone, it never feels the extremes of heat, being screened on the E. by the Andes, and refreshed on the W. by cooling sea breezes. The temperature is in general mild and agreeable, and preferred by the Spaniards to that of the southern provinces of their own country. The fertility of the soil corresponds with the benignity of the climate. Here all the fruits imported from Europe abound as in their native soil; the most valuable of these, corn, wine, and oil, afford a never failing source of wealth to the inhabitants. The corn harvest is reckoned a bad one, when it does not yield a hundred fold; and their wine would be excellent, were nature sufficiently aided by art. Besides this abundance of vegetable productions, Chili has been enriched with valuable mines of gold, silver, copper and lead, which are far, however, from being wrought in proportion to their value. The united produce of its gold mines never exceeds 220,000 l. Sterling a-year. The gold was formerly brought over in bullion; but, ever since the year 1749, it is coined in the mint set up at St Jago. The excellent copper mines of Coquimbo supply the whole kingdom of Peru. With all these advantages, Chili has no direct intercourse with the mother-country. The whole trade is confined to Peru, Paraguay, and the Indians on their own frontiers. Chili

supplies Peru with great quantities of hides, dried fruit, copper, salt meat, horses, hemp, lard, wheat, and gold. In exchange for these articles, Peru sends tobacco, sugar, cocoa, earthen ware, woollen cloth, linen, hats made at Quito, and every article of luxury that is brought from Europe. The ships sent from Calao on this traffic were formerly bound for Conception-bay, but now come to Valparaiso. Chili sends to Paraguay some woollen stuffs, called *ponchos*, which are used for cloaks. It also sends wines, brandy, oil, and chiefly gold; and receives in return wax, a kind of tallow fit to make soap, the herb of Paraguay, European goods, and as many negroes as Buenos Ayres can furnish. Chili is a state entirely distinct from Peru, and is governed by a chief, who is absolute in all political, civil, and military affairs, and independent of the viceroy, who has no authority, except when a governor dies, to appoint one in his room for a time, till the mother country names a successor.

CHILISQUAQUE, a township of Pennsylvania, in the Susquehanna.

CHILKA, a lake of the Decan of Hindoostan, on the sea-coast of the province of Cattaek, on the NW. side of the bay of Bengal. This lake seems the effect of a breach of the sea over a sandy shore, whose level was something above that of the country within, and extends about 36 miles in length, and from 10 to 13 in breadth, containing many inhabited islands; on the NW. it is bounded by a ridge of mountains, a continuation of those which extend from the Mahanuddy to the Godavery river, and shuts up the Circars towards the continent. The lake communicates with the sea by a very narrow but deep opening. Within it is shallow. It lies 40 miles SW. of Cattaek.

CHILLAKOTHE, a North American Indian town of the Great Miami; destroyed in 1782 by the Kentucky militia.

CHILLAN, or CHILAN, a town of South America, in the country of Chili, and capital of a district, chiefly inhabited by Indians. It is 75 miles NE. of Conception.

CHILLEIROS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, four leagues and a half NW. of Lisbon.

CHILLEURS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Neuville-aux-Bois, 14 miles NE. of Orleans.

CHILLON, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, five miles ESE.

of Vevai.

CHILLY, a town of France, in the Department of Jura, and chief place of a canton in the district of Lons le Saunier, one league SW. of Lons le Saunier.

CHILMARY, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal, 110 miles NE. of Moorshedabad.

CHILOE, a considerable island in the South Pacific ocean, on the coast of Chili. The south part of it is divided from the continent by a narrow sea, which forms a bay. The coast is subject to tempestuous weather, especially in March, when winter begins. The Spaniards have but one little fort in the island, called Chacao, and the town of Castro. The land produces all necessary refreshments and provisions, except wine; and much ambergris is found. Around Chiloe there are many more islands, all which form together the jurisdiction of Chiloe. The islands of Chiloe are reputed barren; but their soil is not really so. The nature of the climate is such, that it rains almost all the year; so that only maize, or other such grains can ripen, as require little sun. The diet of the natives is mostly of a root called papayas, which grows bigger in this island than in any other place. The cedar trees grow to an amazing size. Lat. 43. S.

CHILOK, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Selenga, near Selenginsk.

CHILQUES, a town of S. America, and capital of a jurisdiction of the same name in Peru, 45 miles S. of Cusco.

CHILTERN, a ridge of chalky hills, which crosses the county of Bucks, a little S. of the centre, reaching from Tring, in Hertfordshire, to Henley, in the county of Oxford. They are covered in various parts with woods, and some of the eminence, which are of considerable height, afford extensive and rich prospects. This district belongs to the crown; and for time immemorial, has given title to the office of Stewart of the Chiltern Hundreds; an office, which, as well as that of the manor of East Hundred in Berks, is not productive either of honour or emolument; but granted at the request of any member of parliament, merely to enable him to vacate his seat by the acceptance of a nominal office under the crown.

CHIMAY, a town of France, in the celebrated county of Hainault, often ruined by wars, and as often rebuilt. Near it are mines of iron, with founderies

and forges. It is 10½ posts ENE. of Cambrai, and 15½ SE. of Lisle.

CHIMBRE, a town of South America, and capital of a jurisdiction, in the province of Quito. The town contains about 80 families, Spaniards and Indians, and the district about 800 inhabitants.

CHIIMBO, a town and district of S. America, in the province of Zinto.

CHIMBORAZO, a mountain of South America, in Peru, which is reckoned the highest mountain in the known world; being 20,608 feet above the sea level. Its top is constantly covered with ice and snow, though it lies almost under the line, in lat. 1° 41' 40" S.

CHIMEPANIPESTICK, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St Lawrence. Lon. 61. 25. W. Greenwich. Lat. 50. 5. N.

CHIMERA, a town and fortress of European Turkey, capital of a district in the province of Albania, situated on a rock near the coast of the Adriatic. It is 18 miles S. of Valona. Lon. 19. 5. E. Lat. 40. 10. N.

CHIMLEIGH. See CHUMLEIGH.

CHIMNEY, a town of this island of Ceylon, 94 miles SE. of Candy.

CHINA, a country of Asia, called by the Chinese *Tchong-kou*, or the *Middle Kingdom*. The Western Moguls called it *Cntay*; the Mantchew Tartar *Nican-courou*; the Japanese *Thau*; and the people of Cochinchina and Siam *Cin*. It is probably from this last appellation that the word *China* is derived. Chinese historians tell us, that the first imperial family who carried their arms westward assumed the name of Tsin, or Tai-tsin. The armament, which the Emperor Tsin chi-hoang sent as far as Bengal, must have made the name of Tsin, whose formidable power had been felt at such a distance, known to the people of India. This name passing afterwards from India to Persia and Egypt, might perhaps reach Europe. This is the most probable account we can give of the origin of the name by which this vast empire is generally known. China, properly so called, comprehends from N. to S. 18°. Its extent from E. to W. is somewhat less. The adjacent countries subjected to the Chinese government, such as the islands of Hainan and Formosa, Leatong, and Tartary, are not included in this estimation; for if we reckon from the most southern point of the island of Hainan, to the northern extremity of Tartary, which is under

the dominion of the emperor of China, we shall find, that the territories of this prnce are more than 900 leagues in extent from N. to S. and about 1500 from E. to W. reckoning from the Eastern sea, as far as the country of Casghar, conquered by the Chinese in 1759. China is bounded on the N. by Tartary, from which it is separated by a wall 500 leagues in length, on the E. by the Pacific ocean, which divides it from North America, on the S. by the Chinese sea, on the W. by Tonquin, and the Tartarian countries and mountains of Tibet and Asiatic Russia. It is divided into 15 provinces, viz. Pe-tche-li, Kiang-nan, Kiang-si, Fo-kien, Tche-kiang, Hou quang, Ho-nan, Chang-tong, Chan-si, Chen-si, Se-tchuen, Quang-ton, Quang-si, Yun-nan, and Koei-tchou. China is so extensive, that all the provinces cannot enjoy the same temperature. Their climate, and the nature of the soil, are therefore various, according as they are nearer or more remote from the south. Severe cold is felt at Pekin, while the southern provinces are exposed to excessive heat. The air, however, is in general wholesome, and the people commonly live to a great age. The principal mountains are those in the northern and western parts of the empire. The latter are rendered fruitful by the labour and industry of the Chinese husbandmen; but the former, which are barren and rocky, being incapable of improvement, remain without cultivation. Those of the provinces of Chen-si, Ho-nan, Quang-tong, and Fo-kien, show few signs of culture; but they are covered with forests that abound with tall, straight trees of every species, which are fit for building, and particularly adapted for masts and ship-timber. The emperor uses them for his private edifices. Other mountains are no less useful, on account of the quicksilver, iron, tin, lead, copper, gold, and silver mines which they contain. Wisdom and political foresight have long prevented the latter from being opened. About the commencement of the 15th century, the Emperor Tching-tsou caused a mine of precious stones to be shut, which had been opened by a private individual. Useless labours, said the prince, produce sterility; a mine of precious stones does not furnish corn. At present the Chinese are not so scrupulous; and it is certain they carry on a considerable trade in gold. The mountains are situated under so various cli-

mates, that they must contain minerals of every species. Iron, lead, and tin are extremely common, being sold at a low rate throughout the whole empire. The copper mines of the provinces of Yun-nan and Koei tcheou, have furnished, for a great number of years, all the small coin that is struck in the empire. Besides common copper, the Chinese have another kind which they call pe-tong, or white copper; it is so pure and fine, that it approaches near to silver. Coal mines abound more in every province than perhaps in any part of the world, and quarries of marble are very common, especially in the province of Fo-kien. China contains potters earth of so many various and excellent kinds, some mixed with gravel, others with the finest sand, that its celebrated porcelain will ever remain unrivalled. This is one of the greatest objects of Chinese industry, and a branch of commerce which employs a vast multitude of workmen. The finest and best porcelain of China is made in a village called King-te-tching, in the province of Kian-si. This celebrated village is a league and a half in length, and we are assured, that it contains a million of inhabitants. The workmen of King-te-tching, invited by the attracting allurements of the European trade, have also established manufactures in the provinces of Fo-kien and Canton; but this porcelain is not esteemed. The Emperor Kang-hi was desirous of having some made under his own inspection at Pekin. For this purpose he collected workmen, together with tools and all materials necessary; furnaces were also erected; but the attempt miscarried. The village of King-te-tching still continues the most celebrated place in the empire for beautiful porcelain, which is transported to all parts of the world, and even to Japan. The principal lakes of China are the Tonting-hou, situated in the province of Hou-quang, which is more than 80 leagues in circumference; The Tai-hou, part of which extends into Kiang-nan; the Hong-tse, and the Kao-yeou, of the province of Kiang nan; and the Poyang-hou, formed in Kiang-si by the confluence of four considerable rivers, which, like the sea, is subject to tempest and storms. This lake is near 100 leagues in length. Among an infinitude of great and small rivers that water this vast kingdom, there are two particularly celebrated. The first is the Yang-tse-kiang,

or Son of the Sea. It has its source in the province of Yun-nan, traverses those of Hon-quang and Kiang-nan, and, after having watered four provinces, through an extent of 400 leagues, it empties itself into the Eastern sea, opposite the isle of Tsergaming, which is formed by the sand accumulated at its mouth. The Chinese say proverbially, the sea has no shore, and the Kiang is without a bottom. The other great river of China, is the Hoang-ho, or Yellow river. The Chinese give it this name, because the clay and sand which it washes down, especially in time of rain, makes its water appear of a yellow colour. All travellers agree in their accounts of the fertility of China, and of the extent and beauty of its plains. Neither melons, hedges, nor ditches, are seen in them, nor is even a tree found a single tree; the only one the Chinese husbandman not to lose the smallest portion of his land. The plains of the northern provinces produce wheat; those of the south, which are low and easily covered with water, produce rice. The land in several provinces yields two crops in a year; and even in the interval between the harvests the people sow several kinds of pulses, and other small grain. What prevents farmers in Europe's freedom of commerce, and the facility with which one country may be supplied from another. China is destitute of this advantage. Placed by itself in the extremity of the East, surrounded by barbarous nations, it must nourish itself, and produce from its own soil whatever is necessary to the subsistence of that immense number of inhabitants which is contained in its provinces. This, therefore, at all times, has been the grand object of the care of the public ministers. China has always had granaries and magazines erected in every province, and in most of the principal cities, for the relief of the people in times of scarcity. One great cause of the scarcity of grain in China is the prodigious consumption which is daily occasioned by the composition of wines, and of a spiritous liquor called rack. China produces the greater part of the fruit which we have in Europe, and several other kinds that are peculiar to the country. Apples, pears, pines, apricots, peaches, quinces, figs, grapes, pomegranates, cherries, walnuts, and chestnuts, are found every where in abundance; but the Chinese have no good species of cherries.

In general, excepting grapes and pomegranates, the fruits which they have in common with us, are much inferior to those of Europe. Oranges were first brought from China, and Europe is indebted to the Portuguese for their importation. The tse-tse, which the Portuguese call figs, are a species of fruit peculiar to China, that grow in almost all the provinces; and of which there are different kinds. China, in its vast extent, contains almost every species of trees that are known to us, besides some that are peculiar to itself, as the tallow tree, the wax tree, the ts-chu, which produces the celebrated Chinese varnish, the tie-ly-mou, or iron-wood, which is so heavy, that it sinks in water, and is used for anchors; the nan-mou, or Chinese cedar, the tse-tan, or rose wood, the tchang, or camphor tree, and the siang, which bears a fruit used by the Chinese dyers as a substitute for the gall nut. There is also the lo-yi-song, a kind of deciduous pine whose sap is poisonous. If its root, which is of a reddish colour, be put into the earth, or water, it soon petrifies; it is then used for sharpening the finest and best tempered tools. The teh-kou, is a tree so much the more valuable to the Chinese, as its bark and furnishes them with the greater part of the paper which they consume. When its branches are broken, the bark peels off in the form of long ribbons. The Chinese have likewise the bamboo, the acacia, and the tea plant. They distinguish several kinds of tea, which may be reduced to the four following: the song-lo, the you-y, the lou-nan, and the pou-eul. The first takes its name from the mountain Song-lo, situated in the province of Kiang-nan, under 30 degrees of N. latitude. This mountain is not very extensive; but it is entirely covered with these shrubs, which are also cultivated at the bottoms of the neighbouring mountains. The song-lo is the same which we call green tea. It is cultivated almost like vines, and is cropped at a certain height to prevent it from growing. This shrub must be renewed every 4 or 5 years, because, after that period, its leaves harden and become sour. The flower which it bears is white, and shaped like a small rose, composed of five leaves. The song-lo, may be kept for several years, and is used with great success as a remedy for various distempers. The Chinese of the province of Kiang-

nan, are the only people who crop the tea shrub; for every where else it is suffered to grow to its natural size, which sometimes extends to 10 or 12 feet. When the tree is very young, they take care also to incline and bend down its branches, that they may collect its leaves afterwards with greater ease. This shrub grows often on the rugged backs of steep mountains, access to which is dangerous and sometimes impracticable. The vou-y, which is known in Europe by the name of Bohea, grows in the province of To-kien, and takes its name also from a mountain called Vou-y, situated in the district of Kien-ning-tou. The vou-y is the tea most universally esteemed throughout the empire. It differs from the song-lo in the form and colour of its leaves, which are shorter, rounder, and blacker, and which communicate a yellow colour to water, without any harshness. From these two first kinds of tea, three others are composed, the difference of which results from the choice of the leaves, and the time when they are gathered. That which contains only the fresh and tender leaves of young trees, is called mao, or imperial tea. This is the most delicate, and is that which is transported to court, for the use of the emperor. The second sort is composed of older leaves. It is what is sold under the name of good vou-y. The rest of the leaves that are suffered to remain on the tree until they grow larger, form the third kind, which is sold to the common people at a very cheap rate. The flowers of this shrub also furnish another kind of tea; but those who are desirous of procuring it must bespeak it, and pay an exorbitant price for it. The lou-ngan, which is the third kind of tea before mentioned, grows in the neighbourhood of the city of Lou-ngan-tchou. It differs in nothing from the song-lo, either in the configuration of its leaves, or the manner in which it is cultivated; but it has none of its noxious qualities. The fourth kind is procured from a village named Pou-eul, situated in the province of Yun-nan, on the frontiers of the kingdoms of Pegu, Ava, Laos, and Tong-king. This village is become considerable by its commerce: people resort to it from all parts; but access is forbidden to strangers, who are permitted to approach no nearer than the bottom of the mountains, to receive the quantity of tea which they want. The trees that

produce this tea are tall and bushy; they are planted irregularly, and grow without any cultivation. Their leaves are longer and thicker than those of the song-lo and vou-y; they are rolled up in the same manner as tobacco, and formed into masses, which are sold at a dear rate. This kind of tea is much used in the provinces of Yun-nan and Kwei-tchou. When the tea leaves have been collected, they are exposed to the steam of boiling water; after which they are put upon plates of copper, and held over the fire until they become dry and shrivelled, and appear such as they are seen in Europe. The cotton tree is cultivated with success in the southern provinces, and the produce forms one of the most considerable branches of Chinese commerce. Among the medicinal plants are thubaby, camo, and gao-seng. The tau-hoang, or thubaby, grows in several provinces of the empire; but the best is that of Set-tchen, which is considered as a much superior to that of Chep-sio or Thibet. The stem of thubaby resembles a small bamboo or Chinese cane; it is hollow, and exceedingly brittle; it rises to the height of ten or four feet, and is of a dusky violet colour. The flowers of this plant are yellow, and sometimes violet, and the seed of the size of a grain of millet. The most esteemed and valuable of all the plants is *gan-serg*, which the Man-tchew Tartars call *or-ta*, the queen of plants. The Chinese physicians always speak of it with a kind of enthusiasm, and enumerate without end, the wonderful properties they ascribe to it. The mountains and vast forests of China abound with wild animals of every species; such as the rhinoceros, elephants, leopard, tigers, bears, wolves, foxes, buffaloes, camels, horses, wild mules, &c. Some beavers, sables, and ermines, are found in the northern provinces; but the skins which they furnish are much inferior to those procured from Siberia. Game is very common in China. The squares of Peking, during winter, are filled with different heaps of various kinds of volatile, terrestrial, and aquatic animals, hardened by cold, and perfectly secure against all corruption. Prodigious quantities of stags, deer, wild boars, goats, elks, hares, rabbits, cats, squirrels, and wild rats; geese, ducks, partridges, pheasants, and quails, are seen here, together with several other kinds of game that are not to be found in Europe. A kind of tyger is seen in China

which has a body like a dog, but no tail, remarkably swift and ferocious. Camels, both wild and domestic, are found in the NE. parts. There are several species of apes. Those named *sun-sin* differ from the rest in their size, which is equal to that of an ordinary man. They walk with facility on their hind legs; and all their actions have a singular conformity to ours. The most beautiful quadruped of China is a stag, which is never larger or smaller than one of our middle sized dogs. The princes and mandarins buy them at an excessive price, and keep them as curiosities in their gardens. China possesses a valuable animal, which is not to be found any where else: it is the *lang-tchan-tse*, or musk-deer. This animal is very common, and is met with, not only in the southern provinces, but also in those which are to the W. of Peking: it has no horns, and the colour of its skin approaches near to black. The bag which contains musk is formed of a very thin membrane, covered with an exceedingly fine and soft kind of hair. The flesh of this deer is well tasted, and is served up at the most delicate tables. China has birds of every species; eagles, falcons, pelicans, birds of paradise, swans, storks, and paroquets, which are then inferior to those of the West Indies, in the variety nor beauty of their plumage, nor in the facility with which they learn to speak. But the most beautiful bird of China, and perhaps of the whole world, is the *ku-ki*, or golden pheasant. The body of this bird is proportioned with wonderful elegance; and the brilliancy of its plumage seems to be the utmost effort of the pencil of nature. Nothing can be richer or more variegated than its colours. The shades of its wings and tail are a mixture of bright red and yellow, and a beautiful plume waves over its head. The flesh of this bird is more delicate than that of our pheasant. The small domestic fish, which the Chinese call *kin-yu*, or gold-fish, are generally kept for ornament by great people in their courts and gardens, and have of late years been brought to Europe. Fishing is considered by the Chinese rather as an object of commerce and industry than amusement. They catch fish by various methods: in their great fisheries they use nets; but private people employ a line. They use also for this purpose, in certain provinces, a kind of bird, the plumage of which resembles a raven; but its neck and bill are much longer: the

latter is very sharp and hooked. This bird is trained to catch fish, almost in the same manner as dogs are taught to pursue game. This method of fishing is practised in boats, great numbers of which may be seen on the river about sun-rising, with the fishing birds perched on their prows. The fishermen make several turns with their boats; after which they beat the water very strongly with one of their oars. The cormorants, (for this seems to be the name proper for these birds) upon this signal, immediately disperse themselves, plunge into the river, and, diving, seize by the middle whatever fish they can; they then rise to the surface, and each carries its capture to the boat to which it belongs. The fisherman receives the fish, lays hold of the bird, turns its head downwards, and, stroaking its neck with his hand, makes it disgorge all those small fish it has swallowed, and which are prevented from getting into its stomach by a ring placed on purpose to confine its gullet. When they have done fishing, the ring is taken off, and they are then suffered to feed. It is very remarkable, that, if any one of the fish are too large, these birds mutually assist one another; one takes it by the tail, another by the head, and in this manner they transport it to their master. The silk insects, which are different from silk worms, and resemble caterpillars, are found in great numbers on the trees and in the fields of the province of Changtong. They propagate without any care, and feed indiscriminately on the leaves of the mulberry, and on those of other trees. They spin their silk in filaments and long threads, which being carried away by the wind, are caught by the trees and bushes that grow in the fields. The Chinese collect these threads, and make a kind of stuff of them called *ku-tcheou*, which is much inferior in lustre to those manufactured of common silk; but it is, however, much esteemed in China, and sold there sometimes for more than the richest satin. China appears to have been the natural and original country of the silk-worm. The art of hatching and breeding silk-worms, and of employing the down which they furnish, in fabricating cloth, has been known in that empire from the remotest antiquity; this care formed the occupation of the first empresses, who, surrounded by their women, spent their leisure hours in weaving tissues and silk veils, which were reserved

reserved for sacrifices, and days of grand ceremony. The culture of the mulberry tree, and the manufacturing of silks, have been greatly extended in China. This production, indeed, appears to be almost inexhaustible; besides the immense quantity which is annually exported by the greater part of the Asiatic and European nations, the internal consumption alone is astonishing. The emperor, the princes, the mandarins, the literati, women, servants of both sexes, and, in a word, all those who possess a moderate income, wear no clothes but taffety, satin, and other silk stuffs. None but the lower sort of people use dresses of cotton cloth, which is dyed blue. The principal silk stuffs manufactured by the Chinese, are plain and flowered gauzes, of which they make dresses for summer; damask of all colours, striped and black satins, nappes, flowered, striped, clouded, and pinked taffeties; crapes, brocades, plush, different kinds of velvet; and a multitude of other stuffs, the names of which are unknown in Europe. The law has regulated every thing that relates to dress, and even fixed the colours that distinguish the different conditions. The emperor, and princes of the blood, have alone a right to wear yellow; certain mandarins are entitled to wear suttin of a red ground, but only upon days of ceremony; in general they are clothed in black, blue, or violet. The colour to which the common people are confined, is blue or black; and their dress is always composed of plain cotton cloth. White is the colour of mourning among the Chinese: A son has no right to wear it while his father and mother are alive; but he can wear no other for three years after their death; and, even when this triennial mourning is ended, his clothes ever after must be of one colour. China is stated to contain in all, 4402 walled cities, divided into two classes, called the civil and military, the civil class containing 2045, and the military 2357, the former being again divided into three other classes, the first called *fu*, the second *tscheou*, and the third *chien*. The total population of China is stated by some at 333,000,000. The country is certainly more populous than any equal quantity of land in the world; but this statement is perhaps much exaggerated. More moderate computations make the number of inhabitants only 200,000,000, out of which 28,516,488, pay taxes as masters of families. The

mandarins are not included in the number of those taxable. The principal mandarins are the governors-general of provinces, 11 of whom have the title of *tsong-tou*, and 15 that of *kon-fou*. Next to them are the treasurers general, in number 19; after these come the 18 lieutenant-generals of the tribunal of crimes; the 17 inspecting judges appointed for whatever concerns the literati; and 113 travelling commissioners, whose business is to watch over the conduct of the governors of cities. All these grand mandarins have others under them, distinguished by different titles, who act as their counsellors, and assist them in the administration of the affairs of their respective districts. The treasurers-general have under them 23 mandarins. The lieutenants general of the tribunal of crimes have 40 assistants for general affairs, 18 who visit prisons, and 27 to make informations according to law. The travelling commissioners have under their command 11 mandarins, who are obliged to lay before them the state of the different public magazines which they visit. The whole number of mandarins, appointed by the emperor for the administration of the affairs of all the provinces, amounts to 8665; but there is still a greater number of inferior rank, who are appointed by the great mandarins. The literati form the most distinguished part of the Chinese nation. Since the dynasty of Han, that is to say, for 2000 years back, they have constantly held the chief rank in the empire; and it is always from among them that masters are chosen for the education of youth, ministers for the administration of public affairs, and magistrates for judging the people; in a word, the literati are in some measure, the soul of the Chinese nation, since it is from them alone that it receives not only its moral, but its civil and political existence. Since learning in China is the only means that conduces to honours, it is necessary that those who aspire to them should cultivate letters; and they must make it appear that they have cultivated them with success, before they can obtain any civil employment. To guard against imposition in this respect, government has fixed, for every city of the first, second, and third class, the number of literati who can be legally promoted every year to the first degree of literature, which is that of *sicou-tsai*, and which answers to bachelor of arts in our universities. Every

ly sion-tsu is accounted noble, and is never enrolled among the taxable. There are then in China 24,700 individuals, who are every year introduced to the first degree of literati; and we may easily suppose the number of those admitted before to be at least 20 times as great. According to this estimation, there are always in China 494,020 literati who have taken degrees, and who, consequently, are not included among the taxable. Next to the literati are the military, who also enjoy immunity, and are not comprehended among the taxable. No potentate on earth possesses so unlimited power as the sovereign of this numerous nation. All authority is vested in him, and in him alone. He is the undoubted master of the lives of his subjects; yet he seldom employs this prerogative but to provide for their safety, and promote their happiness. No sentence of death pronounced by any of the tribunals can be executed without his consent. The execution of the disposal of all the offices of state; the appointments and dismissals of governors, and changes of removals from a province. No employment or rank is made without merit, for the most part, raised to place; and rank is attached to merit. The emperor of China is the highest of all, being a successor in a long succession, or the next of his family, and even in a family has own subjects. The dignity of prince of the blood is generally reserved in China; yet it is in the emperor's power to present to the emperor, and to give, and even if they are promoted to enjoy high rank, they have neither influence nor power; they possess, it is true, a revenue proportioned to their dignity; they are indulged with a palace, officers, and court; but they have less authority than the lowest of the mandarins. The mandarins, who are of letters or arms, compose exactly what is called the nobility. There are only two ranks in China, the nobility and the people; but the former is not hereditary; the emperor alone confers or continues it. These mandarins enjoy a very valuable privilege: they may, in cases of necessity, remonstrate with the emperor, either individually, or as a body, upon any action or omission on his part, which may be contrary to the interests of the empire. Their remonstrances are seldom ill received by the sovereign; but he reserves to himself the right of pay-

ing that attention to them which he thinks they deserve. The literati are highly honoured in China; and to their influence we may, in a great measure, ascribe the mildness and equity of the Chinese government. A mandarin of arms is far from enjoying the same consideration as a mandarin of letters. The troops of this empire amount to more than 1,000,000, which, adding the natural strength of the country, render it equally powerful as great. The frontier of this vast empire, nature herself hath taken care to fortify throughout the whole extent. The sea borders six or seven provinces; but is so narrow towards the shore, that large vessels are unable to approach it. Inveces of a narrow strait cover it on the W. and the remaining part is defended by the Great Wall. This stupendous monument of human art and labour, is every day to be seen and read in an exact history. The pyramid of Egypt, perhaps, when compared with a wall which covers three large provinces, may be said to be an extent of 500 leagues, and from 20 to 25 feet in height, and of an enormous thickness, that it has on every side nearly a reach upon the sea, is the celebrated work which is called the only work of its kind in the world. It is finished with towers, towers, but on that one from the other, which add to its strength, and render it much easier to be defended. One third part of the able bodied men of China were employed in constructing this wall. If they had been ordered, and a part of duty to place the materials of which it is composed so closely, that the heat of the sun did not beget for any distance of iron. This precaution contributed much to the solidity of the work, which is still almost entire, though built 2000 years ago. It was planned and executed by the first emperor of the family of Tsin. This is not the only monument of the ingenious patience and labour of the Chinese. Their bridges show most surprising examples of ingenuity and art, excelling any thing of the kind in Europe. Where the space is great, they are built on barges strongly chained together; yet in such a manner, that they can be parted for the passage of vessels up or down the river. One is particularly mentioned as consisting of a single arch 100 cubits long and 700 high, and others are said to be no less astonishing. The origin of this extraordinary people, as well as their primitive

primitive religion, is thus given by Fa-ther Amiot, an impartial and able judge of the literature, history, and ancient monuments of China. The Chinese are a distinct people, who have still preserved the characteristic marks of their first origin; a people, whose primitive doctrine will be found, by those who take the trouble of examining it thoroughly, to agree in its essential parts with the doctrine of the chosen people, before Moses, by the command of God himself, had consigned the explanation of it to the sacred records; a people, in a word, whose traditional knowledge, when freed from whatever the ignorance or superstition of later ages has added to it, may be traced back from age to age, and from epocha to epocha, without interruption, for the space of 4000 years, even to the remembrance of the manumance by the grandeur of Noah. The principal secret of the Chinese government, and to which it owes its duration and stability, is, that the different departments be properly inspected; that every transaction be thoroughly investigated; that suitable rewards be given to the deserving, and that punishment be inflicted on the guilty adequate to their crimes. An officer or magistrate is appointed for each quarter of a city, who has a certain number of houses under his inspection; he is an ever-ready observer of every thing that passes in them contrary to good order; and, if he neglects to make proper inquiry into any insubordination, or to inform the mandarin governor, he is subjected to the same punishment as those who are refractory. Every father of a family is an inspector of a different kind. Each is obliged to answer for the conduct of his children and domestics, and for this reason, because he has every kind of authority over them. Strict watch is kept in the day time at every city to observe those who enter; for this purpose a strong guard is posted at each gate; the air, looks, and physiognomy of the passengers are carefully examined. If, on being questioned, their accent betrays them, and discovers them to be strangers, they are immediately carried before a mandarin; they are even often detained until the will of the governor be known. This precaution is founded on an ancient maxim of the Chinese, not to admit strangers among them. They suppose, that in process of time, in alteration of manners, customs, and ceremonies, might result from such intercourse,

and give birth to quarrels, party disputes, and sedition, and at length overturn the constitution. The greater part of the taxes are paid in commodities. Those who breed silk worms pay their taxes in silk, the husbandmen in grain, and the gardeners in fruits, &c. The taxes paid in money arise principally from the customs, and from the sale of salt, which belongs entirely to the emperor; from the duties paid by vessels on entering any of the ports, and from other imposts on various branches of manufacture. These accepted, the trader scarcely contributes any thing towards the exigencies of the state, and the mechanic nothing at all. The weight of the punishment and pecuniary taxes fall entirely on the husbandman. The emperor's revenue amounts to more than 40 millions sterling. Agriculture is the principal and almost the only resource of the Chinese; and they consider it as the last and most honorable of all professions, as that in which society derives the greatest benefit. The husbandman in China enjoys many and great privileges, while the merchant and mechanic are much persecuted. The internal commerce of China is profuse, that of all Europe is by no means to be compared to it, but on the other hand, its foreign trade is much inferior to that of any of the grand commercial powers of Europe. The great number of canals and rivers, by which China is intersected, tend greatly to facilitate the conveyance of every kind of merchandise, and its prodigious population occasions a rapid sale. The most frequented fairs of Europe sold but a faint picture of the immense number of buyers and sellers, with which the large cities of China are continually crowded. We may almost say, that the one half are employed in over-reaching the other. It is, universally, against strangers, that the Chinese merchants exercise, without any sense of shame, their insatiable rapacity. The Chinese are not at all fitted for maritime commerce. Scidom do any of their vessels go beyond the straits of Sunda. Their longest voyages towards Malacca, extend only to Acheen; towards the straits, as far as Batavia; and northward, as far as Japan. Their commerce with this island, considering the articles of exchange which they procure at Comboya, or at Siam, produces them cent. per cent. Their trade with the Mandals is much less profitable; their gain,

generally, is about 50 per cent. It is rather more considerable at Batavia; and the Dutch, besides, spare no pains to invite the Chinese among them. Chinese traders go also, but less frequently, to Acheen, Malacca, Thor, Patan, Ligor, belonging to Siam, and Cochin-China. From these places they bring gold and tin, but especially objects of luxury for the table, and some other more necessary articles. The Chinese in general are of a tawny complexion, have large foreheads, small eyes, short noses, large ears, long beards, and black hair, and those of the greatest bulk are esteemed the most handsome. The women are celebrated for their little feet; they affect to be very modest. The men endeavour to make a pompous appearance when they go abroad, and yet their houses are often very mean; for the most part consisting of a ground floor, and built of wood. This is not owing to a scarcity of stone or marble; for the greater part of the provinces are sufficiently abundant in both, and several cities are paved with marble of all colours; neither is it to be attributed to the difficulty of transporting them. The Chinese are celebrated for their politeness, but their civilities are so regulated by *law*, that though they always appear to be good-natured, they often conceal the deepest animosity and rancour. Their religion is paganism; they allow polygamy, but keep their wives pretty close. As learning and the arts are so much encouraged, they are in general well informed. Their writing is remarkable for the immense number of its characters, every letter being a word, and consequently every word requiring a different letter. Their naval architecture appears to have made no progress for several centuries; neither their frequent intercourse with those Europeans who have visited their coasts, nor the sight of their vessels, has made them change or improve their own. The vessels which they name *Tehowen* are called by the Portuguese *Soma*, or *Somma*; the largest of them are not above 250 or 300 tons burden, and their length never exceeds 80 or 90 feet; they are, properly speaking, only flat boats with two masts. Within these 50 years, several uncommon events have occurred in this extensive empire. In the year 1771, a body of 50,000 Tartar families, and in 1772 other 30,000 left their settlements under the Russian government, on the banks

of the Wolga, and voluntarily offered themselves as subjects to Kien Long, emperor of China, who received them graciously, and gave them provisions, clothes, money, and lands to settle in. And in 1792, a splendid embassy was sent to the same emperor, from the King of Great Britain, under Lord Macartney, for the purpose of establishing a commercial intercourse between the two empires. But though the British ambassador and his suite were received by the Chinese emperor with all the ceremonious politeness peculiar to that nation, from a fundamental principle in Chinese politics, by which innovation, of whatever kind, is held to be inevitably pregnant with ruin, the proposed treaty was not only positively refused, but the ambassador and his company were hurried out of China with the utmost precipitation.

CHINACCOA, a lake in Peru.

CHINCA, a valley of South America, in Peru, where the ancient Incas had formerly built a temple dedicated to the sun. It once contained 25,000 inhabitants, now reduced to about 500 families. The town, which gives name to the valley, lies 16 miles N. of Pisco.

CHINCHILLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, 25 leagues SW. of Valencia. Lon. 14. 15. E. Peak of Tenerife. Lat. 38. 48. N.

CHINCHIO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Dalmatia, 6 miles E. of Spalatro.

CHINCON, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 miles ESE. of Madrid.

CHINCY, or CINEY, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse, late of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, in the county of Condruz, 10 miles NE. of Dinant, and 28 SSW. of Liege.

CHING, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Pe-tscheli, 125 miles SSW. of Peking. Lon. 113. 6. E. Lat. 38. 4. N.

CHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang, 10 leagues S. of Chao-hing.

CHINGCHEW, a town of China, in the province of Houquang, situated on the river Yuen Kyeng. Lon. 110. 0. E. Lat. 23. 50. N.

CHING-HAI, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea, 60 miles ESE. of Kang-teheou.

CHINGOLEAGUL, a small island of America, near the E. coast of Virginia.

Lon.

Lon. 75. 26. E. Greenwich. Lat. 37. 56. N.

CHIN-GONGO, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the Ellichpour country, and runs into the Godavery, 16 miles SW. of Neeumul.

CHING-KEANG, a town of China, in the prov. of Kiang-nan, situated near the river Kian. Lon. 119. 3. E. Lat. 32. 20. N.

CHING-TU, a town of China, on river Chuk, the capital of the province of Se-tchuen. It stands in a very fertile country, but is much decayed. Lon. 104. 0. E. Lat. 30. 40. N.

CHINIZ, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Farsistan, situated on the gulf of Persia, 140 miles W. of Schiras.

CHIN-KIEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan, 15 leagues NE. of Yun-hung.

CHIN-LI, a town on the NW. coast of the Chinese island of Hainan, of the 3d rank, 12 m. W. of Kiongcheou.

CHIN-MOU, a town of China, of the 3d rank, in the province of Chen-si on the river Kiu. 50 miles NNW. of Kia.

CHINNA BALABARAM, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, 87 miles NE. of Seringapatam. Lon. 77. 56. E. of Greenwich. Lat. 13. 25. N.

CHINON, a town of France, and principal place of a district in the department of the Indre and Loire, situated on the Vienne, and defended by a strong castle, in which Henry II. of England expired, and the celebrated Maid of Orleans first presented herself in a military habit to her sovereign Charles VII. Chinon is the birth-place of Rabelais and of Quillet. It contains about 5000 inhabitants; and is 8 leagues WSW. of Tours, and 4½ SE. of Saumur.

CHINSURA, a town of Hindoostan, in the county of Bengal, situated on the W. side of the Ganges, belonging to the Dutch. The town is populous and commercial, and the houses are built in the European style. The fortress is defended by 4 bastions and a ditch, according to the European form of military architecture; 24 cannons defend the passage of the river. The British took possession of this town in 1795. It is 17 miles N. of Calcutta.

CHIN-TCHEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-si, 20 miles N. of Tong.

CHINY, a town of France, in the department of Forrets, late of the Austrian Netherlands, duchy of Luxemburg, and the capital of a comte. It is situated on

the river Scmoy. It was first surrounded with walls about the year 950, by Arnold de Bourgogne, and was heretofore celebrated for its beauty and riches; but it has suffered greatly in different wars. The comte was of great extent including 13 cities or capital towns, viz. Bastogne, Chiny, Dierich, Durbay, Honfalize, Marche-en-Famime, Neufchateau, Roche, St Hubert, St Vit, Schleyden in the diocese of Treves, and Virton, with all the villages depending thereon. Neither the city nor comte were dependent on the duchy of Luxemburg, having their own particular jurisdiction. Bruno, the 27th archbishop of Cologne, and Chancellor of the empire, erected it into a comte, about the same time that the city was surrounded with walls. Chiny is 5 leagues W. of Arlon, and 9. W. of Luxemburg.

CHIN-YANG, or МОУДАН ГОТУС, a town of Chinese Tartary, 120 leagues ENE. of Peking. Lon. 141. 3. E. Ferro. Lat. 41. 52. N.

CHIOURLIC, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, the see of a Greek bishop, situated on a river of the same name, 50 miles NW. of Constantinople. Lon. 27. 57. E. Lat. 41. 8. N.

CHIOZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandemirz, 36 miles N. of Malogocz.

CHIOZZA, or CHIOGGIA, a town and district of Italy, on the coast of the Adriatic. The district is bounded on the W. by the territory of Padua, and contains a part of the *lacus* and part of the *continent*. "The latter," says Dr Oppenheim, "is in a high state of cultivation, and the former affords an abundance of wild fowl, fish, and salt. This district contains 1 town, 1 borough, 6 villages, 3 harbours, and 40,000 inhabitants." The capital, *Chiczza*, anciently called *Cloais*, *Cluggia*, and *Fossu Glauia*, is situated on a canal, and connected with the banks of the Brondolo by a stone bridge of 43 arches and 250 paces long. It is two miles in circumference, contains 3 churches, 8 monasteries, and 25,000 industrious inhabitants. It lies 18 miles S. of Venice. Lon. 12. 9. E. Lat. 45. 17. N.

CHIPAWAS. See **CHTPAWAS**.

CHIPPENHAM, a town of England, in the county of Wilts. In the time of Alfred it was a city of strength, and was taken by the Danes in the year 860. It is a corporation and borough town, returning two members to parliament.

There is a considerable manufacture of superfine woolen cloth; a weekly market on Saturday, and 4 annual fairs. It is 13 miles E. N. E. of Bath, and 93 W. of London.

CHIPPEWAY, a river of N. America, which runs W. and falls into the Mississippi at the Peppin.

CHIPPING, a village in Lancashire, 10 miles E. of Gusting; with 2 fairs, on Easter Tues. and Aug. 24. for cattle.

CHIPPING-NORTON, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, with a weekly market on Wednesday, and seven annual fairs. There are manufactures for iron, cloth, and hardware. It is 20 miles N. W. of Oxford, and 74 W. N. W. of London.

CHIPPING-OXEN, a town in the county of Essex, 20 miles from London. The market was formerly on Tuesday, but now on Saturday.

CHIPPING-SUBURB, a town in Gloucestershire, 12 miles from Bristol, 20 from Gloucester, and 17 from London. It has a market on Thursday, and fairs May 2d and June 19th.

CHIPPING-WYCOMBE, a town in Bedfordshire, 12 miles from Aylesbury, 11 from Luton, and 10 from London. It has a market on Friday, and fairs on Sept. 25. There are 2 churches, a free school, and 2 almshouses, and several nobles' apartments.

CHIPPONA, a town of Spain, in the county of Seville, situated on a rock on the coast of the Atlantic, 5 miles S. W. of San Luce de Barrameda.

CHIQUTTOS, a province of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, inhabited in the year 1762, by seven Indian nations, each composed of about 200 families.

CHIRAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Marvejols; one league S. W. of Marvejols.

CHIRENS, a town of France, in the dept. of the Isere, and chief place of a canton in the district of La Tour du Pin, five leagues N. W. of Grenoble.

CHIREZOUR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Kurdistan 60 miles E. of Moussa, and 100 S. of Beth.

CHIRIGNANOS, a nation of S. American Indians, who inhabit the eastern borders of Formosa.

CHIRIQUIL, or **CHIRIQUITA**, a town of Mexico, in the province of Veragua, on the coast of the Pacific ocean, with

a harbor about a league from the sea, and eight miles from the town. It is 10 leagues W. of St. Jago. Lon. 65 50. W. Ferro. Lat. 11. 20. N.

CHIRIVICOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata, nine miles S. W. of Vicenza.

CHIRK, a village of Wales, in the county of Denbigh. The road to Holyhead passes through it, and it has 3 annual fairs, 2d Thurs. in Feb. 2d Tues. in June, and Aug. 12.

CHIRKSIDDE, a parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire, about 3¹/₂ miles long, and 3 broad, composed of 672 acres, mostly in arable land, which have been so much improved of late, that they are now greater than their former value; not withstanding which, the population is nearly tripled within these 40 years. The population in 1801 amounted to 1107 souls. The climate is very salubrious.

CHIRKSIDDE, a town in the above parish, founded by the same name, appearing in the 13th century by its elevation, which commands a fine prospect of the county, and of the bay, and of the bay of Berwick on the E. to the Taitedale Hills on the W. and very far to the celebrated Cheviot hills on the S.; all in both cultivated.

CHIRKSIDDE, a village and hamlet of England, in the above parish. It consists of 2 churches, which run over the summit of the hill for nearly half a mile; but the houses are generally mean, and built of clay. It contains about 600 inhabitants, and has an annual fair on the 1st Thursday of November, chiefly for the sale of black cloth and iron yarn.

CHIRKVAN, a province of Persia, on the W. coast of the Caspian sea.

CHIRY, a town of France, in the dept. of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Noyon, 5 miles S. W. of Noyon.

CHISLEHURST, a village of England, in Kent, near Bromley. Here is Camden Place, the residence of the celebrated antiquary of that name, who died here. Chislehurst is also the birth-place of Sir Nicholas Bacon and Sir Francis Walsingham.

CHISOIN, or **CHISOING**, a town of France, in the dept. of the North, late of Flanders, with an abbey, where Louis XV. took up his residence during the campaign of 1744. It is 10 leagues N. W. from Orchies. Lon. 3. 21. E. Lat. 49. 12. N.

CHISSAMO, a town of the island of Ceylon, situated on the N. side of the island, in a bay to which it gives name. It is 25 miles W. of Canea.

CHISME, or **CISME**, a sea port town of Asiatic Turkey, on the W. coast of Natolia, opposite the island of Scio, between which and the continent is a narrow strait where the Turkish fleet was destroyed by the Russians in 1770. The ancient name of this town was Cysias. In the year 191 A. C. the fleet of Antiochus, surnamed the Great, was defeated near this town by the Roman fleet, under the command of C. Lysias, with the loss of 10 ships of the line, and 100 sunk in the engagement. It is 40 miles W. of Smyrna. Lon. 44. 2. E. Lat. 39. 14. N.

CHIFOR, a town of Piedmont, on the Po, 19 miles N. of Turin. Lon. 7. 35. E. Lat. 45. 12. N.

CHITOK, a province of Persia, belonging to the Great Mogul.

CHITRA, the capital of the above province, said to have been the residence of King Porus, who fought with Alexander the Great. Lon. 72. 19. E. Lat. 29. 30. N.

CHITPOUR, or **CHITPUR**, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Gizeerat, celebrated for its manufacture of cloths. It is 172 miles SW. of Amedibab. Lon. 73. 3. E. Ferro. Lat. 24. 45. N.

CHITRO, or **KITRO**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, situated on the western point of the gulf of Salonica, where the mother, wife, and sons, of Alexander the Great, were murdered by Cassander; and his neighbourhood Persus king of Macedonia was defeated by Paulus Emilius the Roman consul. It lies 26 miles WSW. of Salonica.

CHITTEI DROOG, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, 83 miles NNW. of Seringapatam, and 97 E. of Bedanore. Since the defeat and death of Tippeo Sultan of Mysore, in part to the ruin of Mysore and the Mahrattas.

CHITTENDI N, a township of Vermont, in Rutland county.

CHITTENDON, a county of the United States, in Vermont.

CHITTEPUT, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 11 miles N. of Gingee.

CHITTEGONG, a district of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal, between the Burrampooter river, and the country of Reshan and Aracan, where the Portuguese made the first settlement.

The capital is Islamabad.

CHITTOOR, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 28 miles NW. of Arco, and 70 W. of Madras.

CHITTRA, a town of Hindoostan, in the Bahar country, 85 miles S. of Patna, and 72 SSW. of Bahar.

CHIVA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 15 miles WNW. of Vale cu.

CHIVAZZO, a town of Piedmont, situated in a plain, near the union of the river Orco with the Po. It is defended with ancient and new walls, bastions, and large fosses filled with water; it is well supplied with artillery, and a numerous garrison, especially in the time of war. The situation is so advantageous, that whoever are masters of this town are said to possess the key of the country of Turin, the Canavois, the county of Vercelli, Montferrat, and Lombardy, from which they may enter upon the plains. It has several churches and convents. It surrendered with a garrison of 500 men to the Turcens, without resistance on the 8th Dec. 1758. It lies 11 miles NE. of Turin, and 12 S. of Ivrea. Lon. 25. 09. E. Ferro. Lat. 47. 4. N.

CHIVERNY, a town of France, in the dept. of the Loire and Cher, on the S. side of the Corou, 3 leagues SE. of Bols.

CHIUSA, Lat. a town of Italy, in the Province of the Gracie, 9 miles NW. of Vicenza.

CHIUSA, a small town of Italy, in the territory of Feltria, near the Piave.

CHUSALI VEN. ENI, a town at the distance of the late Maritime division of Austria, in Fiume.

CHIUSANO, a town of Naples, in the province of Principato Citra, 19 miles SSE. of Benevento.

CHUSILE, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Orco, 1 mile WSW. of Foglioso.

CHIUSI, a town of Italy, in the country of Sienna, containing about 1,000 inhabitants. It is the see of a bishop; and lies 31 miles SSE. of Sienna.

CHUSLENGI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria, 70 miles E. of Silistria.

CHIUTAYA, **KIUTAJA**, or **CUFAJA**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, and capital of a district in Natolia, situated at the foot of a mountain, in a fertile and healthy country, defended by a castle built on a rock. It contains several mosques.

mosques, and three Armenian churches. It is 136 miles SSE. of Constantinople. Lon. 48. 30. E. Ferro. Lat. 29. 14. N.

CHIZE, a town of F. inc., in the dep. of the Two Seines, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Niort, situated near the Bourne; 3½ leagues S. of Niort, and 3½ SW. of Melle.

CHIZILARABAD, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Kurdistan. 70 miles SSE. of Kerkuk.

CHLENN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz, 18 miles SE. of Koniggratz.

CHLOPAN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia, 72 miles ENE. of Lucko.

CHLUMETZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz, 5 miles S. of Koniggratz.

CHMIELOWKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, 46 miles ENE. of Braclaw.

CHNIM, a strong town of Bosnia, belonging to the Venetians, 15 miles S. of Banjaluka.

CHOM-YU-SO, a town of China, in the province of Quang-tong, 16 leagues ESE. of Koo-tcheou.

CHOBOLTIVO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia, 36 miles W. of Lucko.

CHOC BAY, a bay on the W. coast of the island of St. Lucia, a little to the N. of Caenige bay.

CHOCAPE, a town of South America, in Peru, and jurisdiction of Sanz, containing about 70 Spanish families. It is 80 miles N. of Truxillo.

CHOCOLARMO, a town of Asia, in Tibet, 27 m. NE. of Tason-Hotun.

CHOCOLOCO-CA, a town of Peru.

CHOCUITO. See CHUCUITO.

CHOCZIM, or COKIM, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, situated on the S. side of the Dniester, near the frontiers of Poland, remarkable for two victories gained here by the Poles over the Turks, one in 1624, the other in 1634. The suburbs were burned down in the year 1754. It is 12 miles SSW. of Kamnecz, and 68 WNW. of Mogilow. Lon. 44. 43. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 59. N.

CHODIVOJA, a town of Walachia, 52 miles SSW. of Buchorest.

CHODOROSLAU, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, 20 miles SE. of Lemberg.

CHOHAN, a city of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad.

CHOHREN, or KOHREN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipsic; 20 miles SSE. of Leipsic.

CHOISEUIL, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, 4 leagues NE. of Langres.

CHOISY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, 4 leagues N. of Provins.

CHOISY-BELLEGLARDI, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, 4 leagues W. of Montargis.

CHOISY-LE-ROY, or CHOISY-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in the department of Paris, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bourg la Reine, on the Seine, 6 miles S. of Paris.

CHO KE, a town of Asia, in Thibet, 115 miles ESE. of Lassa.

CHOLAWIA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, 12 miles SE. of Minsk.

CHOLLET, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Maine and Loire, 6 leagues W. of Argenté, and 9 SSW. of Angers, where the royalists were defeated in Feb. 1794. Lon. 16. 17. E. Ferro. Lat. 17. 2. N.

CHOLM, a town of Russia, in the government of Pskov, on the river Lovat, 180 miles S. of Petersburg. Lon. 49. 0. E. Ferro. Lat. 57. 0. N.

CHOLMOGORI, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the W. side of the Dwina, 28 miles S. of Archangel, and 360 NE. of Petersburg.

CHOLONG, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet, 57 miles NNW. of Chio ma-bung-Hotun.

CHOLTITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim; 6 miles NW. of Chrudim.

CHOLULA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlascalala, which formerly formed an independent state. It was held by the people of Mexico as a sacred spot, and the sanctuary of the gods; with a temple, in which they offered more victims, than in that of Mexico.

CHOMELIS, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, 4½ leagues N. of Le Puy.

CHOMMERAC, a town of France in the department of Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Coiron, 3 miles SE. of Privas.

CHOMONCHOUAN, a lake of Canada, 79 leagues NW. of Quebec.

Lon. 75. 40. W. Greenwich. Lat. 49. 20. N.

CHOMSK, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc; 56 miles E. of Brzesc.

CHONAD, a town of Hungary, situated on the Mirosch; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Colocza. It is 25 miles N. of Temesvar.

CHONAS, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vienne; 13 miles S. of Vienne.

CHOND, a town of Arabia, 190 miles SW. of Amanzirifin.

CHONG-TCHLOU, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea, 25 miles SW. of Ou-tcheou.

CHOOZ, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rocroy.

CHROPLER, a river of Asiatic Russia, which runs into the Don, near Choperskaja.

CHOPERSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the Choper; 110 miles W. of Saratov, and 64 S. of Petersburg.

CHOPERSKAYA, a town of Russian Tartary, in the country of the Cossacs, on the Don, 192 miles NE. of Asoph, and 60 SW. of Archadin-gana.

CHOPTANK, a river of the United States, in Delaware, which runs into the Chesapeake, 25 miles SSE. of Annapolis.

CHORAN KIAMEN, a post of Chinese Tartary, 20 miles WSW. of Nim-gouta.

CHORASAN, or **KORASAN**, a province of Persia; bounded on the N. by Chinasm and the country of the Usbec Tartars; on the E. by Bukharia and Candahar; on the S. by Segestan; and, on the W. by the province of Mezan-deran and the Caspian sea; about 170 leagues in length, and 140 in breadth. The principal towns are Herat, Kenef, Talekin, Merwa-Zaweh, &c.

CHORFAKAN, or **CORFUCAN**, a town of Arabia, in the country of Oman; pillaged by the Portuguese in 1508. It is 64 miles SE. of Julfar.

CHORGES, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, burned by the duke of Savoy in the year 1692. It is 10 miles W. of Embrun.

CHORIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, 6 miles S. of Neu Angermunde.

CHORLEY, a town of England, in the county of Lancaster, near the source of the small river Cher, from which it receives its name. Here are very large manufactures of cotton, fustians, calicoes, and muslins. The environs abound in mines of coal, lead, and alum; with quarries of flag, slate, ashler, and millstone. There are two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday. It is 20 miles NW. from London.

CHOROL, a town of Russia, situated on the river, of the same name, in the government of Kiow; 100 miles SE. of Kiow, and 252 S. from Petersburg.

CHOROL, a river of Russia, which runs into the Psol, near Goltva, in the government of Kiow.

CHOROSCIESSOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow; 64 miles WNW. of Kiow.

CHOROSKI, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia, 18 miles NW. of Zytomiers.

CHOROSSOZA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielsk; 28 miles N. of Bielsk.

CHORRO-MANCAN, a town of Chinese Tartary. Lon. 108. 36. E. Ferro. Lat. 43. 18. N.

CHOSCIARAD, a town of Persia, in the province of Kirman, 37 miles SW. of Shiran.

CHOSSESO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia, 61 miles E. of Lucko.

CHOSTLARN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 52 miles WSW. of Passau.

CHOTA, a town of the United States, in Georgia, 55 miles W. of Tugeloo.

CHOTS, a town of South America, in Peru, and jurisdiction of Caxamarca; 60 miles NW. of Caxamarca.

CHOTAR, a district of the late Maritime division of Austria in Dalmatia, consisting of several fertile vales, inhabited by the Morlachs.

CHOTASTITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czslau; two miles N. of Czaslau.

CHOTIEBOR, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaslau, 8 miles NNE. of Teutsch-Brod.

CHOTMIZSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Charkov, 52 miles NNW. of Charkoo, and 588 SSE. from Petersburg.

CHOTOW, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk; 22 miles SW. of Minsk.

CHOTUSITZ,

CHOTUSITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czeslau.

CHOTZEMITS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Cauzim, near the Elbe. Here the Austrians obtained a victory over the king of Prussia, in the year 1757.

CHOTZEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chudau, 3 miles NNE. of Hohenmaut.

CHOUANG-LEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Setchuen, 10 miles SW. of Tchong-tong.

CHOUANGTAL, a town of Tartary, in the country of Hami, 9 miles NNW. of Tchou-tou.

CHOUCHA, a town of Africa, in Upper Guinea, situated on the river Maguiba, surrounded with rocks.

CHOU, or SOOCHU, a town of Asia, in Syria, on the Orontes; where all travellers, without distinction, are entertained in an excellent chatainera gratis for 2 days. It is in the road from Aleppo and Sayd.

CHOU CHAN, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea, 12 miles NW. of Haimen.

CHOU-FONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-si, 25 miles NE. of Kienan.

CHOU-YONG, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea, 12 miles NNW. of Haimen.

CHOU-EING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-si, 65 miles E. of Ku-chou.

CHOU-NGAN, a town of China, of the 3d rank, in the province of Tcheliang, 4 leagues S. of Ouantcheou.

CHOU-TCHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tcheliang, 12 leagues WNW. of Tchou-tcheou.

CHOU-TCHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-si, 6 leagues W. of Koung-kiang.

CHOU-TCHOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, 712 miles S. of Peking. Lon. 132. 39. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 15. N.

CHOU-YUEN, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea, 27 miles NE. of Haimen.

CHOULE, a town of India, on the coast of Concan, with a harbor for small vessels, belonging to the Portuguese. It is 27 miles S. of Bombay. Lon. 72. 46. P. Greenwich. Lat. 18. 37. N.

CHOU-TCHUEN, a town of Asia, in

Corea, 30 miles S. of Haimen.

CHOU-LOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Petcheli, 12 miles SW. of Chang.

CHOU PATCOU, a town of Asia, in Tibet, 265 miles E. of Lassa.

CHORRAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the country of Gurry Mandel, 57 miles SW. of Gurrall.

CHOURTON, a town of Asia, in Tibet, 235 miles ESE. of Lassa.

CHOUSIGMIAN, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan, 220 miles NNE. of Herat.

CHOUYANG, a town of Asia, in the Kingdom of Corea, 10 miles NE. of King-ki-tae.

CHOUZE, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, five leagues NW. of Tours.

CHOWAN, a river of the United States, formed by the union of three rivers, in Virginia, which runs into Albemarle sound, a little below Poheck.

CHOWAN, a county of North Carolina, contains 2400 citizens, and 2500 slaves.

CHOWKY, one of the Nicobar islands, in the Indian sea. Lon. 9. 2. E. Greenwich. Lat. 3. 27. N.

CHO YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, 10 leagues ENE. of Song-yang.

CHOZOVKA, a town of Siberia, on the river Tchoung, 180 miles ESE. of Euseisk.

CHRAST, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bolclau, 6 miles SE. of Melnik.

CHRAST, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chudau; 3 miles SE. of Chudau.

CHREBET CHANDABGA, a range of mountains between Russian Tartary and Chinese Tartary. Lon. 114 to 119. E. Ferro. Lat. 52. 0. N.

CHREBET DERGAK, a range of mountains between Russian Tartary and Chinese Tartary. Lon. 114. 0. E. Ferro. Lat. 52. to 53. N.

CHREMNITZ, the principal of the mine towns in Upper Hungary, 90 miles NE. of Presburg. Lon. 19. 27. E. Lat. 48. 30. N.

CHRISTOIA, a town of Istria, 9 miles ESE. of Capo d'Istria.

CHRIVASTA, a large river of European Tartary, in Albania, anciently called Aegus.

CHRISTBURG, a town of Prussia, in the territory of Cunn, 12 miles SE. of Neumark.

CHRISTBURG, or **ALT CHRISTBURG**, a town of Prussia, in the territory of Oberland, 4 miles SW of Preusschmark.

CHRISTCHURCH, a town of England, in the county of Hants, situated at the conflux of the Avon and the Stour, about 3 miles from the sea. It is a corporation and a borough town; and sends two members to parliament. Here is a good salmon fishery. The principal trade is in knit silk stockings and watch chains. It has a small barred haven, into which small vessels may go at high water. There is a weekly market on Monday. It lies 12 miles E. of Poole, and 101 WSW. of London. Lon. 1. 49 W. Greenwich. Lat. 50. 46. N.

CHRISTIANA, a town of the United States, in Delaware, and county of Newcastle, founded by the Swedes. It stands on a navigable river of the same name, and is the greatest carrying place between the waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake, which are here only 13 miles asunder. It lies 1 mile SW. of Newcastle, and seven SW. of Wilmington.

CHRISTIANA, ST, one of the Marquesas Islands.

CHRISTIANIA, a city and sea-port of Norway, in the government of Agerhus, situated on the bay of Bjorning, which forms the N. extremity of the gulf of Christiana. It is esteemed the capital of the kingdom, because the supreme court of judicature is held here. It is divided into three parts, viz. the city and suburbs, the fortress of Agerhus, and the old town of Opslo or Austo. The city and suburbs contain 1100 houses, and Opslo 400. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 9000. Opslo was burned in the year 1624; and the city, on being rebuilt, obtained the name of Christiania. It is the see of a bishop, who is metropolitan of Norway. The harbour is excellent. The principal exports are tar, soap, iron, copper, planks, and deals. The environs of Christiania not yielding planks sufficient for exportation, the greatest part of the timber is brought from the more inland parts. The trees are hewn in the forests, and floated down the rivers and cataracts. Saw-mills used for the purpose of cutting the planks, must be privileged, and can only cut a certain quantity. There are 136 privileged saw mills at Christiania, of which 100 belong to the family of the Ankers. Lon. 10. 50. E. Ferro. Lat. 59. 55. N.

CHRISTIANOPLE, a sea-port of

Sweden, in Blekingen, situated on the Baltic, 13 miles NE. of Carlscrona. Lon. 15. 47. F. Lat. 56. 26. N.

CHRISTIANSAND, a sea-port town of Norway, in the government of Agerhus, opposite the island of Fleckoren. Lon. 8. 14. E. Greenwich. Lat. 58. 10. N.

CHRISTIANSBURG, a fortress of Africa, on the Gold Coast, belonging to Denmark. It was taken by the negroes in 1693, who pillaged it and kept it for some time.

CHRISTIANSBURG, the capital of Montgomery county, in Virginia, situated on the W. side of the Alleghany mountain, near a branch of the Hannaway, 170 miles WSW. of Richmond. Lon. 80. 50. W. Lat. 37. 5. N.

CHRISTIANSOE, a fortress of Denmark, built on a rock, on the E. coast of the island of Bornholm.

CHRISTIANSFAD, a town on the N. coast of the island of Santa Cruz, in the West Indies, with a fine harbour, defended by a fortress. Lon. 69. 23. W. Greenwich. Lat. 17. 46. N.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a town of Sweden, in the country of Blekingen; built by Christian IV. king of Denmark, when the country was in the power of that crown, to guard against the irruptions of the Swedes: but in 1658, it was restored to Sweden by the treaty of Roschild. The town is small, but well built, and strongly fortified; the houses are all of brick, and mostly stuccoed white. It stands in a marshy plain, close to the river Helge-A, which flows into the Baltic at Ahus, about the distance of 20 miles, and is only navigable for small craft of seven tons burden. English vessels annually resort to this port for alum, pitch, and tar. The inhabitants have manufactures of cloth and silken stuffs. It is 57 miles W. of Carlscrona. Lon. 14. 6. E. Greenwich. Lat. 55. 58. N.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a town of Silesia, on the W. side of the Bober, 32 miles W. of Glogau, and 54 NE. of Dresden.

CHRISTIANSUND, a town of Norway, in the island of Fossen, 36 miles NW. of Drontheim.

CHRISTIGNETH, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dee, in Denbighshire.

CHRISTINA, an island of the Archipelago, S. of Candia, anciently called **LETOA**.

CHRISTINA, ST, a fertile island in the Dogado of Venice.

CHRISTINESTADT, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of East Bothnia, built in the year 1649, 155 miles N. by W of Abo. Lon. 21. 28. E. Lat. 62. 40. N.

CHRISTISCA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw; 44 miles SSW. of Biaclaw.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, an island of the Pacific ocean, about 15 or 20 leagues in circumference, covered with wood, but destitute of fresh water, and uninhabited. There is, however, abundance of fish, and fine turtle. It was so called from Captain Cook first landing here on Christmas day. Lon. 202. 30. E. Greenwich. Lat. 1. 59. N

CHRISTMAS HARBOUR, a good and safe bay on the NE. coast of Kerguelen's Land. Lon. 69. 4. E. Greenwich. Lat. 48. 41. S.

CHRISTMAS SOUND, a bay on the S. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 70. 3. W Greenwich. Lat. 55. 22. S.

CHRISTOPHER, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz; 16 miles SSW. of Sandomirz.

CHRISTOPHER'S, ST, or ST KITTS, one of the Leeward Islands, in the W. Indies, belonging to Britain. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in November 1493; but neither planted nor possessed by the Spaniards. In 1626, it was colonized by the French and English, but entirely ceded to the latter in 1713. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored in 1783. It is 20 miles long and 7 broad; contains about 80 square miles; and is inhabited by about 6000 whites and 36,000 negroes. The soil is fertile and the air good, but subject to hurricanes. It produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, &c. In 1770, the exports in sugar, molasses, and rum, amounted to above 419,000l and in cotton to 8000l. In 1787, it produced 231,597 cwt. of sugar, but in 1790, only 113,000. It lies near Nevis, about 60 miles W of Antigua: Basseterre is the capital. Lon. 65. 14. W. Lat. 17. 15. N

CHRISTORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau, 6 miles SSE. from Krottau.

CHROBERG, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz; 52 miles W. from Sandomirz.

CHROMA, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Frozen Sea. Lon. 157. 0. E. Ferro. Lat. 73. 0. N.

CHRUDIM, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name;

situated on a river called Chrudimka. The circle contains 33 towns. It is principally remarkable for a great number of fish ponds, and an excellent breed of horses. It is 100 miles SE. of Dresden, and 50 from Prague.

CHVALINSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga, 350 miles SE of Petersburg. Lon. 65. 40. E Ferro. Lat. 52. 25. N.

CHUCUITO, or FITI-CACA, a large lake of Peru, near Paria, 240 miles in circumference.

CHUDLEIGH, a town of England, in the county of Devon. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and a woollen manufacture is carried on. Chudleigh rock, about half a mile from the town, composed of a stupendous mass of excellent lime-stone, various quarries of which are worked, affords employment to a great number of hands. In May 1807, a great part of the town was consumed by fire. It is 9 miles WSW. from Exeter, and 183 W. of London.

CHUGANSERIAL, a town of Asia, in the Cabulistan, on a river of the same name, 80 miles NE. of Cabul. Lon. 70. 8 E Greenwich. Lat. 34. 55. N.

CHUGANSERIAL, a river of Asia, which rises in the Kuttore country, and runs into the Kameh, near Jalalabad, in Cabulistan.

CHUKOTSKIJA, a province of Siberia, and the most easterly of the dominions of Russia, extending from Lon. 174° to 207° E. Ferro, and from Lat. 63° to 78° 20' N.

CHULUTECA, or XERES, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala, on the N. side of the river Fonseca. Lon. 70. 20 W. Ferro. Lat. 13. 20. N.

CHUMBIVILEAS, a jurisdiction of South America, in Peru, near 30 leagues in extent; with some mines of gold and silver. The soil is fertile, producing corn and pasture in great plenty.

CHUMBULL, a river of Hindoostan, in the country of Agrá, which runs into the Jumna, 20 miles SE. of Etaya.

CHUMLEIGH, or CHIMLEIGH, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with an ancient church, formerly collegiate, which was much damaged by a violent storm in July 1797. Such was the force of the lightning, that a stone weighing upwards of 200 lbs. was carried from the SE. pinnacle, completely over the tower without touching it.

Chumleigh

Chumleigh has a market on Friday, and a fair Aug 2. It is 20½ miles NW. of Exeter, and 194 W. of London.

CHUNAR, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Benares, situated on the S. side of the Ganges, on a rock, and surrounded with walls and towers, ceded to the English by the Nabob of Oude, in exchange for Allahabad. It is 13 miles S. of Benares. Lon. 83. 5. E. Greenwich. Lat. 25. 10. N.

CHUNAUB, or **JENAUB**, a river of Asia, which rises in the mountains, between Hindoostan and Tibet, and running through Cashmere and Lahore, between the rivers Chebum and Rauvee, unites with both these rivers at some distance above Moultan, when passing westward, they form a stream as large as the Indus, into which they fall 20 miles W. of Moultan. This river is the *Acetes* of Alexander.

CHUNG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, 20 miles NE. of Pekin.

CHUN-KING, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, 760 miles SSW. of Pekin. Lon. 123. 30. E. Ferro. Lat. 30. 50. N.

CHUN-LIEOU, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea, 25 miles ENE. of Koang-tcheou.

CHUN-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang, 11 leagues N. of Kiu-tcheou.

CHUN-NING, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 420 leagues SW. of Pekin. Lon. 117. 30. E. Ferro. Lat. 24. 37. N.

CHUN-TCHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien, 20 miles WNW. of Yen-ping.

CHUN-TCHUEN, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea, 22 miles SE. of Hantcheou.

CHUN-TE, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, 200 miles NNW. of Pekin. Lon. 132. 5. E. Ferro. Lat. 37. 5. N.

CHUN-TIEN, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea, 27 miles SSE. of Koang-tcheou.

CHUN-YAN, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea, 25 miles S. of Hantcheou.

CHUPRAH, a town of Hindoostan, in the Candeish country, 50 m. W. of Burhampour, and 112 SSW. of Incore.

CHUPRAH, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bahar, on the N. coast of the Ganges; 25 miles NW. of Parna.

CHUIR. See **COIRE**.

CHURAQUER, a town of Armenia, 48 miles W. of Erivan

CHURASCH, a town of Arabia 44 miles S. of Saade.

CHURCH BAY, a bay on the SW. coast of the island of Rathlin, near the NE. extremity of Ireland.

CHURCHILL, a town of the United States of America, in Maryland, 65 miles SSW. of Philadelphia. Lon. 76 10. W. Greenwich. Lat. 39. 5. N.

CHURCHILL, a town of the United States in Virginia, on the Rappahanock, 8 miles SE. of Urbanna.

CHURCHILL FORT, on the S. coast of Hudson's bay Lon. 94. 0. W. Greenwich. Lat. 58. 52. N.

CHURCH POINT, a cape on the W. coast of the island of Barbadoes, ¼ of a mile N. of Hole town.

CHURCH ROCK, a rock in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Ava. Lon. 94. 14. E. Greenwich. Lat. 17. 32. N.

CHURCH STRETTON, a town of England, situated in the most hilly part of Shropshire, where innumerable flocks of sheep are kept. The principal manufacture is the making of coarse cloth for the packing of hops and wool. It is 13 miles S. of Shrewsbury, and 153 NW. of London. Market on Sat. and fairs May 14. and Sept. 25.

CHURCO, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the coast of Caramania, about 46 miles from the isle of Cyprus.

CHURN, a river of England, which runs into the Thames at Cricklade.

CHURNET, a river of England, which runs into the Dare, in Staffordshire

CHURRITUCK, a county of the United States, in Edenton district, North Carolina.

CHURSAN, a town of Arabia, 32 miles NE. of Chamir.

CHUSAN, or **CHEUXAN**, an island on the E. coast of China, where the English East India company had once a factory, which was obliged to remove on account of the extortion of the natives. Lon. 124. 0. E. Lat. 30. 0. N.

CHUSISTAN, or **KUSISTAN**, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Irac Agemi, on the E. by Farsistan, and on the S. by the gulf of Persia, and on the W. by the Tigris, which separates it from the Arabian Irak. The country is extensive, but thinly inhabited. It produces corn, rice, cotton, sugar, tobacco, and dates. The northern part is mountainous

cus, but the southern flat and marshy. This country was called by the Greeks *Susiana*, from Susa the capital.

CHIUSKA, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet, 25 miles WSW. of Tankin.

CHUTA-NAGPOUR, a town of Hindoostan in the country of Bahar, 150 miles S. of Patna, and 190 W. of Calcutta

CHUTE, a river of England, which runs into the Avon, near Bath.

CHUWALDEN, a country of Switzerland, in the league of the Ten Jurisdictions, purchased of the House of Austria, in 1649. The Catholic inhabitants still use the old kalendar.

CHUWASCH, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan, 70 miles SE. of Zareng.

CHWASTOV, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow, 40 miles SSW. of Kiow.

CIACICA, a district of Peru.

CAIS, a town of Mingrelia, near the Black sea.

CIALIS, a country of Independent Tartary, with a capital of the same name; bounded on the N. by Eluth, E. by sandy deserts, S. by Grand Thibet, and W. by Turkestan.

CIAMPA, or **TSIOMPA**, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N. by Cochm China, E. and S. by the Chinese sea, and W. by Cambodia. It is more elevated than the latter, but not so fertile, being interspersed with immense tracts of sand and ledges of rocks.

CIANO, a town of Piedmont, in the Canavese, 12 miles SE. of Ivrea.

CIBALAS, or **CIBOLO**, a province of North America, in New Mexico, inhabited by Indians.

CIBAO, a mountain, near the centre of the island of St Domingo, which abounds in mines of gold, silver, and copper.

CIBOLA, or **CIVOLA**, a town of Terra Firma in New Grenada.

CIBULON, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet, 8 m. NE. of Zuenga.

CIACIO, a district of South America, and chief place of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the government of Buenos Ayres, 80 leagues in extent.

CICACOLE, one of the northern circars of Hindoostan, on the NW. coast of the bay of Bengal, 150 miles in length, and from 15 to 30 in breadth.

CICACOLE, the capital of the above circar, lies 150 miles NE. of Rajamun-

dry, and 308 E. of Hydrabad. Lon. 84. 8. E. Greenwich. Lat. 18. 16. N.

CICERO, a military township of New York, SW. of Lake Oneida.

CICOLA, a river of Dalmatia, which runs into the Kerka, above Sebenico.

CICLUGH, **CICLUI**, **CICLUT**, or **CITCLUT**, a fortress of Dalmatia, situated in an island formed by the river Narenta, taken from the Turks by the Venetians, in the year 1694. It is 5 miles SW. of Narenta, and 40 of Ragusa.

CICOLI, a town of Naples in the province of Abruzzo Ultra, 13 miles SW. of Celano.

CIDAGER, or **CIDAIA**, a town of the island of Java.

CIFCIEREF, a river, which rises in Poland, and runs into the Dnieper, 23 miles W. of Kiow.

CIEKANOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, 40 miles N. of Warsaw.

CIFU-TANG, a river of China, which runs into the Pacific Ocean at Hantcheou.

CIEUX, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bellac, containing about 1200 inhabitants. It is 13 miles NW. of Limoges.

CIFUENTES, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 23 miles S. of Signera.

CIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the Orvietan, 4 miles N. of Orvieto.

CIGOLI, **CIVOLI**, a town of Italy, in Tuscany.

CILICIA, an ancient province of Asia Minor, on the Mediterranean, NW. of Syria, now the eastern division of Caramania, a province of Asian Turkey.

CILLEY, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Saar, and capital of a district, which extends as far as Petraw. The inhabitants of the town speak German and Slavonian, but those of the villages only the latter. The district or county, was once an independent principality, and governed by counts of its own. It has a considerable trade in merchandise going to and from Vienna and Trieste. The Suan here receiving the Koding, becomes navigable. Cilley lies 58 miles S. by W. of Gratz, and 130 miles SSW. of Vienna. Lon. 33. 2. E. Ferro. Lat. 46. 21. N.

CILOCA, a town of South America, in the country of Peru, on the coast of the Pacific ocean, 40 miles W. of Arequipa.

CIMACULUM. See **COMMACHIO**.
CIMBRICA

CIMBRICA CHERSONESUS, the ancient name of **JUTLAND**, which see.

CIMBRISHAMN, or **CIMBRISHAVEN**, a sea port of Sweden, in West Gothland, and province of Schonen; 24 miles S. of Christianstadt.

CIMEGES, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bergerac; 7 miles SW. of Bergerac.

CIMINO, a department of the late Roman republic, comprehending the civeant **PATRIMONY OF ST PETER**. **Viterbo** is the capital.

CIMKOWICESE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, 18 miles W. of Sluck.

CINALOA, a province of North America, in New Mexico, lying between New Biscay and the gulf of California, discovered in the year 1552 by Nunez de Guzman. The air is pure and healthy; and the land good and fertile, producing abundance of maize, legumes, fruits, and cotton. The natives are robust and warlike, and were with difficulty subjected to the Spaniards; they make use of bows with poisoned arrows, clubs of red wood, and bucklers.

CINALOA, the capital of the above province, 630 miles NW. of Mexico. Lon. 92. 0. W. Ferro. Lat. 26. 26. N.

CINAN, a large and populous town of China. Lon. 103. 35. E. Lat. 30. 7. N.

CINCA, or **CINGA**, a rapid river of Arragon, in Spain, which rises in Mount Bielsa, among the Pyrennees, and runs thence through the provinces into Ebro.

CINCINNATI, a flourishing town of the United States, in North Western territory, and the seat of government till the year 1800. It contained 200 houses in 1795, and lies on the N. bank of the Ohio, 2½ miles SW. of Fort Washington, 8 W. of Columbia, and 779 W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lon. 85. 44. W. Lat. 39. 22. N.

CINCINNATUS, a military township of New York, E. of Virgil, and W. of Salem, situated on 2 branches of the Housatonga. Lat. 42. 30. N.

CINESI, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. Excellent manna is collected in its neighbourhood. It is 20 miles W. of Palermo.

CINEY, a town of Westphalia, eight miles E. of Dinant.

CINQUE MARS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Indre and Loire, 10 miles NW. of Tours.

CINQUE-PORIS, certain sea-ports in England, situated on the coasts of Kent and Sussex, so called from being five in number when their first charter was granted by William I. in 1067. These were Dover, Sandwich, Hastings, Hithe, and Romney; to which were afterwards added Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford. King William invested the constable of Dover castle with the command of these ports, and he is now styled Lord Warden. The inhabitants have several valuable privileges, such as freedom from subsidies, from wardship of their children, from being sued in any court but the crown, &c. For these immunities they were obliged to supply government with 57 ships at 40 days notice, properly manned, and to furnish provisions and pay for 15 days, after which time, if continued in service, the crew was to be paid by the king. They are all borough towns, sending each two members to parliament, under the title of barons of the Cinque Ports.

CINQUE VILLAS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 2 leagues N.E. of Almeida.

CINQUEI, a town of the island of Sumatra, on the western coast of a river of the same name.

CINTEGABELLE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Murat, situated on the Arnege, 16 miles S. of Toulouse.

CINTRA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, situated between the mountains of Cintra, anciently called the Mountains of the Moon, at the foot of a promontory on the N. side of the entrance of the Tajo, commonly called the Rock of Lisbon. Here was a palace built by the Moors, which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1655, and rebuilt by King Joseph in the same style. Cintra contains 4 parish churches and 1900 inhabitants. It is 13 miles NW. of Lisbon.

CINZANO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, 5 miles SSE. of Civarzo.

CIOTAT, LA, a sea port town of France, in the dep. of the Mouths of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Marseilles, situated at the bottom of a bay in the Mediterranean, in a country which produces delicious fruit, oil, and excellent wine. The harbour is in the form of a horse-shoe, and defended with several forts. La Ciotat is 4 leagues SE. of Marseilles, and 74

SSE. of Aix. Lon. 23. 17. E. Ferro. Lat. 45. 10. N.

CIPIERES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Var, 10 miles N. of Grasse.

CIPSELA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, 24 miles NNW of Gallipoli.

CIRCAR, a name given in Hindoostan to a tract of country which, in the opinion of Major Rennel, is not very dissimilar to the term county in England, few of them being of greater extent than the largest English county.

CIRCARS, NORTHERN. These are five circars lying to the N. of the Carnatic, or Madras; viz. Cicacole, Condapilly, Ellore, Rajamundry, and Guntoor. The first four are in the hands of the English, the latter belongs to the Nizam. The former occupy the sea-coast from the Chilka lake, on the confines of Catak, to the northern bank of Kistnah river, forming, comparatively, a long, narrow slip of country, 350 miles long, and from 20 to 75 wide. The nature of the country is such as to be easily defensible against an Indian enemy, having a barrier of mountains and extensive forests on one side, and the sea on the other, the extremities only being open. Its greatest defect is in point of relative situation to Bengal and Madras; it being 350 British miles from the first, and 250 from the latter; so that the troops destined to protect it cannot be reckoned on for any pressing service that may arise at either presidency. The circars strictly appertain in part to Golconda (or the Decan), and in part to Orissa; and are held of the Nizam, on condition of paying him a stipulated quit-rent. When the French took possession of the five circars in 1753, in consequence of their treaty with the Nizam, they were valued at about 43 lacks of rupees per annum. The English never possessed Guntoor, which was estimated at near seven lacks of the above sum, so that 36 lacks (360,000.) was left as the value of the circars now possessed by the English; and they were reckoned to produce that sum, in 1784.

CIRCASSIA, a country of Asia, bounded on the N. by the river Don, on the E. by the Caspian sea and the mouths of the Volga. on the S. by Mount Caucasus and the Black sea, and on the W. by part of the Black sea and the lake of Asoph. It was formerly governed by several princes; but is now almost wholly subject to Russia, and included in

the government of Caucasus. It contains the districts of Great Cabarda, Little Cabarda, Beslen, Temirgoi, Abasech, Bseduch, Hatukai, and Bshani. From the extent of this country, and the extraordinary courage, and military genius of its inhabitants, it might become independent and very formidable, were they united under one chief. But they are a nation of mountaineers, who are divided into many different and hostile tribes; and want that spirit of unity necessary to make their power effectual. The **CABARDIANS** are the most powerful race, and their superiority has introduced a general imitation of their manners among their neighbours, so that from a description of these, an idea may be formed of all the rest. They are divided into three classes, the princes, the usdens, or nobles, and the vassals, or people. The people are divided into certain portions, who are each governed by a princely family; the eldest of whom is considered as chief, and the judge, protector, and father of the vassals. His person is sacred; but he cannot be a landholder: His property is nothing more than his arms, horses, slaves; and what tribute he can occasionally exact from foreign powers. In times of peace they are with difficulty distinguished from their subjects, their dress and food being the same, and their houses little better. The usdens are chosen by the princes from among the people; and are their officers, the executors of the law, and ministers of the legislature. Both the usdens and the people are proprietors of land. There does not appear to be any written law: The people are governed by a kind of common law, founded on a collection of ancient usages. They have few manufactures; and their tillage produces scarcely sufficient for their own subsistence. The principal articles of commerce are sheep and horses, particularly the latter, which sell at a high price, being much esteemed. The balance of trade, would, however, be considerably against them, were it not for the slaves they make in their predatory excursions. They have no money, and all their commerce is carried on by exchange. They almost universally subsist by robbery, being trained to it from their very cradle. This disposition naturally produces a bold adventurous spirit: They are expert horsemen, and able warriors, being in general stout and well made. Their women are famed for their beauty; and chiefly

chiefly supply the seraglios of Persia and Turkey. Those that are thus sold, are, however, chiefly slaves, or their descendants. They sell for from 20l. to 100l., according to their beauty. The women participate in the general character of the nation, taking pride in the courage of their husbands; and loading them with reproaches when defeated. They are kept extremely close; and the greatest reserve subsists between the married pairs: Their habitations are usually two huts, one for the husband, and the reception of strangers; and the other for the wife and family. The Circassians were formerly Christians; but, for want of instruction and written laws, they content themselves with a bare profession of being Christians or Mahometans. They have no letters of their own; and those who wish to write their language are obliged to make use of Arabian characters.

CIRCEO, a river of Italy, which gave name to a department of the late Roman Republic, which comprehended the ci-devant Campagna-di Roma. Anagni was the capital.

CIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rochefort, $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues N. of Rochefort.

CIRELLA, a town of Naples, and prov. of Calabria Citra, near which were formerly mines of gold, silver, and lead, vestiges of which are still visible. It is 8 miles SSE. of Scalea.

CIRENCESTER, a large and populous town of England, in the county of Gloucester, situated near the river Churn, supposed to have been built by Cissa, a Saxon, and formerly surrounded by walls, some vestiges of which are yet visible. Here was a celebrated abbey, whose abbot was mitred. It suffered much from the Danes, and the barons and civil wars of the last century. It had once 3 churches, only one of which remains. It had likewise a castle, which Henry III. took from the barons and demolished. Two markets are held weekly on Monday and Friday; and fairs Easter Tues. July 18, and Nov. 8. It is a borough town, governed by 2 high constables, and 14 wards-men, and sends two members to parliament. It lies 17 miles SE. of Gloucester, and 90 W. of London.

CIRENZA. See **ACERENZA**.

CIREY, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton in the district of Blamont,

3 miles E. of Blamont.

CIRIE, a town of Italy, and capital of a marquisate, in the principality of Piedmont, which comprehends likewise the towns of St Maurice, Nolli, and Robasome, situated near the foot of the Grecian Alps, on the Doria. It contains 3 parish churches, and several religious houses. It is 8 miles NNW. of Turin.

CIRNITZ, or **ZIRNITZ** a town of Carniola, situated on the Zirnitzer Zee, 14 miles SSW. from Laybach, and 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ SSW. from Vienna.

CISALPINE REPUBLIC, a late extensive democratic state of Italy, which comprehended what was formerly called Austrian Lombardy, the territories of Bergamo, Bresciano, and Cremona, the town and fortress of Mantua, the territory of Peschiera, part of the ci-devant Venetian States, all the ancient territory of Modena, the principalities of Mantua and Carrara, the territory of Chiavenna, and the three legations of Bologna, Ferrara and Romagna, a part of the Veronese, the ci-devant duchy of Massa, and the Valteline; being bounded on the N. by Switzerland, the Tyrol, and the late Maritime division of Austria; on the E. by the Adriatic and Austria Proper; on the S. by the late Roman and Etruscan Republics; the Mediterranean and Parma; and on the W. by Parma and Piedmont, lying between Lon. 9. 0. and 14. E.; and between Lat. 43. and 47. 0. N. It was created by France, and a constitution similar to that of the late French republic was adopted in Sept. 1797. It was finally established and defined by the treaty of Campo-Formio, on the 17th of Oct. 1797; and, acknowledged by the Emperor, the Pope, the kings of Sardinia, and Spain; and the French, Bata-vian, and Helvetic republics. The Cisalpine (afterwards Italian) republic was divided into 20 departments, viz. Olone, Verbano, Lario, Montagne, Tessino, Adda, Scria, Adda Oglio, Mella, Benaco, Upper Po, Mincio, Crostolo, Appennines, Panaro, Reno, Upper Padua, Lower Po, Amone, and Rubicon. Each of these departments returned a number of members to the legislative body of the republic, in proportion to its population. The total number of deputies was 240. The number for each department increased or diminished in arithmetical progression, by the ratio of three, according to their respective population. Thus, those in which there are fewest inhabitants

inhabitants had six, and those which have most, only fifteen. An arbitrary attempt was made by Brune, the French general, on the 19th Oct. 1798, to alter the constitution, by reducing the number of departments to ten, and of representatives to 120, but the measure was so unpopular, that the French directory annulled the act of Brune, and restored the constitution of 1797, on the 25th Dec. 1798. The total amount of the population of the republic, according to the report of the committee, which inquired into the state of each department, was only 2,239,571; but, it is generally believed, that this calculation was far below the truth. The Swiss provinces Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, were added to the republic, in Nov. 1797, after the above division had taken place; comprehending an extent of 314 square miles, and a population of 100,000 citizens; besides which, several districts in the Parmese have also been annexed to it, containing an additional population of 4812 souls; and the 4 Italian duchies, containing 103,000 citizens not enumerated in 1797. The total population of the republic, as given by the Cisalpine Consulta, on the 13th May, 1801, was 3,877,668; the republic being at that time newly divided into 12 departments. The exports of this republic in horned cattle, horses, wool, flax, silks, rice, cheese, &c. he estimated at 10 millions of guineas, or 1,166,666 l. Sterling; and the imports at 4-5ths of the sum. The revenue had not hitherto exceeded 816,666 l. but, he thinks it might have been increased, without being burdensome, to 1,250,000 l. The rivers afford very profitable fisheries. Early in 1802, Buonaparte, the First Consul of France, got himself chosen President of this republic; and the name *Cisalpine*, was abolished for that of *Italian*; which has also now given way to the more pompous title of the *Kingdom of Italy*, of which it forms the principal part. When the French people had annihilated that freedom, to gain which they had murdered a lawful sovereign, and waged a bloody war of more than ten years endurance, by substituting in its place a military despotism in the person of Buonaparte, under the title of "Emperor of the Gauls;" it was natural to expect, that the influence which Buonaparte had acquired as President of the Italian Republic, would now be as much exerted for its subversion, as it

had once been for its establishment. We accordingly find the whole of this short-lived republic transformed into a regal diadem for the head of the French dynasty, which has also been the case with all those numerous republics which his influence and intrigues have raised up in this ill fated portion Europe.

CISMAR, a town of Germany, in Holstein, not far from the Baltic, 17 miles N. of Travemunde. Lon. 11. 2. E. Greenwich. Lat. 54. 14. N.

CISMONE, a river of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, which runs into the Bienta, near Kofel.

CISMONE, a town on the Brenta, in the Trevisane, and territory of Feltren near which Gen. Bonaparte defeated the Austrians in Sep. 1796. It lies 18 miles N. of Vicenza, and 24 NW. of Treviso.

CISPADANA, a small Italian republic, which was established in 1795, and comprehended Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio. It afterwards made part of the Cisalpine republic.

CISTERNA, a town of Piedmont, 12 miles ESE. of Turin.

CISTERNA NUOVA, a town of Naples, and prov. of Capitanata, 4 miles SE. from Monte Angelo.

CISTERMINO, a town of Naples, and province of Bari, 16 miles SSE of Monopol.

CITCIUT. See CICLUGH

CITHIBER, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, 2nd province of Tedla

CITOW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Sclonia, 10 m. SE. of Raudnitz.

CITRARO, a town of Naples, and prov. of Calabria Citra, near the coast of the Tuscan sea, 18 miles W. of Bisignano.

CITTA CASTELLANA, a town of Italy, late in the state of the Church, and patrimony of St. Peter, afterwards in the Roman republic, and dep. of Cimino, once the see of a bishop, united with Orta. It is 23 miles N. of Rome.

CITTA DI CASTELLO, a town of Italy, late in the State of Church, and province of Umbria, afterwards in the Roman republic, and department of Metauro, the see of a bishop, immediately under the Pope. It contains 10 churches, and a great number of convents. It is situated on the Tiber, 23 miles SW. of Urbino, and 97 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 18. E. Lat. 43. 32. N.

CITTA DEL SOLE, a town of Tuscany,

any, built in the year 1565, by Cosmo duke of Tuscany. It is 16 miles SSW. from Ravenna.

CITTA DUCALI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo Ultra, founded in 1308 by Robert Duke of Calabria, and nearly ruined by an earthquake in 1703. It was the see of a bishop immediately under the Pope; but was taken by the French under Gen. Lemoine in 1798, and included the late republican dep. of Pescara. It lies 18 miles W. of Aquila.

CITTA-NUOVA, a town of Italy, in the late Roman republic, and department of Raena, the ci-devant marquisate of Ancona; containing 31 churches and convents. It is situated on the coast of the Adriatic, 10 miles from Loreto. Lon. 13. 46. E. Lat. 43. 16. N.

CITTA NUOVA, a district of the late Maritime division of Austria, in Istria, on the Quiceto, comprehending 1 town, 3 forests, and several villages.

CITTA NUOVA, an ancient town in the above district, situated on an isthmus at the mouth of Quiceto, which forms a deep harbour for large ships. It has a cathedral and 3 churches, but is not populous. It lies 7 miles S. of Amage.

CITTA NUOVA COTTONERA, a fortified town in the isle of Malta, including port St. Margarita.

CITTA VECCHIA. See **CIVITA VECCHIA**.

CITTA VITTORIOSA, or **IL BORGO**, a strong town of the island of Malta, on a narrow neck of land, with a good harbour inclosed between two branches of the canal of Valetta. Lon. 14. 34. E. Lat. 35. 54. N.

CITTADELLA, a sea-port town of the island of Minorca, with a good harbour on the NW. coast, surrounded with walls and bastions. It contains 2 churches and 4 convents, and 600 houses. It was conquered by Great Britain in 1706, and afterwards confirmed to it by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713; but taken by the French in 1756, and ceded to the English by the peace of 1763; it was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, and ceded to them by the peace of 1783. Lon. 20. 39. E. Peak of Teneriffe. Lat. 40. 2. N.

CITTADELLA, a podestaria or bailiwick of the late Maritime division of Austria, in the Paduano, bounded on the N. by Bassano, on the E. by Treviso, and W. by Vicenza; containing 1 town, 33 large villages, and 26,140 souls.

CITTADELLA, the capital of the above bailiwick situated on the Brenta, opposite Castel Franco, between Vicenza and Treviso. It was built in 1220, and was one of the scenes of the tyrant Fyzehus' cruelties. It contains 5800 souls, and has a bank for lending money on pledges, with good weekly markets.

CITTADELLA, a town of Italy in the Paduan, 19 miles NNW. of Padua.

CITTADELLA PIVE, a town of Italy, late in the prov. of Perugia, it was in the Roman republic, and department of Tiameno, the see of a bishop, 13 miles W. of Perugia, and 68 N. of Rome.

CITTOVIANY, a town of Samogitia, 10 miles N. of Rosenne.

CIVDAD DE LAS PALMAS, a sea-port town of the island of Canary, and capital of that and all the islands, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Seville. The town is large, containing about 12% inhabitants, in general rich. The labour is good, and defended by a fortress.

CIVDAD REAL, a town of Spain, and capital of La Mancha, celebrated for a manufacture of leather for gloves. Here are 3 churches, 7 convents, and 5 hospitals. It is 77 miles S. of Toledo. Lon. 12. 41. E. Peak of Teneriffe. Lat. 36. N.

CIVDAD DE LOS REYES, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and prov. of St. Marta. The heat is moderated in summer by the E. wind; but the frequent rains and chilling winds which come from the mountains, produce coughs and fevers. The country around is fertile, and abounds in pasture. The natives are numerous, warlike, and as yet unsubdued.

CIVDAD DEL RUY FELIPPE, a town built in the year 1585, on the continent of South America, near the straits of Magellan, but soon abandoned.

CIVDAD DEL RIO DEL ST PEDRO, a town of South America, in Brazil, situated at the mouth of the river St Pedro. Lon. 31. 15. W. Greenwich. Lat. 32. 0. S.

CIVDAD RODRIGO, a town of Spain, in the country of Leon, on the river Aguada, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Compostela, built by Ferdinand II. as a rampart against Portugal, from which it is only about 8 miles distant. It is 45 miles SSW. of Salamanca. Lon. 10. 14. E. Peak of Teneriffe. Lat. 40. 52. N.

CIVEDA, or **CIVITA**, or perhaps **CIVEDATE**, a town of Italy, in the Bressan, on the Oglio, 25 miles W. of Brescia.

CIVIDAD REAL, a town of Paraguay, the capital of Guaira

CIVIDAL, **CIVIDALE**, or **CIVIDAD DEL FRIULI**, a well-built town of the late Maritime division of Austria, in Friuli, anciently called Forum Julii. It contains 4000 souls, and is situated on the Natisone, at the foot of the mountains, 10 miles E. of Udina. Lon. 13. 25. E. Lat. 46. 15 N.

CIVITA AQUANA, a town of Naples, prov. of Abruzzo Ultra, and late republican dep. of Pescara, 15 miles E. from Aquila.

CIVITA D'ANTINA, a town of Naples, prov. of Abruzzo Ultra, and late republican dep. of Pescara, 12 m S. from Celano.

CIVITA BORELLO, a town of Naples, prov. of Abruzzo Citra, and late republican dep. of the Sangro, 19 miles NNE. of Molesce.

CIVITA CASTELLANA, a town of Italy, late in the state of the Church, and patrimony of St Peter, afterwards in the Roman republic, and department of Cimino, situated on a mountain near the Tiber, the see of a bishop, held immediately from the Pope, and at present united with Orta. On the 12th Dec. 1798, the Neapolitans attacked the French, who were encamped here, but were repulsed and routed with great loss. It is 24 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 13. 5. E. Lat. 42. 25. N.

CIVITA DI CASCIA, a town of Italy, late in the state of the Church, and province of Umbria, afterwards in the Roman republic, and dep. of Chiturno, 5 miles SW. from Norcia.

CIVITA DI CHIETI, or **FLI**, a city of Naples, capital of the prov. of Abruzzo Citra, and in the late republican department of Pescara, the see of an archbishop. It contains 4 churches and 9 convents; and is situated on a mountain near the Pescara, 75 miles N. of Capri, and 93 N. of Naples. Lon. 52. 28. E. Ferro. Lat. 42. 42. N.

CIVITA DI FRIULI. See **CIVIDAL**.

CIVITA LAVINIA, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, and late Roman republican dep. of Caecæ, 4 miles from Veletii.

CIVITA LUFARELLA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo Citra, and late republican dep. of the Sangro, 2 miles N. of Civita Borello.

CIVITA MANDONIA, a town of Naples, and prov. of Calabria Citra, 15 m. NNE. of Bisignano.

CIVITA A MARE, a town of Naples,

and prov. of Capitanata, 13 miles ESE. of Teramoia.

CIVITA NUOVA, a town of Italy, late in the marquise of Ancona, afterwards in the Roman republic, and department of Racina, in the road from Loretto to Fermo, 7 miles from the former, and 3 from the latter.

CIVITA NUOVO, a town of Naples, i. the late republican dep. of the Sangro.

CIVITA DI PINNA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo Ultra, and in the late republican department of Pescara. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Chieti. It lies 10 miles SE. of Teramo. Lon. 14. 52. E. Lat. 42. 25. N.

CIVITA REAL, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo Ultra, and late republican department of Pescara, 13 miles NW. of Aquila.

CIVITA DI ST ANGILO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo Ultra, and late republican dep. of Pescara, situated on a mountain, 3 miles from Potedi Salino.

CIVITA TOMASSA, a town of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra, and late republican department of Pescara, 6 miles SW. of Aquila.

CIVITA TURCHINO, a hill of Italy, in the late Roman republic, and department of Cimino, 2 miles N. of Corneto. It is of an oblong form, and the summit is one continued plain. From the medals and other relics of antiquity found in it, it is supposed to have been the site of the ancient city of **TARQUINI**. Some curious subterraneous habitations have also been discovered under its SE. ridge, containing elegant paintings, sculptures, vases, &c.

CIVITA VECCHIA, or **MALTA**, a town situated on a hill, in the centre of the island of Malta, strongly fortified. It is the see of a bishop; and besides the cathedral, which is very large and handsome, it contains several other churches and convents. The situation of the town is so elevated, that the whole island, and sometimes the coasts of Africa and Sicily, may be seen from it.

CIVITA VECCHIA, a sea-port town of Italy, late in the state of the Church, and patrimony of St Peter, afterwards in the Roman Republic, and department of the Cimino. The port was enlarged and rendered common odious by Trajan; it is one of the best in Italy, and declared free by Benedict XIV. The Pope's galleys lay here. The air is unhealthy, and the water not good. Upon the revolt of the department

department of Cummo, in the end of 1798, this town was besieged by the French under General Merlin, and surrendered in March 1799. It is 27 miles NW. of Rome. Lon. 29. 30. E. Ferro. Lat. 42. 3 N.

CIVITA VECCHIA, or **CITTA VECCHIA**, an opulent village of Dalmatia, on the coast of the isle Lesina, built on the ruins of the ancient PHARIA.

CIVITARA, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, and late Republican department of the Pescara, 2 miles NE. of Dragonera. It was taken by the French under Gen. McDonald, Dec. 1798.

CIVITELLA, a fortress of Naples in the province of Abruzzo Ultra, 7 miles N. of Teramo.

CIVITELLA, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, 5 miles NE. from Taranto.

CIVOLA. See **CIBOLA**.

CIVOLI. See **CIGOLI**.

CIVRAC, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, 7 miles E. of Libourne.

CIVRAY, or **SIVRAY**, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Vienne, on the Charente, 8½ leagues S. of Poitiers, and 9½ SW. of Montmouillon.

CIVRY, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loue, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateaudun.

CIUTIM, an islet of Italy, in the Quarnaro, near Cherso.

CIZE, a valley of France, of which St. Jean Pic-de-port is the capital.

CKEHOE, a town of Norway, 6 miles SSO. of Dronthem.

CLABY, a village of Ireland, in Fermanagh, Ulster.

CLACHAN, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in Morayshire, abounding with excellent trout, from 8 oz. to 3lb. weight.

CLACHLAND, a small island of Scotland, near the E. coast of the island of Arran.

CLACKMANNAN, a parish of Scotland, about 6 miles long from SW. to NE. and in general 6 broad. It is bounded on the S. by the Forth, and on the N. by the Devon. The whole is arable, and the greater part *carse* ground, well cultivated, and productive. The first plowing match in Scotland, in the way of competition, was instituted in this parish, in 1781, by the gentlemen of the Clackmannanshire Farmer Club, since which agriculture has been rapidly im-

proving. There are four collieries, two of which afford seams of coal nine feet thick. About 13,000 tons of coals are annually exported to Leith, Dunbar, Perth, &c. The two great distilleries of Kilbagie and Kennetpans are both in this parish. Iron-works were established, in July 1792, on the banks of the Devon, upon an extensive scale. The population of this parish, in 1801, was 2961, and had increased 413 since 1791.

CLACKMANNAN, a royal burgh, and the head town of the county, is beautifully situated in the above parish, on an eminence 190 feet above the level of the Forth, which has a gradual descent on every side but the W. where it is bold and rocky, and adorned with the old tower of Clackmannan, from which there is a beautiful and romantic prospect of the mountains of Bennore, Benlca, and Ben-Lommond, the town and castle of Stirling, the various windings of the Forth, the town of Alloa, &c. The great sword and helmet of King Robert Bruce, and a large two-handed sword of Sir J. Graham, the friend of the heroic Wallace, are preserved in the tower. The town of Clackmannan by no means corresponds with the beauty of its situation. The principal street is broad and spacious, but many of the houses are mean and wretched; in the middle of the street stands the tolbooth and courthouse, a heap of ruins, and a nuisance to the public. Here the sheriff sometimes holds his court, and here takes place the election of a member of parliament. The harbour was formerly crooked and inconvenient, but was improved in 1772 by Sir Lawrence Dundas. The town contains about 610 inhabitants. It lies 23 miles N. by F. of Glasgow. Lon. 3. 40. W. Lat. 55. 5. N.

CLACKMANNAN a county of Scotland, which is surrounded on all sides by Perthshire, except on the SW where it is bounded by the river Forth, dividing it from Stirlingshire. It is about nine miles broad from N. to S. and where longest, from E. to W. about 12. This is a plain fertile country towards the Forth, abounding both with corn and pasture. From the shore, the surface rises into the Ochil mountains, the highest of which, *Ben-cleugh*, lies in the parish of Tillycultry. The sides of these mountains afford excellent pasture for sheep; but towards the summit, the bare rocks are only to be seen. Considerable improvements in agriculture have been made; but rather

more attention in general is paid to pasture than to tillage; the luxuriance of the crops, however, generally enable farmers to export a considerable quantity of corn. The county abounds with coal in every part, freestone and granite are also in great plenty. In the Ochills, at various times, have been wrought valuable ores of silver, lead, copper, cobalt, iron stone, and antimony; many beautiful specimens of *septaria* or *gadols* (iron ore), are also found. *Pebbles, agates*, and a few *topazes*, are sometimes discovered amongst the rubbish which is washed from the hills. It is watered by the Devou, which runs into the Forth, and on the Forth are many excellent harbours; its principal towns are Blackman and Allon. It carries on a good foreign trade, and has manufactures of sail-cloth and coarse linen, girdles, ear-bells, and plaids for the Highland regiments; and exports salt, &c. This county joins with that of Kinross in sending a member to parliament. The valued rent is 26,482 l. Scots, and the real land rent is about 14,200 l. Sterling. The population of the county is about 9000.

CLADY, two villages of Ireland, 1. in Derry, 108 miles from Dublin; 2. in Tyrone.

CLAGENBUPT, a town of Germany, and capital of the duchy of Carinthia, situated on the Glan, built square, and surrounded with a good wall. It contains 6 churches and 3 convents, has manufactures of cloth and white lead, and a society for the promoting of agriculture and useful arts. This town was taken by the French, after defeating the Austrians, in 1797. It is 50 miles N. of Trieste, and 132 SW. of Vienna. Lon. 21. 57. E. Ferro. Lat. 46. 46. N.

CLAGGON BAY, a bay of Ireland, on the W. coast of Galway, S. of Claggon Point. Lon. 10. 4. W. Greenwich. Lat. 53. 34. N.

CLAIN, a river of France, which passes by Poitiers, and runs into the Vienne, 3 miles S. from Chatellerault.

CLAIR LAKE, a lake of the United States, about half way between the lakes Huron and Erie, and 90 miles in circumference. It receives the waters of the three great lakes, Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and discharges them by the river D'ETROIT into the lake Erie.

CLAIR, ST., a county of the United States in the North Western territory.

CLAIRA, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 5

miles NE. of Perpignan.

CLAIRAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tonneins, situated in a valley on the Drot, and containing about 3000 inhabitants. The inhabitants raise tobacco and corn, and make a great deal of wine and brandy. Clairac is one league SE. of Tonneins, and 4½ NW. of Agen.

CLAIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, 10 miles N. of Rouen.

CLAIREVAUX LES-VAUXDAIN, a town of France, in the department of Juny, and chief place of a canton in the district of Orgelet, 3 leagues SE. of Lons-le-Saunier.

CLAIRVAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton in the district of Bar-sur-Aube, which took its name from a celebrated abbey built there in 1115. It is 2 leagues S. of Bar-sur-Aube.

CLAISE, a river of France, which runs into the Creuse, near La Haye.

CLAIIX, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton in the district of Grenoble, 4 miles S. of Grenoble.

CLAM, a town of Germany, in Austria, one mile W. of Glan.

CLAMART SOUS MEADON, a village of France, 1½ leagues SSW. of Paris.

CLAMECY, a town of France, and principal place of a district in the department of the Nièvre, at the conflux of the Beuvron and the Yonne. In one of the faubourgs of this town, the nominal bishop of Bethlehem resided; the see having been fixed here since the expulsion of the Christians out of the Holy Land. His income was small, and his diocese confined nearly to the place of his residence. It is 11 leagues NNE. of Nevers, and 7 S. of Auxerre.

CLANE, a town of Ireland, in Kildare.

CLANROAD, a village of Ireland, in Clare county.

CLAPAVIZA, a dangerous pass of Italy, on Mount Clissa, in Dalmatia.

CLAPHAM, a village of England, in the county of Surry, containing numerous country houses, inhabited by rich citizens. It is 3 miles S. of London.

CLAPHAM, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles NW. of Settle, on the road to Lancaster. Fair on Sept. 21.

CLARA, LA, a town of the island of Cuba, 18 miles NW. of Spirito Santo.

CLARA, or MEL, an island in the Indian

Indian sea, near the coast of Siam, 25 miles long, and 4 wide. Lon. 97. 50. E. Greenwich. Lat. 11. 4. N.

CLARA, ST., a small island of Peru, in South America, situated in Cuyaquil Bay, 70 miles SW. of Guayaquil. Lat. 3. 38. N. Lon. 80. 20. W.

CLARA, a village of Ireland, in King's county, 49 miles from Dublin.

CLARAN BRIDGE, a village of Ireland, in Galway.

CLARATUMBA, a town of Poland, with a celebrated abbey, in the palatinate of Cracovia, 4 miles E. of Cracow.

CLARE, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, situated on the river Stour, with the ruins of a castle and a monastery. It gives the title of Duke to a branch of the royal family. There is a weekly market on Friday. It is 14 miles S. of Bury St Edmunds, and 56 NNE. of London.

CLARE, a country of Ireland, bounded on the N. by the county of Galway, on the E. by Tipperary, on the S. by Limerick and Kerry, and on the W. by the sea. It contains 79 parishes, about 17,400 houses, and 96,000 souls, who send two representatives to the Imperial parliament. Some parts of the county are mountainous, which however feed a great number of cattle and sheep; while the more level grounds are very fertile, and yield good crops of corn and hay. Ennis or Clare is the capital. The principal river is the Shannon.

CLARE, or ENNIS, a town of Ireland, the capital of Clare county, 7 miles NW. of Limerick. Lon. 3. 45. W. Lat. 52. 52. N.

CLARE, the name of 3 Irish villages, viz. 1. in Armagh, 65 miles from Dublin; 2. in King's county, and 3. Mayo, 103 miles from Dublin.

CLARE, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Corrib, 4 miles N. of Galway.

CLARE, an island of Ireland, near the SW. coast of Cork, about 3 miles long, and 1 wide. Lon. 9. 23. W. Greenwich. Lat. 51. 21. N.

CLARE, an island of Ireland, near the coast of Mayo, about 4 miles long and 1½ wide. Lon. 9. 49. W. Greenwich. Lat. 53. 49. N.

CLARE, ST., a small island or rather rock, one of the Canaries, between Lanzarote and Allegranza.

CLARE, a township of Nova Scotia, in Annapolis county.

CLAREMONT, a village of Ireland, in Galway county.

CLAREMONT, a township of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, containing 1435 souls, situated on Sugar River, at its confluence with the Connecticut, 90 miles WNW. of Portsmouth.

CLAREMONT, or CLERMONT, a county of South Carolina, in Camden district, 35 miles long and 35 broad; containing 2179 citizens, and 2110 slaves. Statesburg is the capital.

CLARENCE. See CHIARENZA.

CLARENDON, a village of England, 9 miles E. of Salisbury. Here Henry II. in 1161, summoned a council of the barons and prelates, who enacted the laws called the constitution of Clarendon.

CLARENDON, a township of Vermont, in Rutland county, containing 1478 citizens.

CLARENDON RIVER. See CAPE FEAR RIVER.

CLARENDON, a county of South Carolina, in Camden district.

CLARENDON, a parish of the island of Jamaica.

CLARENDON FORT, a fort on the W. coast of the island of Barbadoes, 1½ mile S. of Spight's town.

CLARENS, or CHATILLARD, a village of Switzerland, in the Pays-de-Vaud, celebrated as the principal scene of Rousseau's *Emile*.

CLARET, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montpellier, 5 leagues N. of Montpellier.

CLARIT, a town of France, in the department of the lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sisteron, 11 miles N. of Sisteron.

CLARISFORD, a town of Ireland, in Clare county, 1 mile from Killaloe.

CLARKE, a county in Kentucky.

CLARK, a town of the United States in Virginia, 9 miles NW. of Richmond.

CLARKSBURG, a town of Virginia, capital of Harrison's county, situated on the Monongahela 148 miles W. of Washington. Lon. 80. 40. W. Lat. 30. 15. N.

CLARKSTOWN, a town of Pennsylvania, 25 miles W. of Reading.

CLARKSVILLE, a town of the United States, in the country of Indiana, on the Ohio, 45 miles W. of Frankfort.

CLARKSVILLE, a town of Tennessee, and capital of Robertson county, situated on Cumberland river, 45 miles NW. of Nashville. Lon. 87. 45. W. Greenwich. Lat. 37. 2. N.

CLARTHY, a river of Wales, in the county of Cardigan, which joins the Carwen,

Clarwen, at the NW. extremity of the county of Brecknock.

CLARWEN, a river of Wales, which runs into the Wye, near Rhyader Gawy.

CLASSENDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, 5 miles N. of Kamnitz.

CLAUDE, **ST.**, a town of France, in the department of Jura, situated among high mountains, on the Lison, 35 miles NW. of Geneva. Lon. 6. 18. E. Lat. 46. 24. N.

CLAUDE, **ST.**, a mountain of France, which forms part of Mount Jura, in the department of Jura; whence there is a fine prospect of Mont Blanc, Pays-de-Vaud, the lake and town of Geneva and Switzerland.

CLAVERAC, a town of New York in Columbia county, with a Dutch church, a court house, and a goal. It is situated in a large plain, near a creek of its own name, 2 miles E. of the city of Hudson.

CLAVIJO, a village of Spain, in Old Castile, remarkable for a victory obtained by King Ramira over the Moors; 2 leagues from Logronno.

CLAVO, a town of the island of Corsica, 8 miles ESE. of Ajaccio.

CLAUS, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz, one mile NNE. of Bregentz.

CLAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the Tyrolse, situated on the Eisack, 6 miles SW. of Brixon. It was taken by the French in spring 1797, after an obstinate battle, wherein the Austrians lost 500 prisoners.

CLAUSEN, a town of France, in the department of the Saare and Moselle, late of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves. It is five miles S. of Wittick.

CLAUSENBURG. See **COLOSVAR**.

CLAUSTHAL, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Grubenhagen, containing 800 houses. There are two churches, a house of orphans, a public school, a small garrison, and a mint for coining money. Near it are some rich silver mines. It is 15 miles S. of Goslar. Lon. 10. 22. E. Lat. 51. 52. N.

CLAUSZ, a town of Germany, in Austria, 17 miles SSW. of Steyr.

CLAUSZNIIZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebürg, 14 miles SSE. of Freyberg.

CLAWEDOK, a river of Denbighshire, in North Wales, which runs into the Cluyd, 4 miles N. of Ruthin.

CLAY, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, 7 miles S. of Armagh.

CLAY, a town of England, on the N. coast of the county of Norfolk, with a small harbour. It has large salt-works, from which salt is sent to Holland and the Baltic, as well as to the coast of England. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and a fair on St Margaret's day. It is 28 miles ENE. of Lynn. Lon. 1. 0. E. Greenwich. Lat. 52. 58. N.

CLAYE, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Loire, and chief place of a canton in the district of Meaux, 2½ leagues W. of Meaux, and 5 E. of Paris.

CLAYETTE LA, a town of France, in the department of the Saone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Marcigny, 3½ leagues ENE. of Marcigny.

CLAY-HOLE, a village of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, containing, along with the adjacent village of Hill Head, about 500 inhabitants.

CLEAN LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, 10 miles ESE. of Shgo.

CLFAR, **CAFF**, an island on the coast of Ireland, near Baltimore Haven.

CLFAR, **CAPE**, a promontory of another little island on the S. coast of Ireland. Lon. 11. 10 W. Lat. 51. 18. N.

CLEBUCZ, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Dalmatia, 11 miles SSE. of Mostar.

CLEBURG, or **KLEBURG**, a town of France, in the department of the Saare and Moselle, late of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, with a castle. It gives name to a branch of the Palatine family; and lies 28 miles SSW. of Deux Ponts.

CLEBURY, or **CLIFBURY** **MORTIMER**, a town of England, in the county of Salop, on the river Temde, with a weekly market on Thursday, and fairs on May 2, and Oct. 27. It is 8 miles W. of Bewdley, and 136 NW. of London.

CLECY, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Falaise, containing about 1700 inhabitants. It is 3½ leagues W. of Falaise.

CLEDAGH, a river of Wales, which runs into the Usk, in Monmouthshire.

CLEDAGH, a river of Wales, which runs into the Neath, 5 miles N. of Neath, in Glamorganshire.

CLEDAGH, a river of Wales, which runs into the Muthvey, 2 miles E. of Llangodock,

dock, in Caermarthenshire.

CLEDAGH, a river of Wales, which runs into the Clethy, in Pembrokeshire.

CLEDAGNVAGH, a river of England, which runs into the Usk, above a mile W. of Abergavenny.

CLEDEN, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pontcroix, 2 leagues W. of Pontcroix.

CLEDEN, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, and chief place of a canton in the district of Carhaix, 5 miles S.W. of Carhaix.

CLEDER, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, and chief place of a canton in the district of Lesneven, 1st league W. of St. Pol-de-Leon.

CLEDHEWEN, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dungleddy, in Pembrokeshire.

CLEFNISH, an island of Ireland, in Lake Erne, 3 miles from Enniskillen.

CLEES, LES, or LES ESCLEFS, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, situated on the Orbe, on the road to Fribourg. It had a castle, which was demolished in the year 1475. It is 8 miles SW. of Yverdon.

CLEEVE, OLD, a village of England, in Somersetshire, 2 miles SW. of Watchet. Here are considerable remains of a large abbey, some parts of which are converted into a granary, stables, &c for an adjoining farm house.

CLEFMONT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bourmont, 17 miles S. of Bourmont.

CLEFS, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton in the district of the Bauges, 2 leagues N. of Bauge.

CLEGUEREC, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton in the district of Pontivy, 2 miles NW. of Pontivy.

CLEMENI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, 41 miles N. of Dulcigno.

CLEMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, 4 leagues SW. of Gen.

CLEMONI, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, four leagues E. of Chaumont.

CLENTIBRED, a town of Ireland, in Meath, 57 miles from Dublin.

CLANZE, LOWER, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Lunenburg Zell, 8 miles SW. of

Luckow.

CLERCA. See **CLAIRAC**.

CLEREVAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron, and chief place of a canton in the district of Rhodéz, 8 miles NW. of Rhodéz.

CLERF, or CLERVAUX, a town of the Netherlands, in the ci-devant duchy of Luxemburg, 10 miles N. of Luxemburg.

CLERGOUX, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tulle, 6 miles NE. of Tulle.

CLERIEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Drome, and chief place of a canton in the district of Romans, 5 miles NW. of Romans.

CLERINCE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, 41 miles SSW. of Braclaw.

CLERK'S ISLANDS, are 2 islands at the entrance of Bering's Straits, between the coast of Kamtschatka and that of North America. They were seen by Captain Cook in 1778, and so named in honour of Captain Clerke his second in command. They were both inhabited, and not unknown to the Russians. They are of considerable extent, and contain several hills, all of which are connected by low land, so as to occasion their looking at a distance like a group of islands. Lon. 169. 30. W. Greenwich. Lat. 63. 15. N.

CLERMONT, a town of the United States of America, in New Hampshire, on the E. bank of the river Connecticut, between Dartmouth and Charlestown.

CLERMONT. See **CLARFMENT**.

CLERMONT, a town of New York, in Columbia county.

CLERMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, 3 leagues W. of Agen.

CLERMONT EN ARGONNE, a town of France, and chief place of a district in the department of the Meuse, situated on an eminence surrounded with woods and pastures. It was taken by the Prussians in Sept. 1792, but soon after evacuated. It is 4 leagues WSW. of Verdun, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. of St. Menchould. Lon. 22. 46. E. Ferro. Lat. 49. 7. N.

CLERMONT, or CLERMONT EN BEAUVAISIS, a town of France, and chief place of a district in the department of the Oise, situated on an eminence, near the Bresche. It is 8 posts S. of Amiens, and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. of Paris.

CLERMONT FERRAND, a city of France, and

and capital of the department of *Puy-de-Dôme*. Before the revolution it was the capital of *Auvergne*, and see of a bishop, *suffragan* of *Bourges*. It is situated on a small eminence, at the foot of a lofty mountain, and contains about 16,000 inhabitants. Its principal commerce is in cloth, wine, wool, woollen stuffs, tanned skins, iron, salt, &c. There are several fine walks, and public squares; but the streets are narrow, and the houses mean, being generally built of stones of a very gloomy hue; and many Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood. There are also near some mineral springs; and the water of a fountain which passes through the fountains of *St Allyre*, has completely petrified a wooden bridge to perfect stone, that carriages can pass over it. A council was held here in the year 1095, to determine on the crusade against the infidels in the Holy Land, during the pontificate of *Urban II.* It is called *Clermont Ferrand*, from the town of *Montferriat* being united to it, and forming one of the faubourgs. It is 20½ posts W. of *Lyons*, and 1½ S. of *Paris*. Lon. 21. 46. E. Ferr. 1. 45. 47. N.

CLERMONT GALLIRANDI, a town of France, in the department of the *Sartre*, one league NE. of *La Flèche*.

CLERMONT DE L'OUVE, a town of France, in the department of the *Hérault*, and chief place of a canton, in the district of *Lodève*. The chief trade is in wool and cattle, with manufactures of cloth and hats, for exportation. It is 20 miles W. of *Montpellier*.

CLERVALL, a town of France, in the dep. of the *Doubs*, and chief place of a canton, in the district of *Baume-les-Dames*, 7 leagues NE. of *Besançon*.

CLERVAUT, a town of France, in the department of the *Vienne*, 5 miles N. of *Chatellerault*.

CLERY, a town of France, in the department of the *Somme*, and chief place of a canton, in the district of *Peronne*; one league NW. of *Peronne*. Here is the tomb of that monster *Louis XI.* who appears in white marble as the saint and the patriot king!

CLERY, a town of France, in the dep. of the *Loiret*, 7 miles SW. of *Orléans*.

CLETHY, a river of South Wales, which rises in *Pembrokeshire*, about 6 miles SE. of *Newport*, and joins the *Dungledy*, 4 miles N. of *Pembroke*.

CLETON, a river of Wales, which runs into the *Dee*, two miles below *La-*

la, in *Merionethshire*.
CLETTER, a river of Wales, in *Cardiganshire*, which runs into the *Dovy*, a few miles below *Machynlleth*.

CLEVELAND, a district of England, in the county of *York*, on the borders of *Durham*.

CLEVES, a duchy and principality of Germany; bounded on the N. by *Overyssel* and the *Bishopric of Munster*; on the E. by the *Bishopric of Munster* and county of *Reichshausen*; on the S. by the county of *Mark* and duchy of *Berg*; and, on the W. by *Guederland* and *Brabant*; about 10 miles in length, and 16 or 12 in breadth. The air is healthy, but the soil unequal. On the eminences are fields, woods, and forests, which extend 3 or 4 leagues in length, bordered by towns and villages. On the borders of the *Rhine* (which runs through the country) are fine pictures, which feed a great number of cattle and horses. The inhabitants chiefly cultivate corn, tobacco, and legumes. Game is plentiful; and the rivers supply abundance of fish, especially salmon, pike, and carp. There are manufactures of silk cloth, linen, and paper. It contains 24 towns. The principal of which are *Cleves* the capital, *Cassel*, *Wesel*, *Duisburg*, *Xanten*, *Roes*, and *Emmerich*. The rivers are the *Elme*, the *Meuse*, the *Ruhr*, the *Emmer*, the *Leffe*, and the *Idel*. Roman Catholics, Calvinists, Lutherans, Monmouths, and Jews, are all allowed a freedom of worship. This duchy formerly belonged to the King of *Prussia*; but that part of it, situated on the W. or Left Bank of the *Rhine*, was ceded to France in December 1797, and included in the department of the *Rher*; and in 1806, the King of *Prussia* was forced to concede the remainder to the same power. The duchies of *Cleves* and *Berg* were afterwards conferred by *Bonaparte* on *General Murat*; but we are uncertain whether the part of this duchy situated on the left bank of the *Rhine*, and incorporated into the French department of the *Rher*, was included in the grant. The privileges, laws, &c. of the country remained inviolate. See *BERG*. When under *Prussia* it returned a revenue, with that of *Mark*, of a million of crowns. The King of *Prussia*, as *Duke of Cleves*, paid towards the charges of the empire 1208 florins, and to the imperial chamber 676 crowns.

CLEVES, the ancient capital of the above duchy, to which it gives name; situated

tuated on the river Kermisdale, rather more than two miles distant from the W. or left bank of the Rhine, in the department of the Roer. It lies on the brow of a hill, surrounded with walls, but not strongly fortified. The Roman Catholics have a church and three convents; the Lutherans, the Calvinists, and the Mennonites, have likewise each a church, and the Jews a synagogue. The number of houses is about 800. It was taken by the French under General Pichegru, Oct. 6. 1794. It is 10 miles ESE. of Nimuegen. Lon. 25. 36. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 50. N.

CLEVIS, a town of the United States, in Virginia, two miles N. of Port Royal.

CLEW BAY, or NEWPORT BAY, a large bay on the W. coast of Ireland, 12 miles from E. to W. and 7 from N. to S. containing a great number of small islands. Lon. 9. 40. W. Greenwich. Lat. 53. 49. N.

CLEYBROOK, GREAT and LITTLE, two villages of Leicestershire in England, on the NW. side of Lutterworth.

CLICHY LA GARENNE, a town of France, in the department of Paris; one league NNW. of Paris.

CLIE, a lake of Upper Canada. Lon. 80. 0 W Greenwich. Lat. 44. 20. N.

CLEISH, a parish of Kinross-shire in Scotland, situated along the N. side of those hills which form the southern boundary of that county, extending in length about 6 miles, and in breadth little more than one. The soil is various, in some parts strong and fertile, and in others gravelly and cold. There are several fine lakes among the hills which are well stored with fish; and the country is plentifully watered by the rivers which intersect it. The parish contains plenty of free-stone, lime-stone, and coal; but scarcely one of these are wrought. The population in 1801 was about 625.

CLIFF, or CLIFF REGIS, or KING'S CLIFF, a town of England, in the county of Northampton. A weekly market is held on Tuesday. It is 8 miles S. of Stamford, and 88 N. from London.

CLIFF, a town in the county of Kent, situated on a Cliff below Gravesend, formerly called Bishop's Cliff, or Cliff, at Hoo, being in the bailiwick of Hoo. It is a pretty large place, and has a fair on October 8.

CLIFTON, a village of Gloucestershire, famous for its medicinal springs, called Bristol Hotwells; and supposed

to be one of the pleasantest villages in the kingdom. It is one mile W. from Bristol.

CLIHAPOTIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia, 72 miles E. of Lucko.

CLINCHAMPS, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, 5 m. S. of Caen.

CLINCIES, a river of the United States, in the state of Tennessee, which runs into the Tennessee, 35 miles W. of Knoxville.

CLING, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 4 miles ENE. of Wasserburg.

CLINGEN, or KLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg, 16 miles N. of Erfurt.

CLINO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Thessaly, 22 miles W. of Zeiton.

CLINO, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Trent; 22 miles WNW. of Trent.

CLINOVO, or KLJUNO, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, generally used as a place of rendezvous in time of war, and a depot of arms and provisions. It is 30 miles ENE. of Spalatro.

CLINTON, a county of the United States, in New York.

CLISSA, a fortress of Dalmatia, taken from the Turks by the Venetians, in 1681. It is situated on the declivity of a rocky mountain, 10 miles N. of Spalatro. Lon. 17. 46. E. Lat. 43. 20. N.

CLISSON, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the dep. of the Lower Loire, on the Sevre, 5 leagues SE. of Nantes, and 6 S. of Ancenis. Lon. 16. 23. E. Ferro. Lat. 47. 5. N.

CLIST, a river of England which runs into the Ex, a little below Exeter.

CLITHERO, a town of England, in the county of Lancaster, on the river Ribbles. It is a market town, and a borough, and sends two members to parliament. It has manufactures of cotton, and a medicinal spring. The market is on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, built by the Lacys, the ruins of which may still be seen. It is 31 miles and a half N. of Manchester, and 218 and a half NNW. of London.

CLITOW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, celebrated for its rich silver mines.

CLITUMNO, a river of Italy which passes by Spoleto, and joins the Topino, between

gen that town and Perugia.
CLUMNO, a department of the late
 an Republic, which comprehended
 i-devant duchy of Spoletto.

CLOCAYNOG, a village in Denbigh-
 shire, Wales, with two fairs on Easter
 Tuesday, and October 24.

CLODAGH, a river of Ireland which
 runs into Lough Erne, 8 miles S. of En-
 niskillen.

CLODAWA, a town of Poland, in the
 palatinate of Kalish, 24 miles ESE. of
 Gnesna.

CLODEN, a town of Germany, in
 Upper Saxony, and late electorate of
 Saxony, 4 miles SSW. of Jessen.

CLODRA, a town of Germany, in
 Upper Saxony, and circle of Neustadt, 3
 miles E. of Weyda.

CLODY, a river of Ireland which
 runs into the Bann, 3 miles S. of Kilrea.

CLOGA, a village of Ireland, in Kil-
 kenny.

CLOGH, the name of 2 Irish villages,
 1. in Antrim, 81 miles from Dublin. 2.
 in Down 69 miles from the metropolis.

CLOGHIAN, two Irish villages, 1. in
 Donnegal, 118 miles, and 2. in King's
 county, 62 miles from Dublin.

CLOGHER, a town, or rather vil-
 lage of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone,
 the see of a bishop, suffragan of Armagh,
 founded by St Patrick. The cathedral
 is also the parish church. It lies 70
 miles NNW. of Dublin, and 20 W. of
 Armagh. Lon. 7. 5. W. Greenwich.
 Lat. 54. 25. N.

CLOGHER HEAD, a cape on the E.
 coast of Ireland, in the county of Louth,
 in the Irish sea. Lon. 6. 12. W. Green-
 wich. Lat. 53. 47. N.

CLOCH-JORDAN, a town of Tip-
 perary in Ireland.

CLOGHNICKETTY, a village of
 Ireland, in Cork, 146 miles from Dublin.

CLOGH ROE, a village in Cork.

CLOHARS CARNEOT, a town of
 France, in the department of Finisterre,
 and chief place of a canton, in the dis-
 trict of Quimperle, 1½ league S. of Quim-
 perle.

CLOLUGH, a river of Ireland which
 runs into the Suir, 7 miles WNW. of
 Waterford.

CLONAGAW, a town in Waterford,
 Ireland.

CLONAKENNY, a village in Tippe-
 rary, 78 miles from Dublin.

CLONARD, a town on the borders
 of Meath, 25 miles from Dublin.

CLONBULLOCK, a village in King's

county, 45 miles from Dublin.

CLONCURRY, a village in Kildare,
 19 miles from Dublin.

CLONDALKIN, 5 miles W. of Dub-
 lin.

CLONDROCHED, a village in Cork.

CLONE, a town in Leitrim county.

CLONEA, a town of Waterford
 county.

CLONEE, a village 7 miles from
 Dublin.

CLONEEN, a town of Tipperary, 7½
 miles from Dublin.

CLONEGALL, 1. a village in Car-
 low; 2. another in Wexford, 47 miles
 from Dublin.

CLONNEGOWAN, a village of
 King's county, 40 miles from Dublin.

CLONES, a town of Ireland, in the
 county of Monaghan; 10 miles SW. of
 Monaghan.

CLONFY, a lake of Ireland, in the
 county of Kerry, 18 m. S. of Killarney.

CLONFERT, a town or village of
 Ireland, in the county of Galway; the
 see of a bishop, suffragan of Tuam;
 founded about the end of the sixth cen-
 tury; and united to Kilmacduagh in
 1602. The cathedral is the parish church.
 It is 36 miles E. of Galway.

CLONKEEN, a town in Louth coun-
 ty, 36 miles from Dublin.

CLONLEA, a town in Waterford
 county, Ireland.

CLONMELL, a town of Ireland, in
 the county of Tipperary, on the Suir, 11
 miles SSE. of Cashel, and 22 WNW. of
 Waterford.

CLONMENE, a village in Cork, Ire-
 land.

CLONMESS, a small island on the
 NW. coast of Ireland, in sheephaven,
 25 miles NW. of Londonderry.

CLONMINES, a town 6 miles W. of
 Wexford. Lon. 6. 30. W. Lat. 52. 18. N.

CLONMUSH, a village in Carlow
 county, 45 miles from Dublin.

CLONOMY, a town in King's county.

CLONONASLEE, a village in Queen's
 county, 43 miles from Dublin.

CLONROCH, a village in Wexford,
 65 miles from Dublin.

CLONSARF, 2 miles from Dublin.

CLONAKENNY, a village in Li-
 merick, 118 miles from Dublin.

CLOPPENBOURG, a town of Ger-
 many, in Westphalia, and bishopric of
 Munster, the principal place of a baili-
 wick. It is 64 miles NNE. of Munster.
 Lon. 25. 20. E. Ferro. Lat. 52. 53. N.

CLOSEBURN, a parish of Scotland,

in the county of Dumfries, and district of Nithsdale, from 9 to 10 miles in length, and the same in breadth. The river Nith forms the W. boundary, along which the soil is a fine rich loam; to the eastward the ground rises a little, and the soil becomes light, dry, and sandy; the E. district is covered with extensive muirs, unfit for tillage, but affording excellent pasture for sheep. The principal are *Queensberry*, *Carrick Hills*, and *Auchinleck*; from the first of these, which is elevated 2000 feet above the level of the sea, the Duke of Queensberry takes his title. Besides the Nith, the small rivulet *Chrichup*, noted for the romantic linn, called *Chrichup Linn*, runs through the parish. Though coal is 14 miles distant, the limeworks of Closeburn are very extensive, and have proved most beneficial to the country. There are about 200 acres of natural wood, and 350 acres of thriving plantation. The castle of Closeburn is a ruinous building, surrounded by a fosse, which communicates with a loch a quarter of a mile in length. Near this castle is a mineral well, which has often been of service in scrophulous cases; it is strongly impregnated with sulphur. There is also near the village of Closeburn, a chalybeate spring of considerable strength. Population in 1801, 1679.

CLOSTER CAMP, a place in the archbishopric of Cologne, near Rhinberg, where the Hanoverians were worsted by the French in 1760.

CLOSTER NEUBURG, a town of Austria, 11 miles NNW. of Vienna. It is situated on the Danube, and has a yard for ship building.

CLOSTER SEVEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, memorable for a convention entered into between the Duke of Cumberland and the Duke of Richelieu, commander of the French armies, in 1758, by which 38,000 Hanoverians laid down their arms, and were dispersed. It is 19 miles S. of Stade, and 24 NNE. of Bremen.

CLOTEN, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. It is large and populous, and a great number of antiquities have been discovered in it. It lies 6 miles NNE. of Zurich.

CLOTNIZA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, 18 miles WSW. of Lublin.

CLOUD, ST., a town of France, on the Seine, 4 miles W. of Paris, celebrated for a magnificent royal palace, gardens,

cascade, &c.

CLOVER-HILL, a village of Ireland, in Roscommon, 72 miles from Dublin.

CLOWADOK, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Ythou, at Llanbadern, in Radnorshire.

CLOWEY, a lake of North America. Lon. 106. 15. W. Greenwich. Lat. 62. 20. N.

CLOYE, or **CLOIS**, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateaudun, containing about 1000 inhabitants. It is 5 miles SW. of Chateaudun.

CLOYNE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Cashel. It is 15 miles E. of Cork.

CLUALE, a town of the United States, in Georgia, 15 miles S. of Oakeskee.

CLUDEN, a river in Dumfries-shire, which takes its rise near the base of the Criffel mountains, and after a course of nearly 14 miles, falls into the river Nith, nearly opposite to the old college or provosty of Lincluden, in the parish of Terregles. It abounds with excellent river trout, and contains a few salmon.

CLUGGEN, a village in Limerick.

CLUGNY, an island in the Southern Indian ocean, discovered by Kerguelen, near Kerguelen's Land.

CLUIS DESSOUS, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, 2 leagues NW. of Aigurande.

CLUIS DESSUS, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Argenton, 10 miles E. of Argenton.

CLUN, a river of England, which runs into the Temde, five miles W. of Ludlow, in Shropshire.

KLUNDERT, or **KLUNDERT**, a strong town of Holland, formerly called *Neuwervaert*, situated on a river, or canal, which runs from the Merwe, and forms the tract on which this town and *Williamstadt* stand, into an island. It was taken by the French, in March 1793, and soon after evacuated; but it again surrendered to the French in 1795. It is 10 miles WNW. of Breda, and five ESE. of *Williamstadt*. Lon. 22. 14. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 39. N.

CLUNIE, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Perth, and district of Stomont. It extends in length nine miles, from the top of the lower tier of the

Granipians towards the valley of Strathmore; its breadth is about four miles. The surface is mountainous, the lower part being about 150, while the highest are not less than 1800 feet above the level of the sea. About one fourth part is arable, the rest being mountain, muir, and moss. The soil is various; in the valleys, however, it is good, and yields tolerable crops. The parish is well adapted to the researches of the botanist, as it abounds with rare plants. The natural forests are extensive, but not so much so as they were some years ago. There are two mineral springs, containing Epsom salt, valued for their antiscorbutic quality. The minerals already known are, quartz, whinstone, granite, freestone, and barytes: limestone is found in one place, but the want of fuel prevents its being quarried. There is a vein of fine blue slate, interspersed with large quantities of copper pyrites; and a deep peat moss on the very summit of Benachally. There are vestiges of five religious houses, and of several military stations, and fortified places, and a great number of cairns and *tumuli*, which are said to mark the places where the Romans, under Agricola, and the Caledonians engaged, as described by Tacitus. Population of Clunie in 1801, 613.

CLUNIE, a lake in the above parish, 2½ miles in circumference, abounding with pikes, perch, trout, &c. Pikes have been taken in it, weighing 24 and 50lb.

CLUNIE, an island in the above lake, with an ancient castle in it, said to have been a hunting seat of King Kenneth III. and the birth-place of the Admirable Crichton, now a summer seat of the family of Auldy.

CLUNY, a parish in Aberdeenshire, situated between the rivers Dee and Don. Its extent in length may be about 10 miles, and its breadth about two; it lies very low, intersected by many rivulets from the surrounding hills, forming a great deal of haugh ground, which is often overflowed. The soil is warm and dry, even in the low grounds. Though the parish lies low, and is completely surrounded with high hills, yet its climate is warm, and the winters are generally mild. Agriculture is much attended to, and the crops are productive. The only fuel is peat and turf; and these are greatly exhausted, so that the inhabitants will soon be obliged to supply themselves

with coals from Aberdeen. The only manufacture carried on is the knitting of stockings, which is the general employment of the inhabitants. Granite of excellent quality is the only mineral of any value discovered in the district. There are three Druidical temples, and several cairns of great size. Population of Cluny in 1801, 821.

CLUNY, a town of France, in the department of the Saone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Macon, situated between two mountains, on the Grone; where was a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded by William, duke of Aquitaine. The church is supposed to be one of the largest in France. The town contains three parishes, but is not populous. It is 3½ leagues NW. of Macon, and 7 S. of Chalon-sur-Saone.

CLUSE, a place of Switzerland, where there is a passage over the edge of Mount Jura. It is 10 miles NE. of Solture.

CLUSE, LA, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, late of Savoy, and capital of Faucigny, situated on the Arve, 2 miles SE. of Geneva. Lon. 6. 29. P. Lat. 45. 57. N.

CLUSON, a river in the duchy of Piedmont, which runs through the valley of Perouse.

CLUVESYCK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstem, five miles ENE. of Rendsburg.

CLUYD, or CLWYD, a river of North Wales, which runs through a vale of the same name, passes by Ruthin, St Asaph, &c. and runs into the Irish sea, 6 miles below the latter town.

CLYBEA, or AKLIBIA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the E. coast, 14 miles S. of Cape Bona.

CLYDE, a river of Scotland, which rises in the southern part of Lanarkshire, and passes by Lanark, Hamilton, Glasgow, Rentew, Dumbarton, &c. and forms the arm of the sea called the frith of Clyde, at the southern extremity of the island of Bute. Next to the Tay, it is the largest river in Scotland, and is celebrated for its numerous romantic falls, and the beauty of the adjacent scenery. See BONNITON, CORRA, &c.

CLYDI, a river of Vermont, which runs into Lake Memphrinsagog.

CLYDESDALE, a district of Scotland, in the south part of the county of Lanark, which gives title of marquis to the eldest son of the duke of Hamilton.

CLYDESLAW, a high hill of Lanarkshire,

live, in the parish of Crawford, from which the river Clyde takes its rise.

CLYNE, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, of which the inhabited part extends in length about 24, and in breadth from 8 to 4 miles. It is situated on the E. coast, from which the shore rises gradually to the mountains. A great number of black cattle and sheep are reared, but although many parts are capable of improvement, agriculture is little attended to. The inhabitants on the coasts are mostly fishers, but their poverty and want of encouragement, prevent the fishery from being prosecuted to advantage. There is plenty of excellent fire stone, 3 or 4 quarries of limestone, and coal is said to have been formerly wrought in the parish. There are several Pictish antiquities; in particular, a strongly fortified hill, on the S. side of Loch Brora, which is deemed almost impregnable by any force, even assisted by modern artillery. Population in 1801, 1642.

CLYNFEGBAUR, a village in Caernarvonshire, N. Wales, with two lanes, on Aug. 18. and Sept. 23.

CLYTHENESS, a cape of Scotland, in the German ocean, on the SE. coast of the county of Cathness. Lon. 0. 10. E. of Greenwich. Lat. 58. 11. N.

CNOPTZ, a river of Carinthia, which runs into the Drave, about 6 miles SW. of Saxonburg.

CNOTHONDORF, a town of Hungary, 18 miles W. of Tokay.

CO, or **CON**, a river of Scotland, in Argyllshire, the *Coma* of Ossian, which gives name to the district of Glerco.

COA, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Duero, 12 miles S. of St Joaõno de Pesqueira.

COAGH, 2 villages of Ireland; 1. in Antrim, 82 miles from Dublin: 2. in Tyrone, 81 miles from Dublin.

COAL ISLAND, in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, 74 miles from Dublin, noted for its extensive coal-works, and a canal to Lough Neagh.

COANGO, a river of Africa, also called Zaire. See **ZAIRE**.

COANZA, a river of Africa, which rises far in the interior parts, and, after crossing the kingdom of Angola, runs into the Atlantic, 80 miles NE. of Cape Ledo.

COARI, a river of South America, which runs into the river of the Amazons, in Terra Firma.

COASINA, a town of the island of

Corsica, 5 miles N. of Cervione.

COAST CASTLE, *CAPPE*, the chief settlements of the British on the coast of Guinea, 10 miles ENE. of St George del Mina. Lon. 0. 0. Lat. 5. 0. N.

COAVO, or **CUAVO** a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian sea. Lon. 38. 0. E. Greenwich. Lat. 8. 40. S.

COBBS, a town of the United States, in Virginia, 20 miles SW. of Richmond.

COBEQUIT, a river of Nova Scotia.

COLER, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which runs into the English Channel, a little below Helder.

COBIAM, a town of the United States, in Virginia, on the E. side of James river, 45 miles SE. of Richmond. Lon. 76. 55. W. Greenwich. Lat. 37. 7. N.

COBI, a desert part of Tartary, called by the Chinese, Chamo; bounded on the N. by the country of the Kalkas; on the E. by the Moguls and Chinese Tartary; on the S. by China; and, on the W. by Kalruc Tartary.

COBIJAH, a sea port town of South America, on the coast of Chili, in the Pacific ocean; with a good harbour for vessels which carry the metal from the neighbouring mines. Lon. 52. 30. W. Ferro. Lat. 22. 20. S.

COBLENTZ, a city of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, of which it is the capital, late of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, situated at the conflux of the Rhine and the Moselle; with a budge of boats over the former, and a stone-bridge over the latter. In the time of the Romans it was the station of the first legion, and after them the residence of the successors of Charlemagne. It was surrounded with walls in 1249, and fortified since that time. Here the elector had a palace built about 12 years since. It contains three large churches, two of which are collegiate, a college, eight convents, &c. The town was formerly imperial. It is memorable for having been the chief rendezvous of the French emigrant princes at the commencement of the revolution. It was taken by the French under General Marceau, after a siege of two hours, on the 23d Oct. 1794. Dr Cogan estimates its population at 12 or 13,000. It is 36 miles NW. of Mentz, 54 NE. of Treves, and 82 ESE. of Liege. Lon. 7. 32. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 24. N.

COBLINTZ,

COBLENTZ, a town of Switzerland, in the district of Baden, at the conflux of the Aar and the Rhine. It is 10 miles NNW. of Baden.

COBLESKIL, a town of New York.

COBLON, a port town of Hither India, in Asia, on the Coromandel coast, 12 miles S. of Fort St George. It is the only settlement the East India Company of Ostend had in India, and this the East India Companies of the English and Dutch obliged them to abandon. Lon. 80. 20. E. Lat. 12. 56. N.

COBOZE, a small island in the Indian sea, near the E. coast of Siam. Lon. 97. 20. E. Greenwich. Lat. 12. 43. N.

COBRAS, an island of South America, in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil, on the S. side of the river Janeiro, opposite the city.

COBRE, EL, a town of the island of Cuba, 10 miles W. of St Jago.

COBURG, PRINCIPALITY OF, situated near the river Saal, between the territories of Baireth, Thuringia, Henneberg, and Bamberg. in the late circle of Franconia, but dependent on the circle of Upper Saxony. It formerly belonged to the counts of Henneberg, but passed by marriage to the house of Saxony, and is divided among four branches, viz. Saxe Coburg Saalfeld, or Saxe Saalfeld, Saxe-Meinungen, Saxe-Gotha, and Saxe-Heilburghausen. The land is generally fertile; and the inhabitants export a little corn, wool, fat cattle, tiles, works in wood, pitch, and pot-ash.

COBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, but insulated in Franconia, of which it formerly made a part, when in the possession of the counts of Henneberg, in the 14th century. It is now the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Saalfeld, and is situated on the river Itsch, in a valley between two mountains. The town and suburbs are surrounded with a wall. Here are four churches and a college, founded by John Casimer, duke of Saxony, in 1597, and a public school; with manufactures of gold, silver, china, and petrified wood, with which the country abounds. It is 23 miles N. of Bamberg, and 40 S. of Weimar. Lon. 28. 47. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 14. N.

COCA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Ircsma, 24 miles SSE. of Valladolid, and 22 NW. of Segovia.

COCALICO, a township of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county.

COCHABAMBA, one of the largest,

richest, and most populous towns of Peru, in South America, situated in a valley to which it gives name; and capital of a jurisdiction. The plains are fertile; and the air healthy and serene. It is 140 miles SW. of Potosi.

COCHE, a small island in the Caribbean sea, between the island of Margarita and the continent of South America. Lon. 63. 10. W. Greenwich. Lat. 10. 57. N.

COCHECO, a river of New Hampshire, which runs into the Piscataqua.

COCHEIM, or **KOCHEIM**, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre, late of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Moselle, formerly imperial, but annexed to the electorate of Treves in 1240, by the Emperor Adolphus de Nassau. It is 30 miles NE. of Treves, and 46. NE. of Luxemburg.

COCHIER, a river of Germany, which runs into the Neckar, near Wimpfen, in the circle of Suabia.

COCHEREL, a town of France, in the department of the Eure; noted for a victory gained by Guesclin over the king of Navarre, in 1364. It is 7 miles E. of Evreux.

COCHILIA, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, between Cassano and Rossano, in the province of Calabria Citra.

COCHIN, a sea-port of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, in a country to which it gives name; chiefly resorted to for pepper. The Portuguese had a settlement here, but they were dispossessed by the Dutch, who were expelled by the British in 1795. It is 85 miles SSE. of Calcut, and 120 NNW. of Travancore.

COCHIN, a country of India, on the coast of Malabar, situated to the northward of Travancore. The inhabitants are idolaters; and it is said that the women take as many husbands as they please.

COCHIN-CHINA, a country of Asia; bounded on the N. by Ton-quin; on the E. by the Indian sea, part of which, between the continent and the island of Hai-nan, is called the gulf of Cochin-China; on the S. it is bounded by Champa; and, on the W. by Laos and Cambodia. This kingdom contains about 50 good sea-port towns, and is divided into six provinces, to each of which belongs a governor and a seat of justice. It is about 150 leagues in length, and 35 in breadth. The principal productions are rice

rice of several sorts, millet, maize, pepper, indigo, saffron, carthamus, tea, silk, &c. Among the trees are the varnish-trees, cotton, mulberry, eagle-wood, aloes, rose-wood, and cinnamon. They have mines of gold and iron, and quarries of different kinds of marble. Among the animals are elephants, tygers, rhinoceroses, stags, antelopes, buffaloes, &c. The birds are various and abundant; and on the sea-coast are found those birds' nests, white as snow, so much sought for in Asia, as a delicacy at the tables of the luxurious and rich. The sugar-cane is eaten as fruit in Europe; the inhabitants cultivate two kinds, and the commerce is immense; China alone, is said to take, one year with another, 800,000 quintals. Other articles of commerce are odoriferous-woods, ivory, musk, honey, wax, silk, and pepper. The manners of the inhabitants are simple, they are affable, mild, laborious, and hospitable. Their chief nourishment consists in rice and fish. As to their religion, they in general believe the metempsychosis, or transmigration of souls.

COCHINO, anciently Hephestias, a town of European Turkey, in the island of Lemnos. Lon. 43. 8. E. Ferro. Lat. 39. 57. N.

COCKBURN ISLANDS, a group of small islands, near the NE. coast of New Holland.

COCKBURN LAW, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Berwick, and parish of Dunse. It rises from a base of at least 6 miles in circumference to a conical top, about 900 feet above the level of the sea, which makes it a fine landmark for mariners. On the N. side, a little below the middle of the hill, are the ruins of a very old building, called *Woden's* or *Edwin's Hall*. It is supposed to have been a Pictish building, and afterwards used as a military station.

COCKBURNSPATH, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Berwick. It lies close upon the sea coast, taking in part of the Lammermuir hills, which approach within 3 miles of the shore towards the W. part of it; the sea-coast is light and sandy, interspersed with fields of rich deep clay. The shore is high, presenting a set of cliffs about 100 feet above the level of the sea; behind the cliffs the ground rises gently towards the hills, having many deep dens or ravines, whose sides are sometimes sloping and covered with verdure, but the general appearance is rocky, with overhanging

wood. Over one of these ravines is thrown the *Peaths* or *Peese-bridge*, planned and executed by Mr Henderson in 1786. This bridge is 123 feet from the surface of the water to the parapet, 300 in length, and 15 wide, and is looked upon as a master-piece of architecture. The greatest advantage has attended the use of the sea-ware or weed as a manure; it is found to make the harvest earlier, and the barley raised by that manure, generally sells above the current price. The beds of coal, which were formerly wrought, seem to be completely exhausted. Population in 1801, 930.

COCKBURNSPATH, a fishing town in the above parish, 14 miles NW. of Berwick, and 8 SE. of Dunbar.

COCKENZIE, a village of Haddington, in the parish of Tranent, near the harbour of Portcotton, containing, with that village, 430 inhabitants in 1792. Noted for an extensive oyster fishery.

COCKER, a river of England.

COCKERMOUTH, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, situated at the conflux of the Cocker and Derwent. The principal manufactures carried on here are hats, for exportation, shalloons, coarse woollens, and coarse linen; with considerable tanneries. There are two weekly markets, on Monday and Saturday. It is a borough town; and sends two members to parliament. It is 42 miles N. of Kendal, and 299 N. of London.

COCKERMOUTH, a town of New Hampshire, in Grafton county.

COCKLE-SHELL BAY, a bay on the E. coast of the island of St Christopher. Lon. 62. 22. W. Greenwich. Lat. 17. 22 N.

COCKPEN, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, about 2 miles long, and 1½ broad. The soil is a strong clay, which is very fertile, and in general well cultivated. In this parish there was erected, some years ago, a small manufactory of gun-powder, the only one in Scotland. Coal is to be found in every part, and has been wrought to great advantage. The Southesk divides the parish; at its southern extremity its banks are bold, and covered with natural wood; and over it is thrown an elegant bridge, on the road from Edinburgh to Berwick. Population in 1801, 1681.

COCOA POINT, a cape on the coast of the island of Tinian.

COCOA-NUT ISLAND, a small island at the entrance of Carteret's harbour, on the

the SE. coast of New Ireland

COCONATO, a town of Piedmont, erroneously said to be the birth-place of the celebrated Columbus, 4 miles S. of Crescentino, and 20 E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 9. E. Lat. 45. 5. N. See **COGORETO**.

COCORTO, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet, 80 miles SSW of Tchontori

COCOS, a small island in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 72. 0. W. Ferro. Lat. 5. 15. N.

Cocos, a cluster of islands, in the Indian ocean, a little to the SW. of the coast of Sumatra. Lon. 96. 35. E. Lat. 12. 30. S.

COCHUMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, 2 leagues SW. of Marmande.

COD CAPE, the SE. point of Massachusetts Bay, opposite Cape Anne. Lon. 70. 14. W. Lat. 42. 9. N.

CODBECK, a river of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, which passes by Thirsk and joins the Willoughbeck about 2 miles below that town, and both together fall into the Swale, about 2 miles after their union.

COD'S HEAD, a cape on the SW. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9. 59. W. Greenwich. Lat. 51. 30. N.

CODICEIRO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 6 miles S. from Guarda.

CODEN, a town of the United States, in Virginia, 9 miles SE. of Cumberland.

CODESI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Epine, 16 miles E. of Valona.

CODIGORO, a market town of Italy, in the late republican dept. of the Lower Po, and ci-devant Ferruese, situated on an isthmus of lake Comacino.

CODINA, a town of the island of Sardinia, 14 miles ESE. of Oristagni.

CODMA, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan, 154 miles SSW. of Zareng.

CODOGNO, a town of Italy, in the ci-devant Lodesan, and late Republican dept. of the Adda, situated at the conflux of the Adda and the Po, 25 miles E. of Pavia, and 10 SSE. of Ustano. Lon. 10. 49. E. Lat. 45. 6. N.

CODROPIO, a town of Italy, in the late country of Friuli, situated on the Stetta, on the road to Germany, 16 miles SSW. of Udina.

COD ROY, a river of Newfoundland, which runs into the sea, between cape Ray, and cape Anguille.

COE, or **COVA**. See **Co**.

COEL, a town of Hindoostan, in the county of Delhi; 65 miles SE. of Delhi, and 33 N. of Agra. Lon. 78. 27. E. Greenwich. Lat. 27. 48. N.

COENAKER, a town of the island of Ceylon, near the S. coast, 100 miles S. of Candu.

COENNERN, or **KONNERN**, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg, containing about 333 houses. It is 35 miles S. of Magdeburg.

COESFELD, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster; the ordinary residence of the bishop. It contains 2 parish churches, and 5 convents. It was formerly Hanseatic. It lies near the source of the Biskal, 14 miles W. of Munster. Lon. 7. 24. E. Lat. 51. 57. N.

COESMON, a river of France, which runs into the sea, between Pontorson and Mont St. Michael.

COEVORDEN, a fortified town of Holland, in Overysel, situated in a meadow, on the river Aa, 34 miles S. of Groningen. Lon. 6. 11. E. Lat. 52. 42. N.

COLEBERG, or **ESTREES**, a town of France, in the dept. of the Aisne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Soissons, 7 miles SW. of Soissons.

COGA, an island of Abyssinia, in the lake of Darber.

CO'GRIATO, a town of Italy, in the State of Genoa, 9 miles FNE. of Savona.

COGBAD, a lake of North America, 70 miles long, and 10 broad. Lon. 109. 0. W. Greenwich. Lat. 66. 0. N.

COGGESHALL, a town of England, in the county of Essex; with the remains of an abbey founded by King Stephen. The town had formerly a considerable clothing trade, particularly fine baize; and it has a weekly market on Thursdays, and fairs Whitsun, Tues. and Wed. It is 9½ miles W. of Colchester, and 41 NE. of London.

COGGIA, or **COCIA**, a town of the island of Corsica, 6 miles S. of Vico.

COGLIANO, a town of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, 13 miles NNW. of Capriano.

COGNAC, or rather **COGNIAC**, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the dept. of the Charente; celebrated for its wine and brandy, which constitute the principal articles of commerce. The number of inhabitants is about 5000. It is 7 leagues W. of Angouleme, and 4½ E. of Saintes. Lon.

17. 18. E. Ferro. Lat. 45 42. N.

COGNAC, a town of France, in the dept. of the Upper Vienné, 20 miles SE. of Confolent.

COGNE, a valley of Piedmont, to which the title of county is annexed, belonging to the bishop of Aosta. It takes its name from a small river which waters it. The mountains which surround it are rich in mines of iron and copper. It contains 13 villages, of which Cogne is the principal, and is situated 6 miles S. of Aosta.

COGNI, or **KONIFH**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, the capital of Caramania, and the ordinary residence of a begier-beg, situated in a beautiful and fertile country. It is very large; the walls are supported by 108 square towers, 40 paces distant from each other. There are two large suburbs, into one of which the caravans and strangers retire. All the inhabitants are Turks, Armenians, Jews, and others, who come hither to trade, lodge in the khans where they are supplied with every thing they want. Cogni is the see of a Greek archbishop, and was one of the scenes of Paul's ministry. It is 250 miles SE. from Constantinople. Lon. 32. 45. E. Greenwich. Lat. 38. 13. N.

COGOLLA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Nagarella, in the country of Rioja.

COGOLLUDO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 20 m W from Sigüenza.

COGORETO, or **COGURETO**, a village of Italy, on the sea-coast of Genoa, remarkable for being the native place of Christopher Columbus, the celebrated discoverer of America.

CO-HONG, a town of Asia, in Thibet, 20 miles SW. from Tien-tsang.

COIBA, or **QUIBO**, a small island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Veragua. Lon. 64. 40. W. Ferro. Lat. 8. N.

COICH, a small river in Aberdeenshire, which runs into the Dee in the parish of Ciathy.

COIFFY-LA-VILLE, a town of France, in the dept. of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bourbonne-les-Bains. It is 3 miles SW. from Bourbonne.

COILPETTA, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 46 miles S. of Madura, and 25 N. of Palamcotta.

COIMBETORE, a province of Hindoostan, in the southern part of Mysore, separated from the country of Travancor.

core, Cochin, and the Nays, by lofty mountains called the *Western Gauts*, a continuation of which also bounds it on the N.; on the E. it is bounded by the Carnatic. and on the S. by the province of Dindigal. Towards the SW. is an opening of the mountains, through which the river Paniany passes to the sea, on the western coast. It is fertile, and well watered by several rivers. The principal towns are Coimbetore, Errood, and Carroor.

COIMBETORE, the capital of the above province, to which it gives name, is situated at the foot of the Western Gauts, on the river Noyel. It was evacuated by Tippoo Sultan, who left behind him a quantity of grain and military stores, and was taken possession of by General Meadows on the 22d of July 1790; but the means of defence being feeble, it was retaken by Tippoo the following year, and confirmed to him by the posterior peace. On war again breaking out with the British in 1799, and the subsequent defeat and death of Tippoo, it came into their possession, and has been retained by them, along with the province, as part of their share of the conquered territories. It is 252 miles SW. of Madras, and 90 S. of Seringapatam. Lon. 77. 7. E Greenwich. Lat. 10. 58. N.

COIMBRA, a city of Portugal, in the province of Beira, situated on a mountain near the river Mondego, built by the Romans, about 300 years before Christ. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Lisbon, and has a celebrated university, containing 18 colleges, in which are about 4000 students. This city contains 9 churches, 8 convents, and near 12,000 inhabitants. It is 96 miles NNE. of Lisbon. Lon. 10. 15. E. Ferro. Lat. 40. 13. E.

COINCY, a town of France, in the dept. of the Aisne, 5 miles N. of Chateau Thierry.

COINICH, a small river in Argyllshire, which runs into the sea at the head of Loch Linnhe.

COIRE, or **CHUR**, a town of Switzerland, in the ci-devant country of the Grisons, and capital of the League of Grise, situated at the foot of the Alps, in a rich valley, founded, as is supposed, by the emperor Constantius. It was formerly a city of Germany, and governed by counts, who were princes of Germany, but became a bishopric in the 9th century, and, in 1526, soon after the

Reformation, a republic. The government was partly aristocratic, and partly democratic; the supreme legislative authority resided in the citizens, whose number amounts to 294, divided into 5 tribes. In 1799 it was taken by the French under General Massena, and annexed to the new Helvetic republic. The bishopric and principality of the same name formerly included all the provinces of Rhetia, but had for a long time been reduced to a narrow circle. The bishop was suffragan of Mentz, and a prince of the Roman empire, a dignity annexed to the see, in 1170, by the emperor Frederick I. and styled Lord of Furstenburg and Furstenau. His annual revenues, which amounted to about 2000*l.* arose chiefly from estates near Coire, and in the Tyrol. He received also the annual sum of about 70*l.* from the customs of Chiavenna, in return for having ceded his right over the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, to the republic of the Three Leagues. The only prerogatives remaining were the right of coining money, and an absolute jurisdiction, both in civil and criminal affairs, within the small district in which his palace and the charter were situated. Beyond this district he enjoyed not the least power; so far from interfering in the affairs of the town, he could not even enter it, if the inhabitants chose to exclude him; a right which they asserted in 1701. The town is 32 miles N. of Chiavenna, and 25 ESE. of Glarus. Lon. 9. 25. E. Lat. 46. 50. N.

COLIANGI, a Dutch factory on the coast of Malabar, 23 leagues NW. of Cape Comorin.

COLONDISEN, a strong town of Russia in the government of Livonia, on the river Dwina, 50 miles SE. of Riga. Lon. 25. 50. E. Lat. 56. 30. N.

COLFER, a river of England, in the county of Dorset, which runs into the English sea 5 miles NW. of Gaistang.

CO-KIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the prov. of Se-tchuen, 20 miles ESE. from Tche-li-leon.

CO-KING, a city of China, of the first rank, in the prov. of Yun-nan, 1160 miles SSW. of Peking. Lon. 117. 42. E. Ferro. Lat. 26. 25. N.

COL, one of the western islands of Scotland, about 13 miles long, and 3 broad, containing upwards of 1000 inhabitants. It is 11 miles NW. of the island of Mull. Lon. 3. 50. W. Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 38. N.

COL OF AREZ, a passage of the Pyre-

nees, in the road from Prats de Molo, in France, to Campredon, in Spain.

COL OF ARGENTIFRE, a passage of the Alps, between Nice and Saluzzo.

COL OF LIMON, a passage of the Alps, between Sospella and Coni.

COL OF PARACOLS, a passage of the Pyrenees, between Ceret, in France, and Ampurdin, in Spain.

COL OF PERTUS, a passage of the Pyrenees, between Boulou and Junquere.

COL OF TENDA, a passage of the Alps, between Piedmont and Nice, over the mountains of Tenda.

COLARCOTTA, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ellore, 10 miles E. of Ellore.

COLAN, a town of South America, in Peru, and jurisdiction of Piura. The inhabitants raise a great deal of grain, and feed a number of cattle, which they dispose of to Payta and other towns. It is 3 leagues N. of Payta.

COLAR, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, 35 miles ENE. of Bangalore, and 135 W. of Madras. Lon. 78. 19. E. Greenwich. Lat. 15. 9. N.

COLARUS, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Gohud, 30 miles SSW. of Narwa, and 125. S. of Agra.

COLATTO, or **COLLALTO**, a town of Italy, in the late Trevisan, 6 miles SSW. of Ceneda, which has an ancient but strong castle, with draw-bridges, and a church on an eminence above the E. bank of the Soligo.

COLATIO, or **COLLALTO**, a county the late Maritime Austria, in the Trevisane, containing the three important castles of Collalto, St Salvatore, and St Lucia, with several towns and villages.

COLBA, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and territory of Neustadt, 3 miles WSW. of Neustadt.

COLBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony and Prussia Pomerania, situated at the mouth of the Persante, near the Baltic, remarkable for its salt-works. It was taken by the Russians in 1761, after a long siege, but restored at the subsequent peace. It is 98 miles NNF. of Kustin, and 124 NE. of Berlin. Lon. 23. 13. E. Ferro. Lat. 54. 8. N.

COLCHIAGUA, or **COLLAGUA**, a town of South America, and capital of a jurisdiction, in the country of Chili.

COLCHESTER, a town of England, in the county of Essex, on the river Coln, which formerly contained 15 churches, and now 12, most of which are in good repair,

repair, with a castle in the centre of the town, said to have been built by Edward, son of Alfred, when he repaired Colchester after the ravages of the war. It is supposed to have been a Roman station, and is said to have been the birth-place of Helena, mother of the Emperor Constantine. The lattered walls, the breaches in the turrets, and the ruined churches, still shew the marks of the siege it underwent in the civil war, except that the church of St Mary, where was the royal fort, is rebuilt. The river Coln, which passes through the town, encompasses it on the N. and E.; and served, in time of war, for a complete defence on those sides. There are 3 bridges over it: and it is navigable within 3 miles of the town, for ships of large burden; a little lower, it may even receive a royal navy; and up to that part called the Hythe, close to the houses it is navigable for hoys and small barks. There is a large quay by the river, and a good custom house. The town chiefly subsists by making baize, though, indeed, all the towns around carry on the same trade; as Kilverdon, Witham, Coggeshall, Biantree, Bocking, &c.; and the whole county, large as it may be said to be, is employed, and in part maintained, by the spinning of wool for the baize trade of Colchester and its adjacent villages. The town of Colchester has been supposed to contain about 40,000 people, including the out villages within its liberty, of which there are many, the liberty of the town being of large extent; but, according to the return made in 1801, the number of inhabitants within the walls and suburbs, was only 10,089. The place sends two members to parliament; and is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, 12 aldermen, 18 assistant, 18 common-council, 2 coroners, 4 serjeants, and 2 clauvers. The mayor and aldermen, for the time being, with 48 guardians, are also a corporation for the benefit of the poor. It is a liberty of itself, containing four wards, and 16 parishes, within and without the walls. There are markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; the latter particularly well supplied with provisions of all sorts: fairs July 5 and 23, Oct. 20, for cattle, and 21 for merchandise, which lasts 2 or 3 days, and is sometimes prolonged for weeks. It is 18 miles SSW. of Ipswich, and 51 NE. of London. Lon. 0. 59. E. Greenwich. Lat. 51. 53. N.

COLCHESTER, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut, 12 miles E. of Middletown.

COLCHESTER, a town of the United States, in Virginia and Fairfax county, 13 miles S. of Washington, situated on Occoquan creek, 3 miles from its influx with the Potomac.

COLCHESTER, a town of Vermont, in Chittenden county, situated on a bay of Lake Champlain, at the mouth of the Onion river, 14 miles N. by E. of Burlington.

COLDDITZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 21 miles SE. of Leipsic, and 36 W. of Dresden.

COLDING, or KOLDING, a town of Denmark, in the diocese of Ripen, situated between mountains, on the river Thuetts, which runs into the Little Belt about a league below. It is ancient, and was formerly the residence of many Danish kings, who adorned it with several edifices. At present the harbour is filled up, and its commerce nearly annihilated. It is 24 miles NE. of Ripen. Lon. 9. 23. E. Greenwich. Lat. 55. 20. N.

COLDINGHAM, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Berwick, which is of an irregular square figure, of 7 or 8 miles. The general appearance is flat; and though there is a considerable proportion of rising grounds, they are mostly accessible to the plough, and are of a rich fertile soil, except about 600 acres of muir, of which the soil is altogether barren and unfit for culture. *St Abb's Head* is situated on the coast, which is in general dangerous and rocky. There is a considerable extent of natural and planted wood, especially on the banks of the river Lye, which waters the parish. About a mile W. of *St Abb's Head*, is a beautiful piece of water called *Coldingham Loch*, which is about a mile in circumference, and of considerable depth. There are, besides the town of *Coldingham*, 3 or 4 small villages in the parish, the inhabitants of which are chiefly farmers or weavers. Population in 1801, 2391.

COLDINGHAM, a town in the above parish, containing, with the environs, about 529 families, anciently noted for a flourishing monastery, built by *Edgar* king of Scotland, who assisted at its consecration in person. It is 2½ miles NW. of *Byemouth*, and 8 NNW. of *Berwick*.

COLDITZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and margraviate of Meissen, situated on the Mulda. This town suffered

suffered severely during the civil wars of Germany in the last century being several times pillaged by the Swedes and Russians. The inhabitants manufacture linen and other stuffs. It is 10 miles N^W of Lepsic.

COLDSTREAM, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick on the N. side of the Tweed, containing about 1162 inhabitants. Here Gen. Monk fixed his head quarters, before he marched into England to restore Charles II. and here he raised that regiment, which is still called the Coldstream regiment of Guards. There is no extensive trade carried on in the town, tho' few are better situated than Coldstream for manufactures. The banks of the Tweed are rich in corn and cattle; the wool in the neighbouring district is excellent, and coals are cheap. The roads from Berwick to London, from Berwick to Kelso, and from Dunse to England, all pass through the town; and here a neat bridge over the Tweed unites the 2 kingdoms. It lies 11 m. SW. of Berwick, and 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. of London.

COLDSTREAM, a parish of Scotland, in which the above town is situated, extending along the Tweed for 7 or 8 miles, with a breadth of about 4. The general appearance of the country is flat. The soil is mostly rich and fertile; on the banks of the Tweed, light; inclining to clay backwards. A broad slip of barren land, called the *mir land*, divides the parish, running through it from E. to W. Freestone is abundant, and the symptoms of coal are very flattering; but few attempts have been made to discover it. Shell and rock mail are found in many parts. Several *tumuli* in the parish are said to contain the bones of those who fell in the border wars. Population of the parish in 1801, 2269.

COLDWATER, a lake of North America. Lon. 111. W. Greenwich. Lat. 54. 50. N.

COLFBROOK, a town of the United States of America, in Massachusetts, 20 miles W SW. of Springfield.

COLEBROOK DALE, a village of England, situated in a winding glen on the banks of the Severn, in the eastern part of Shropshire. Here are extensive iron-works, connected with the Severn by a canal, in forming which, a spring of native tar was discovered, so abundant at first, that some say it yielded from 70 to 80 gallons a-day, but the quantity is now very much diminished. A work for obtaining a similar kind of tar from the

condensed smoke of coal has been erected here. Here is also a brine spring. A large and elegant bridge of cast iron of one arch thrown over the Severn at this place, in 1779.

COLEFORD, a town of England, in the county of Gloucester, on the borders of Monmouthshire, with a weekly market on Friday. Near it are considerable iron-works. It is 23 miles WSW. of Gloucester, and 123 W. of London.

COLENETT CAPE, on the island of New Caledonia, in the Pacific Ocean, Lon. 164. 56. E. Lat. 20. 30. S.

COLNETTO, a river of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Taranto, 4 miles E. of Rossano.

COLERAINE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, situated on the river Bann, about 3 miles from the sea, with a valuable salmon-fishery. This town, before the building of Londonderry, gave the name of Coleraine to the county. It is 25 miles FNE. of Londonderry, and 29 NNW. of Antrim. Lon. 6. 29. W. Greenwich. Lat. 55. 8. N.

COLERAIN, a town of the state of Georgia, in Camden county. A treaty of peace and friendship was concluded here in 1796, between the United States and Creek Indians. It is situated on St Mary River, 35 miles W. by N. of the port of St Mary, and 140 S. by E. of Louisville.

COLESHILL, a town of England, in Warwickshire, with an ancient church, a free grammar school; and a market on Wednesday. It is situated on the side of a hill on the Coln, 11 miles NW. of Coventry, and 105 of London.

COLINY, a town of France, in the department of the Aine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bourg-en-Bresse, 12 miles N. of Bourg.

COLIHAUT, a town on the western side of the island of Dominica

COLIMA, a town of America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan, situated in one of the most fertile valleys of Mexico, 8 leagues wide, reaching to the sea. The town is large and rich. Near it is a mountain of the same name, with a volcano. It is 110 miles W. of Mechoacan. Lon. 87. W. Ferro. Lat. 19. 50. N.

COLIMFR, a town of France, in the dep. of the Orne, and chief place of a canton in the district of Mortagne, 4 m. W. of Mortagne.

COLIN a mountain of Ireland, 15 miles N. of Antrim.

COLIN,

COLIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Caurzim, with a strong castle, 28 miles E. of Prague.

COLINDA, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal, 28 miles S. of Comilah.

COLINGSBURGH, a village in Fifeshire, in the parish of Kilsconquhar, lying between the towns of Kilsconquhar and Earlsferry. It contains about 360 inhabitants.

COLL. See **COL**.

COLLABAUG, a town of Hindoostan, in the Malwa country, 44 miles W. of Chand nee.

COLLACE, a parish of Scotland, in the valley of Strathmore, in a county of Perth, forming a square of nearly two miles. The northern division rises gently towards the hills, having a light black loamy soil, intermixed with clay, and mossy tracts of small extent; the district towards the S. takes in the N. side of the Sidlaw hills, the sides of which are in some places enclosed and improved, but towards the top, with the exception of Dunsinnan, are covered with heath. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 562.

COLLARFDO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 4 miles W. of Parana.

COLLARES, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estramadura, 5 m. N. of Cascaes.

COLLE, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Florence, situated on a hill, near the river Elza, 95 miles S. of Florence.

COLLE DUNENZO, a town of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Citra, and late republican department of the Sangro, 7 miles N. of Civita Borella.

COLLI DUO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo Ultra, and late republican department of the Pescara, 23 miles SW. of Aquila.

COLLE SALVITA, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 10 miles from Pisa.

COLLECHIO, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan, 4 miles W. of Parma.

COLLEDA, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and county of Thuringia, 12 miles N. of Weimar, and 16 NNE. of Erfurt.

COLLESSIE, a parish in the county of Fife, about 8 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. The S. part of the parish is remarkably flat, but the N. is rather hilly. The arable land is very fertile. The river Eden bounds the parish on the S. Population in 1801, 920.

COLLET DE-DE ZES, LE, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton in the district of Villefort, 12 m. S. of Villefort.

COLLET ON, a county of the United States, in Charlestown district, South Carolina.

COLLI, LE, a town of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra, and late Republican department of the Pescara, 15 miles W. of Celano.

COLLIER, a town of the United States, in North Carolina, 11 miles NE. of Wilmington.

COLLINGTON, a parish in the county of mid Lothian, which approaches with in 2 miles of the metropolis. It extends about 4 m. E. and W. and about 5 m. S. and N. direction, taking in part of the *Pentland ridge*, particularly *Loganhouse hill*, the highest point, which is found, by repeated barometrical observations, to be 1700 feet above the level of the sea at Leith. The arable lands slope gently from the skirts of the hills to the level of the river, and are all enclosed and highly cultivated. The river of *Collington*, or rather *the Water of Lath*, abounds with much romantic scenery, and in a course of 10 miles drives no fewer than 71 mills. Population in 1801, 1897.

COLLIOURE, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, and chief place of a canton in the district of Ceret, with a small port, on the Mediterranean, inhabited chiefly by fishermen, but defended by a castle on a rock. It was taken by the Spaniards in Dec. 1793, but surrendered to the French, with all its artillery and stores, after a siege of 19 days, on the 26th May 1794. It is 5 leagues SE. of Peppignan, and 5 E. of Ceret. Lon. 3. 10. E. Lat. 42. 34. N.

COLLISTOWN, and **OLD CASTLE**, two adjacent villages in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Slains, containing 929 inhabitants in 1793.

COLLIWILL, a town of the island of Ceylon, 50 miles W. of Trincomaly.

COLLMEN, or **CULLMEN**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 6 miles ENE. of Mutschon.

COLLO, a village of Italy, in the late Republican dep. of Benaco. It has iron mines and founderies.

OLLOBRIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton in the district of Hieres, 18 miles NE. of Toulon.

COLLON,

COLLON, a well built town of Ireland, in Louth county, 29 miles from Dublin. It has a stocking manufactory, and an extensive bleachfield.

COLLONATO, a town of Italy, in the late Republican department of the Appennines.

COLLONGE, a town of France, in the department of Ain, and chief place of a canton in the district of Cex, 5 league, SSW. of Cex.

COLLONS-TOWN, a town of Ireland, in West Meath, Leinster.

COLLOVBLE, in Armagh, Ulster.

COLLUMPFON. See **COLUMBTON**.

COLMAR, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Helstein, 5 miles SE. of Gluckstadt.

COLMAR, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Upper Rhine, situated on two small rivers, the Fecht and the Lauch, and surrounded by a wall flanked with towers. It contains about 15,000 inhabitants; and is 10¹ leagues N. of Bade. Lon. 25. 2. E. Ferro. Lat. 47. 35. N.

COLMARS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton in the district of Castellane, 17 miles NE. of Digne, and 22 N. of Castellane.

COLMBERG, or **KOLENBERG**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and principality of Ansbach, 9 miles NW. of Ansbach.

COLME, LA, a river of France, which branches from the river Aa, at Wate, in the dep. of the Straits of Cambrésis.

COLMENAR, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the confines of New Castile, 7 leagues NW. of Talavera de la Reina.

COMMEZAR, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 3 leagues NE. of the Escorial.

COLMPEZ, a town of Austria, 4 m. SSW. of Drossendorf.

COLMOGOROD, a town of Russia, on an island in the Dwina, 30 miles SE. of Archangel. Lon. 33. 32. E. Lat. 64. 14. N.

COLMONELL, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, and district of Carrick. It is of considerable extent, being about 14 miles in length, and on an average 6 in breadth. It is bounded by the sea, on the W. and for 4 miles inland, the surface is hilly; the rest of the parish, though elevated, is pretty level. It is watered by the Stinchar, the banks of which are loamy and fertile.

Inclosures and other improvements in agriculture, are pretty much followed. Ancient forts and cairns, are numerous, but tradition is silent as to their erection. Population in 1801, 1306.

COLMONILL, or **CALMONELL**, a village in the above parish, situated on the Stinchar. It has 4 fairs.

COLN, a river of England, which passes by Uxbridge and Colnbrook, and runs into the Thames at Staines, separating the county of Middlesex from Buckinghamshire.

COLN, a river of England which runs into the sea, near Colchester.

COLN, a river of England, which runs into the Thames, at Cricklade.

COLNBROOK, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, on the river Coln, with a neat modern chapel. The great western road passes through the town, but its market has failed for several years. It is 3 miles E. of Windsor, and 17 W. of London.

COLNF, a town of England, in Lancashire, which, from the name, and the many Roman coins found near it, is ascertained to have been a Roman colony. It carries on a considerable trade in calicoes and dimities, and had formerly manufactures of woollen and worsted. It has a neat hall for the sale of goods, and a church with a tower containing 6 bells. The market is on Wednesday, and fairs May 13, and Oct. 10. It is 52 miles N. of Manchester, and 214 NNW. of London.

COLO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kalisch, 20 miles N. of Kalish.

COLOCHINA, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea. Lon. 23. 22. L. Lat. 36. 32. N.

COLOUZA, a town of Hungary, on the Danube; the see of an archbishop. It was formerly a city of importance, but now gone to decay. It is 60 miles N. of Bacs, and 136 SE. of Vienna. Lon. 36. 22. E. Ferro. Lat. 46. 33. N.

COLODI, a town of Italy, 7 miles from Lucca.

COLOGN, a ci-devant electoral archbishopric of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which was overrun by the French in October 1794, and annexed to France in Dec. 1797, when it was partitioned between the departments of the Roer, the Rhine and Moselle. The greater part was situated upon the Rhine, between the duchies of Juliers and Berg; another part was situated between Juliers and Treves; the duchies of Recklinghausen

linghausen and Westphalia formed another. The soil is unequal, being composed of mountains and forests, sand lands, and fertile fields. There is plenty of game, fish, mineral springs, and excellent vineyards. It contains 72 towns and cities. The states were composed of prelates, nobles, and cities. The assemblies were held at Bonn. The inhabitants are, in general, Roman Catholics. It was a bishopric in the year 314, and erected into an archbishopric in the year 799, by Charlemagne, and the bishoprics of Liege, Munster, and Osnabuck, for suffragans, but enjoying no spiritual power over the latter. The archbishop of Cologne bore the pallium, and the cross, and took the title of born legate of the holy see, and arch-chancellor of the sacred empire for Italy. He gave his vote after the Elector of Treves, and sat at the right hand of the emperor at assemblies held in his own diocese, in Gaul, or in Italy. The metropolitan church and chapter were at Cologne. The chapter was composed of 25 canons, and 36 dignitaries, all of which were princes, or counts, except eight doctors. The elector paid 1828 florins for a Roman month, and was taxed for the imperial chamber 811 crowns and 23 kreutzers for each term.

COLOGN, the capital of the above elevated archbishopric, now included under France, and in the department of the Rocr. It was formerly a free and imperial city of Germany, and situated in the circle of Westphalia. It is built in the form of a crescent, on the borders of the Rhine, and fortified in the ancient manner. They reckon at Cologne 51 gates, 10 collegiate and 49 parish churches, 4 abbeys, 56 convents, 16 hospitals, and 50 chapels. The Protestants hold their religious assemblies at Millheim, a small town dependent on the duchy of Berg. Cologne acknowledged the power of the archbishop in spirituals, but not as a prince; and on his inauguration he took an oath to maintain these rights and immunities; nay, the inhabitants pretend that he could not reside in the city three days without permission. The streets are narrow, winding, and gloomy, and the city, though well situated on the Rhine for commerce, is not populous. It was once celebrated for its commerce, which is now dwindled into the manufacture of a few ribbands, stockings, lace, and some tobacco. It owes its decay to persecution and to the

expulsion of the Jews in 1485; and of the Protestants in 1618. Two-thirds of this city have since fallen into ruins; and streets and squares are converted into kitchen gardens and vineyards. The city paid 1200 florins for the Roman month, and 405 rix-dollars, 72 kreutzers, to the imperial chamber. The military force consisted of four companies of soldiers; in 1760, the whole city contained about 40,000 inhabitants. The French, after the defeat of General Clairfayt, entered Cologne on the 6th of Oct. 1794. It is 65 miles NNE. of Treves. Lon. 29. 26. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 58. N.

COLOGNA, a fertile district of the late Maritime division of Austria, in the cr-devant Dogado of Venice, on the left bank of the Adige, bounded on the E. by the Rabiosa and the Veronese, on the S. by the Paduan, and on the W. and N. by the Vicentine. It is divided nearly in two by the Gisa, and contains one town 13 large villages, and 12,500 souls.

COLOGNA, a rich town, capital of the above district, situated on the Fueme Nuova, containing 6,200 inhabitants, who trade in wine and silk. It lies 15 miles from Vicenza.

COLOGNE, an agreeable village of Italy, at the foot of the hill Osario, in the late Repubblica department of the Adda and Oglio.

COLOGNI, a town of France, in the department of Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the district of L'Isle-en-Jourd. in 6 leagues E. of Auch.

COLOGNOLI, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 6 miles E. of Laghern.

COLOKITA, or KOLOKITA, a town of European Turkey, on the southern coast of the Morca, in a gulf to which it gives name, 25 miles SSE. of Misura. Lon. 22. 50. E. Greenw. Lat. 36. 47. N.

COLOMAY, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Russia, on the river Puth, 5 miles NE. of Halcz. Lon. 25. 40. E. Lat. 48. 41. N.

COLOMBI S, a town of France, in the department of Paris, and chief place of a canton in the district of St Denis, 1½ league NW. of Paris.

COLOMBEY AUX BELLES FINNES, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton in the district of Veselze, 15 miles SW. of Nancy.

COLOMBIER, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saone, and chief place of a canton in the district of Vesoul, 4 miles NE. of Vesoul, and 10

W of Lure.

COLOMBIER, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Neuchâtel, 2 miles SW. of Neuchâtel.

COLOMBOVA, a fort in Bulgaria.

COLOMBRACO, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata, and late Republican department of Brandano, 4½ m. SSW. of Tinn.

COLOMBES, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 18 miles SE. of Meaux, and 40 E. of Paris.

COLONIA, a town of Istria, 5 miles SSE. of Rovigno.

COLONNA, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia 24 miles N. of Spalato.

COLONNA, a town of Italy, in the late Campagna di Roma, Roman Republic and department of the Circeo, situated 12 miles from Rome. Lon. 13. 25. E. Lat. 42. 15. N.

COLONIA-DE-RUBICON, a town of Italy, in the late Republic and department of the Rubicon, near Cena. Lon. 12. 25. W. Lat. 41. 10. N.

COLONNE, a town of France, in the department of Juny, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Poigny, two leagues WNW. of Poigny.

COLONSAY, one of the Western islands of Scotland, about 6 miles long, and 2 broad, 4 miles N. from it. It is separated from Oransay by a narrow sound, which is dry at low water, and they may be considered together. The surface is unequal, having a considerable number of rugged hills covered with heath; but none of the eminences deserve the name of mountains. Of about 8000 acres, 9000 are arable. The soil is light, and along the shores it inclines to sand, producing early and tolerable crops; but of late the system of converting arable land into pasture has prevailed, and a great part of the two islands is covered with black cattle. There is a great quantity of fine coral on the banks, round these islands; and a considerable quantity of kelp is annually made from the sea-weed thrown upon the coast. The population in 1801 was 805.

COLOONY, a town of Ireland, in Sligo.

COLOOR, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Guntoor, in which is a diamond mine, situated on the S side of the Kistnah, 13 miles NW. of Condavir.

COLORADO, a river of New Mexico, which runs into the bay of St Bernard. Lon 79. 17. W. Ferro. Lat. 29. N.

COLORADO, or **RIVER OF MARTYRS**,

a river of N. America, which runs into the northern part of the gulf of California.

COLORADO, or **RIVIERE ROUGE**, a river of North America, in Louisiana, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, 50 miles below New Orleans.

COLORADOS, Los, a numerous cluster of small islands or rocks, near the NW. coast of the island of Cuba.

COLOREDO, a town of Italy, in the county of Triuh, 7 miles NW. of Udine.

COLOKNO, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan, 7 miles N. of Parma.

COLOS, a town of Transylvania, 4 miles N. of Colovar.

COLOSVAR, or **CLAUSENBERG**, a town of Transylvania, on the river Salmos, where the States of the province generally assemble. It had an university, which was suppressed in the year 1782. It is 75 miles E. S. E. of Vienna, and 145 NNW. of Bregence. Lon. 40. 7. E. Ferro. Lat. 46. 57. N.

COLPO, a town of South America, and capital of a jurisdiction in Peru.

COLSON, a town of A. I., in the country of Habon, 50 miles NE. of Hanchan Hotin.

COLTERSWORTH, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, pleasantly situated on the E. side of the river Witnam, which meanders through a valley, dividing Coltersworth from Wrotham, a small hamlet belonging to it, where the great Sir Isaac Newton was born in 1642. The great north road passes through Coltersworth, which was made a post town in 1752. It is 8 miles from Colnham, 13 from Stamford, 98 from London by Ware, and 102 by Hatfield.

COLYND and **SOUTHWICK**, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcubright, extending along the banks of the Solway Frith about 8 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, and containing, in 1801, 1106 inhabitants. The surface is rough and irregular, much broken and interrupted by rocks, large heaps of stones, and impenetrable copes of thorns, furze, and briars. The coast is remarkable for those rare productions of nature called *Animal Flowers*, which seem to be the link between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. The Rev. Mr Muirhead of Urr says, he "discovered in this parish the animal-flower in as great perfection and variety as in Jamaica. The colours, (he adds) and the various and elegant forms of the polypus on this coast, are truly equal to any thing related by natural historians, respecting the sea-flowers of any

any other country. To see a flower of purple, of green, blue, yellow, &c. striving to catch a worm, is really amusing." And the Rev. Mr Maxwell of Buzzle says, "the most beautiful of them that could be picked up, have often been carried from the shore of Colvend, 12 or 15 miles up the country, where they have lived, fed on worms, and even bred for several weeks, and might have existed much longer, if they could have been supplied with a water." *Sir J. Simlar's Nat. Hist.* XVII. 109, 117.

COLUMBARRA, an island on the W. coast of Sa. Iy.

COLUMB MAGNA, or **MAJOR**, a market-town of England, in the county of Cornwall, 19 miles NE. of Truro, and 17 W. of London.

COLUMBIA, a town of the United States of America, in the Western Territory, and county of Hamilton; situated at the junction of the Little Miami with the Ohio. Lon. 84. 21. W. Greenwich. Lat. 39. 57. N.

COLUMBIA, a town of the United States of America, in the capital of Kershaw county, in South Carolina, situated on the S. side of the Congaree, just below the confluence of the Souda and Broad rivers. It is now the seat of government; but the public offices have, in some measure, been divided, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the lower counties, and a branch of each removed in Charlestown. It is 85 miles WNW. of Charlestown. Lon. 81. 5. W. of Greenwich. Lat. 35. 08. N.

COLUMBIA, a county in Georgia.

COLUMBIA, a county of New York, 82 miles long, and 21 broad, containing 5 towns, 26,109 citizens, and 1623 slaves, in 1790.

COLUMBIA, a tract of land in the United States, about 10 miles square, lying near the junction of the Patowmac and the Eastern Branch, partly in Virginia and partly in Maryland, but ceded by these States to Congress, as a most central spot for establishing a seat for the general government. Here the city of **WASHINGTON** was accordingly laid out, upon an extensive and grand scale; and, since 1800, it has been the seat of Congress and government. See **WASHINGTON**. The territory of Columbia, in 1801, contained 8149 inhabitants.

COLUMBIA, a township of Maine district, in Washington county, situated on Pleasant river, near the Atlantic, 15 miles WSW. of Macchias.

VOL. I.

COLUMBIA, a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, situated on the Susquehanna, 76 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia.

COLUMBIA, a post-town of Virginia; in Goochland county, on the river James, at the mouth of the Rivanna, 49 miles above Richmond, and 100 SW. of Alexandria.

COLUMBIERS, a town of France, in the department of Avrion, and chief place of a canton in the district of Sauveterre, 10 miles W. of Rhodes.

COLUMBO, a town on the western coast of the island of Ceylon, where the Portuguese had a settlement, from which they were driven by the Dutch and natives. The natives live in the old town, without the walls of the new. The streets of this last are wide, and extremely clean, and the governor's house is a handsome structure. The inhabitants amount to about 300,000. There is a school for the propagation of the Christian religion, and a botanical garden. It was taken by the British, in Feb. 1796, and afforded large prize money to the captors. It lies 16 miles SE. of Negombo. Lon. 79. 55 E. Lat. 7. 6. N.

COLUMBTON, **COLLUMPTON**, or **CULLUMPTON**, an ancient market town of England, in Devonshire, situated on the river Culm, consisting principally of one long street. Its principal ornament is its church; but it has considerable manufactures of broad cloths, serges, &c. The number of houses is about 800, and it has a market on Saturday, and fairs first Wedn. in May and Nov. It is 11 miles N. of Exeter, and 162 W. of London.

COLUMNA, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, and an archbishop's see, 50 miles SE. of Moscow. Lon. 38. 25. E. Lat. 55. 5. N.

COLURI, an island in the gulf of Fngia, near the coast of Livadia, about 7 miles long and 2 wide, formerly called Salantes. It is 10 miles W. of Athens. The chief town is of the same name, on the S. side, at the bottom of one of the finest harbours in the world. Lon. 41. 22. E. Ferro. Lat. 38. 0. N.

COLYTON, or **CULLYTON**, a market town of England, in Devonshire, situated on the river Coly, which, in 1801, contained 289 houses, mostly built of flints and thatched. Market on Saturdays May 1, and Nov. 30. It is 7 miles from Axminster, 22 from Exeter, and 149 W. of London.

3 Z

COM.

COM, or **Kom**, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac Asemi, celebrated for its silk manufactures, chiefly velvets. It is 90 miles S. of Casbin, and 150 N. of Ispahan.

COMACHIO, a town of Italy, anciently Comacium, late in the state of the Church, and duchy of Ferrara, afterwards in the Italian republic and department of the Lower Po, situated in a marshy country, called the *Valley of Comachio*, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Ravenna. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1708, but restored by Charles VI. to Pope Benedict XIII. It is 28 miles E. of Ferrara, and 49 S. of Venice. Lon. 29. 52. E. Ferro Lat. 44. 42. N.

COMANA, a province and town of S. America, in Terra Firma.

COMARTCH, a river of South Wales, in the county of Brecknock, which runs into the Yrvon, 8 miles W. of Bealith.

COMASCO. See **COMO**.

COMB MARTIN, a town of England, on the N. coast of Devonshire, in the Bristol channel, with a small creek for boats. Near it are silver mines, which formerly produced a considerable quantity of ore. It is 33 miles W. of Bridgewater, and 176 W. of London.

COMBAM, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Cuddapa, 65 miles N. of Cuddapa.

COMBAMET, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Golconda, 68 miles E. of Hydrabad.

COMBEAU FONTAINE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saone, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Jussey, 11 miles WNW. of Vesoul, and 7 S. of Jussey.

COMBENY, a river of South Wales, in Carmarthenshire, which runs into the Loughor, 5 miles NE. of Llanelthy.

COMANACOTHA, a town on the coast of Curacoa, 10 miles S. of Comana. Lon. 64. 40. W. Lat. 10. 10. N.

COMBERMERE, a lake of England, in the county of Chester, on the borders of Shropshire, 5 miles S. of Nantwich.

COMBOURG, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton in the district of Dol, 2½ leagues S. of Dol.

COMBRILLES, before the Revolution, a small country of France, in the province of Auvergne, of which Evaux was the capital.

COMBREE, a town of France, in the

department of the Maine and Loire, and chief place of a canton in the district of Segre, 7 miles W. of Segre.

COMBRET, a town of France, in the dep. of Aveiro, 8 leagues E. of Alby.

COMBRONDE, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy de Dome, and chief place of a canton in the district of Riom, 2 leagues N. of Riom.

COMCHE, a town of Persia, where the caravans rest in the road from Ispahan to Ormus.

COMENITZA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Lipce, 52 miles SW. of Delfino.

COMERCHIN, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, 62 miles E. of Erbolji.

COMESSAZZA, a river of Italy, which runs into the Oglio, 9 miles NE. of Sabionetta.

COMESSAZZO, a town of Italy, in the late duchy of Mantua, and Italian republican department of the Upper Po, 8½ miles N. of Sabionetta.

COMESUS, a lake of the United States of America, in New York, 27 miles S. of Lake Ontario.

COMFTEAU. See **COMMOTAU**.

COMHOLA, a river of Ireland, which runs into Bantry Bay, 3 miles N. of Bantry.

COMILLAH, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal, 160 miles INE. of Calcutta, and 176 ESE. of Moorshedabad. Lon. 90. 15. E Greenw. Lat. 22. 25. N.

COMINES, a town of France, in the department of the North, late of Flanders, situated on the Lys, which divides it into two parts. It is 25 miles S. of Bruges, and 7 N. of Lisle.

COMINO, or **COMIN**, an island in the Mediterranean, situated between Malba and Gozza. Lon. 14. 15. E. Lat. 35. 52. N.

COMITLAN, a town of North America, in Mexico, and province of Chiapa, 70 miles SE. of Chiapa dos Espagnols.

COMINGES. See **COMMINGES**.

COMISSA, a village of Italy, in the isle of Lissa, on the coast of Dalmatia.

COMMANOES, one of the Virgin isles NNE. of Tortula. Lon. 63. 0. W. Lat. 18. 25. N.

COMMANTAWANA, a bay on the N. coast of the island of St Vincent, about one mile E. of Taryat Point.

COMMENDO, **COMMANI**, or **KOMMANI**, a kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast, about 20 miles square, formerly a

a part of the kingdom of Fetu, or Zabu, but now an independent kingdom of itself. The natives are of a warlike disposition, and so numerous, that the king is said to be able in this little kingdom, to raise an army of 20,000 men; his ordinary body-guard is composed of 500 men, well armed.

COMMENDO, GRAND, or GUAFFO, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Commendo, and residence of the king, situated at some distance from the coast. It contains about 400 houses, and is four miles N. of

COMMENDO, LITTLE, situated on the Gold Coast, close to the shore of the Atlantic. It exhibits only the remains of a once flourishing great city. The natives are in general turbulent, cunning, and deceitful; much addicted to lying and stealing. Their employment consists either in fishing or in commerce, and their neighbours employ them as brokers and factors. Here the English and Dutch have forts. Lon. O. 34. F. Greenwich. Lat. 4. 54. N.

COMMEQUIRES, a town of France, in the department of the Vendee, 15 miles N. of Stables d'Olonne.

COMMERAGH, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, 8 miles N. of Dungarvon.

COMMERCY, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Meuse, given by the Duke of Lorraine to the bishops of Metz. It became afterwards a kind of sovereignty, divided between the houses of Nassau and Retz, who ceded their rights to the Duke of Lorraine. It contains two parishes; and is 8 leagues SSE. of Verdun, and 5¹/₂ E. of Bar le Duc.

COMMINGES, a ci-devant country of France, in Gascony, about 15 leagues in length, and 6 in breadth, which is now included in the department of Gers. It was the see of a bishop, whose residence was at St Bertrand, the capital.

COMMOTAU, COMETEAU or CHOMSTON, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. It was taken by Zisca, in 1421, who put the inhabitants, male and female, to death, for their brave defence. In 1648, it surrendered to the Swedes at discretion. Large quantities of alum are prepared here. It lies in a fertile vale, 10 miles NW. of Saatz, 38 S. of Dresden, and 42 NW. of Prague.

COMNENO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, 36 miles SE. of Elbasano.

COMO, a town of Italy, in the late republican department of Lario, the ci-devant province of Milan. It was built by the Gauls, under the conduct of Brennus, at the S. end of a lake to which it gives name; pleasantly situated in a plain, almost surrounded with mountains, and is large, populous, and commercial. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Goritz; and contains 12 parish-churches. The town is surrounded by a wall, guarded with picturesque towers, and backed by a conical eminence, on which stand the ruins of an ancient castle. The houses are neatly built of stone; the cathedral is a handsome edifice of white marble, hewn from the neighbouring quarries. The inhabitants have established several manufactures of cotton and silk, and carry on some trade with the Grisons. The town was the birth-place of the younger Pliny: and the inhabitants have placed his statue on the outside of one of the churches, with a Latin inscription, bearing the date of 1499. Como is 20 miles N. of Milan. Lon. 26. 34. E. Ferro. Lat. 45. 44. N.

COMO, LAKE OF, a lake of Italy, in the Milanese, about 9 leagues in length, from N. to S., and hardly one wide. Towards the S. it is divided into two branches; at the end of one stands Como, and at the end of the other Lacco. The river Adda passes through it; and several towns and villages are situated on its banks, which are adorned with vines, chestnuts, and almond trees.

COMONAVA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, 60 miles NNE. of Akrida.

COMORA, or GOMORA ISLANDS, islands in the Eastern Indian ocean, between the northern extremity of the island of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. They are five in number, viz. Comora Angazya Joanna, Mayotto, and Mohila. Lon. 43 to 45. E. Greenwich. Lat. 11. 50. to 13 S.

COMORA, or GOMORA, this island, which gives name to the above cluster, is about 6 leagues long and 3 wide, but little known. Lon. 43. E. Greenwich. Lat. 11. 50 S.

COMORIN, a promontory of Asia, the most southern part of Hindoostan. Lon 77. 83. E. Lat. 7. 50. N.

COMOAN, or COMORA, a town of Hungary, and capital of a country to which it gives name, situated at the conflux of the Waag and the Danube, strongly fortified, and defended by a fortress,

so that it has never been taken. It was chiefly inhabited by Hungarians or Rascians, who follow the Greek church. In 1789, it was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake. It is 36 miles SE. of Presburg, and 64 SE. of Vienna.

COMPACH, a river of Carinthia, which runs into the Moli, near Vellach.

COMPEYRE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Milhaud, on the Tan, 1 league N. of Milhaud.

COMPIANO, a town of Italy, in Parma, on the Taro, 12 miles from Parmenoli.

COMPANIO, a town of Italy, in the life republican department of the Tessino, and *ex-évêque* of Pavia.

COMPEIGNE, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Oise, with a forest of wood, containing 97,000 acres, of which 100 are cut every year. The principal commerce consists in corn, wine, and wood; the wine is much esteemed. Here the Maid of Orleans was taken by the English in 1430. It is 28 miles E. of Beauvais. Lon. 20. 50. E. Ferro. Lat. 49. 25. N.

COMPOI, a town of Naples, and province of Lavour, 4 miles E. of Sorra.

COMPOSTO, *La*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, late of Savoy, 9 miles ENE. of Chambéry.

COMPOSTELLA, or SAN JAGO DE COMPOSTELO, a city of Spain, and capital of Galicia, situated in a beautiful plain, on all sides surrounded with agreeable hills, between the Sar and Suela, which unite about half a league below. It is the see of an archbishop. In the metropolitan church are preserved, as the inhabitants believe, the remains of St James, the patron of Spain, to whom the church is dedicated, and from whom the town is named. There are twelve parish-churches within the walls, fourteen religious houses, and four hospitals. The annual revenue of the archbishop is said to amount to 60,000 ducats. An university was established here in 1532. The order of St Jago takes its title from this city, the knights of which possess 87 commandaries, with an annual income of 200,000 ducats. It is 93 miles W. of Astorga. Lon. 8. 17. E. Paq. of Teneriffe. Lat. 42. 52. N.

COMPOSTELLA NUOVA, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and capital of the province of Xalisco, built by Nunez de Guzman; once

the see of a bishop, removed to Guadaluajara. It is 300 miles WNW. of Mexico. Lon. 88. 25. W. Ferro. Lat. 21. 20. N.

COMPREIGNAC, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bellac, 10 miles N. from Limoges.

COMPS, a town of France, in the department of the Van, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Draguignan, 10 miles N. of Draguignan.

COMPTON, in Derbyshire, England. See ASHBORN.

COMPTON, LITTLE, a town of the United States, in Rhode Island.

COMRIE, a parish and *parochia* of the village of Scotland, in Perthshire. The parish extends about 12 miles in length and 10 in breadth, consisting principally of the flat ground, at the head of Strathmore, surrounded by lofty mountains, and including 4 plebs with rivulets at the bottom, tributary to the Linn. The soil of the low grounds is general light and gravelly. The banks of Loch Eric and of the river are covered with natural wood, and numerous flocks of sheep are reared upon the sides of the hills. The parish abounds with a great variety of wild Highland Scenery. At the W. end of Loch Eric is a quarry of excellent limestone, which has contributed much to the improvement of the land; and near the foot of Glenartney is a good stone quarry. The district has been much damaged of late years by repeated shocks of earthquakes, in all of which the motion seemed to proceed towards the village of Comrie as the centre. This village is pleasantly situated on the N. bank of the Linn, where the waters of the Leadback from the N. and the Ruchal from the S. unite with those of Earne. It consists of one long but irregular street, near the centre of which stands the parish church, lately modernized, with a fine new spire on its W. end. The Gaelic tongue being familiar to the parishioners and villagers, worship is performed in Gaelic one part of the day and in English the other. The principal trade is in yarn, spun in the village and neighbourhood. The population in 1801, was 2458. Comrie is 7 miles W. of Cress.

CON, a lake formed by the river Forth in passing through the parish of Aberfoyle, in Perthshire, about 21 miles long, and famed for its romantic scenery.

CONAN, or CONON, a river of Rosshire,

shire, which falls into the Frith of Cromarty.

CONANICUT, an island near the coast of America, a little to the E. of Rhode island. Lon 71. 26. W. Greenwich. Lat. 41. 25 N.

CONCA, a town of the island of Corsica, 12 miles N. from Porto Vecchio.

CONCAN, a county of Asia, situated on the western coast of the peninsula of India, between Bombay and Goa, separated from the rest of the continent by a ridge of mountains called the *Gauts*. When the Moguls seized on Hindoostan, they found this coast infested with pirates, and fitted out a fleet to protect their vessels. The Malabars, irritated at seeing their prizes interrupted, armed against the Moguls, razed their possessions, and fitted out a fleet to protect their prizes. Colagy Anglo, governor of Severndroog, one of the best fortresses on the coast, formed an independent state, and, in a little time, extended his dominions for the space of 40 leagues along the coast, and 6 leagues wide toward the mountains. His successors took the name of Angria, and made peace with the Malabars, on paying an annual tribute. They continued to make depredations on the coast, and to seize all vessels that passed that way, till the year 1715, when their fleet was destroyed, and the strong fort of Ghena, where the chief resided, was taken by Admiral Watson and Colonel Chive. The country now belongs to the Malabars. The principal towns are Chouli, Fort Victoria, Dabal, Severndroog, Ghena, Tanna, and Sunderdoe.

CONCERNÉAU, a sea-port town of France, in the dep. of Finistere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Quimper, 2 leagues SSE. of Quimper.

CONCELHO DE ANCLAENS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tral-os-montes, 2 miles WNW. of Mirandola.

CONCELHO DE JALES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tral-os-montes, 10 miles WSW. of Mirandola.

CONCELLANA, a town of Naples, in the province of basilicata, 5 miles S. of Accrona.

CONCENTAYNA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 25 miles N. of Alicante.

CONCEPTION, a river of America, on the isthmus of Darien, which runs into the Spanish Main. Lon. 78. 15. W. Greenwich. Lat. 9. 4. N.

CONCEPTION, a town of South America, in the country of Chili, on the coast of the Southern Pacific ocean, and capital of a jurisdiction. It contains about 10,000 inhabitants, Spaniards and Indians. It was founded in 1550 by Pierre Baldivia, and erected into a bishopric under the archbishop of Lima, and for a long time capital of Chili. It has been frequently attacked by the Indians, and ruined by earthquakes. The environs are fertile, and the harbour large and commodious. All the inhabitants able to bear arms are trained up to use them. It lies 230 miles N. of Baldivia. Lon. 65. 10. W. Ferro. Lat. 26. 45. S.

CONCEPTION, or CONCEPTION DE LOS PAMPAS, a town of S. America, in Paraguay, on the S. side of the river Plata. Lon. 59. 25. W. Ferro. Lat. 50. 30. S.

CONCEPTION, LA, a sea port town of America, in the province of Veragua, on the Spanish Main, with a harbour formed by the river Veragua, 90 miles W. of Panama. Lon. 64. 5. W. Ferro. Lat. 52. N.

CONCEPTION BAY, a bay on the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 52. 40. W. Greenwich. Lat. 47. 40. N.

CONCEPTION DE SALAVA, LA, a town of North America, in Mexico, and province of Michoacan.

CONCEPTION DE LA VIGA, LA, a town of the island of St. Domingo.

CONCEZE, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and district of Brive, 6 leagues NW. from Brive.

CONCHIA, a village of Italy, in the confines of the Pagado, one half of it lies in the Piedmont.

CONCHIFFE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Pyenees, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pau, 6 leagues NNE. from Pau.

CONCHES, a town of France, in the department of the Luce, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Evieux, 3 leagues SW. from Eureux.

CONCOLIN, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, 4½ leagues NE. of Grenoble.

CONCORD, a town of the United States of America, in New Hampshire, and county of Rockingham, situated on the Merrimack, 57 miles NNW. of Boston, and 185 NNE of New York. The legislature of late having commonly held their sessions here, and from its central situation, and a thriving back country, it will probably become the permanent seat of government.

CONCORD,

CONCORD, an island of the United States, in Massachusetts, 17 miles WNW. of Boston.

CONCORD, a river of the United States, in Massachusetts, which runs into the Merrimack, 9 miles SW. of Andover.

CONCORD, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, with a handsome court-house, the best gaol in New England, and 3 bridges over the river Concord. Here the provincial congress met in 1774, and here the first opposition was made to the British troops in 1775. It is 18 miles NNW. of Boston.

CONCORDIA, a town of Italy, late in the duchy of Miranda, afterwards in the republican dep. of Panara, situated on the Secchia, 5 miles W. of Miranda. Lon. 11. 13. E. Lat. 44. 52. N.

CONCORDIA, a town of Italy, in the country of Fulvi, which was ruined by Attila, but continued to be the see of a bishop, who resided at Porto Gruaro, from which it is 5 miles distant.

CONCORES, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rhodéz, 7 miles NNE. of Rhodéz.

CONCOTS, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, 3 leagues ESE. of Cahons.

CONCRESSAUT, or **CONCORSAUT**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Cher, on the Saône, almost ruined by the civil wars. It is 25 miles N. of Bourges.

CONDANORE, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Golconda, 24 miles E. of Adou.

CONDAPILLY, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of the following circar; situated near the bay of Bengal. It is 80 miles ESE. of Rajamundry, and 102 SE. of Hydrabad. Lon. 80. 39. E. Greenwich. Lat. 16. 37. N.

CONDAPILLY, one of the northern circars of Hindoostan bounded on the NE. by the circar of Ellore; on the SE. by the bay of Bengal; on the SW. by the river Kistnah, which divides it from Guntoor; and on the NW. by the country of Golconda. It is about 60 miles long, and 25 broad.

CONDAT-EN-FERRIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Taun. 10 miles N. of Murat.

CONDAVIR, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor, situated on a mountain. It is 26 miles W. of Guntoor, and 25 SW. of Condapilly.

CONDE, a town of France, in the

department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Valenciennes, situated at the conflux of the Haisne and the Scheldt. This town was taken by the allied army in July 1793, after enduring all the rigours of famine; but it was re-taken in the month of October 1794, and, by a decree of the French national assembly, it was ordered, that from henceforth the town should be called *Ville Libre*. It is 2 leagues NNE. of Valenciennes, 4 SE. of Tournay, and 4½ W. of Mons. Lon. 21. 15. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 27. N.

CONDE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateau-Thierry, 2½ leagues SE. of Chateau-Thierry.

CONDL SUR NOIREAU, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vire. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in cloth, leather, and cutlery. It contains about 3500 inhabitants; and is 17 miles W. of Falaise, and 12 E. of Vire.

CONDE SUR ITON, or **CONDE L'ÉVEQUE**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Eure, 12 miles SW. of Evreux.

CONDEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bellesme; 10 miles E. of Bellesme.

CONDE EDO, a cape of North America in Yucatan, 100 miles W. of Merida. Lon. 91. 27. W. Lat. 20. 50. N.

CONDEFUYEOS D'AREQUIPA, a town of South America, and capital of a jurisdiction in the country of Peru; where a species of wild cochineal is gathered, which forms the principal article of the trade of the province. It is 55 miles N. of Arequipa.

CONDOLON, a town of France, in the dep. of the Charente, 25 miles SE. of Santes.

CONDER, a river of England, in the county of Lancaster, which runs into the Irish sea, 3 miles S. of Lancaster.

CONDETTA, a town of France, in the dep. of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Boulogne; 1½ leagues S. of Boulogne.

CONDOM, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Gers. Before the Revolution it was the see of a bishop, suffragan of Bourdeaux. The number of inhabitants is about 5000; but it is neither rich nor commercial. It is 7 leagues NNW.

NNW. of Auch, and 6 SSW. of Agen. Lon. 18. 2. E. Ferro. Lat. 49. 58. N.

CONDORÉ, or **PULO CONDORÉ**, an island in the Eastern Indian sea, about 20 leagues from the coast of Cochinchina. The island is fertile; with an excellent harbour; which induced the English East India Company to form a settlement here in 1702, but a quarrel happening, most of the factory were murdered by the Cochinchinese, and the rest expelled in 1705. Lon. 105. 45. E. Greenwich Lat. 8. 40. N.

CONDRIEUX, a town of France, situated on the Rhone, in the dep. of Rhone: celebrated for its wine, produced from vines originally brought from Dalmatia, by the Emperor Probus. This town contains about 3000 inhabitants. It is 18 miles below Lyons.

CONDROZ, a country of France, in the departments of the Ourte and Sambre and Mense, late of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, extending from Liege to Dinant. Huy is the capital.

CONEGLIANO, a town and pretorship of the late Maritime division of Austria, in the Trevisano, containing 2620 souls. Lon. 12. 40. E. Lat. 45. 52. N.

CONEMAUGH, a town of the United States, in Pennsylvania, 15 miles E. of Fort Ligonet.

CONERSREIT, a town of Bavaria, 51 miles NNE. of Amberg.

CONEY ISLANDS, two isles of Ireland, on the coast of Cork, Down.

CONFLANS, a town of France, in the dep. of Mont Blanc, late of Savoy, near the conflux of the Isere and the Doron, 18 miles E. of Chambery.

CONFLANS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Saone, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Luxeuil. It is 4 leagues N. of Vesoul, and 2½ W. of Luxeuil.

CONFLANS, or **CONFLANT**, a valley of France, in Rousillon, surrounded by the Pyrenees, and watered by the river Tet. Before the revolution, Villefranche sur le Tet was the capital.

CONFLANS EN JARRES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, at the conflux of the Orne and Iron. Lon. 5. 55. E. Lat. 47. 49. N.

CONFLANS ST HONORINE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Seine and Oise, 5 leagues SW. of Paris.

CONFOLENT, a town of France, and principal place of a district in the dep. of the Charente, on the Vienne. It is 12 leagues SSW. of Poitiers, and 10½

NE. of Angoulême. Lon. 18. 20. E. Ferro. Lat. 46. 2. N.

CONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan, 15 miles S. of Hoai-king.

CONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, 25 miles S. of Soui-tcheou.

CONGA, a town of Persia, in the province of Liak Agemi, 100 miles NW. of Ispahan.

CONGLETON, a town of England, in the county of Chester; situated on the river Dane. It is governed by a mayor and 6 aldermen, and has considerable silk and cotton manufactures. A weekly market on Saturday, and 4 annual fairs. It is 10 miles SW. of Macclesfield, and 164 NW. of London.

CONG MOU-ING, a town of China, in the province of Se-tchuen, 42 miles NW. of Hoi-li.

CONGO, or **KONGO**, a kingdom of Africa: bounded on the N. by the kingdoms of Loango and Arziko; on the E. by Metambo; and, on the S. by Angola. The climate is hot in summer, and the winters are mild as the finest springs of Italy. Snow never falls, unless upon the highest mountains, and ice is unknown. Their days and nights are almost always equal. In the winter, the rain sometimes falls very heavy, so as to inundate the country. The soil is good; and generally produces two crops in a year. The men are averse to labour, which they commit to their slaves, or, from want of such, to their wives, who cultivate the ground, sow, dig, and reap. The principal corn used by them is maize; they have likewise pease and beans of different kinds. Of fruit trees they have scarce any but what were introduced by the Portuguese. Among the trees are the aliconda, of such a monstrous bulk, that 10 men cannot span it; the bark of this tree macerated, yields a coarse thread, of which they make ropes, the shell, or rind of the fruit, which is like a gourd, being cleared of its pulp, serves for various uses for vessels; the insanda tree, the bark of which being beaten and macerated, makes a thread finer than the aliconda; the mangloss, a tree whose branches bend downwards, and taking root, form new trees, so that one single tree may make a whole forest; there are several kinds of palms, the most common of which is that whose fruit contains a great many kernels, of an exquisite taste when full ripe, which, when

When pressed, produce oil, used instead of butter; they draw from these trees, by incision, a vinous liquor, which turns sour in five or six days. Vines brought here from Candia, where they have been well cultivated, yield excellent grapes twice a-year. Among the aromatic plants are the dondo, a shrub which serves for cinnamon, and the inquofo, a kind of creeping vine, which bears seeds like pepper. Lilies, tulips, tuberoses, hyacinths, &c. are exquisitely beautiful, and grow naturally in the fields, valleys, and woods. The grass in the low lands grows so high, thick, and rank, that it becomes a dangerous receptacle to wild beasts and reptiles. Among the animals are elephants of a monstrous size, lions, leopards, tygers, wolves, zebras, buffaloes, &c. The darte is an animal which seems peculiar to this country; it is shaped and coloured much like an ox, though not so large, its horns are like those of an he-goat, but very smooth and shining, and of a blackish hue, of which the natives make great variety of pretty baubles. The skin of this creature is commonly bought by the Portuguese, and sent into Germany, to be tanned and made into targets, which are thence called dartes. The natives use the ox hides dard to make their shields, which are so tough that no arrow or dart can go through them, and large enough to cover the whole body. The creature, which they call impa nezza, hath two horns growing out of the forehead, and in other respects is not unlike the buffalo. The nassi is of the bones of a cat, of an ash colour, and hath two small horns on its head. It is perhaps the most barriol creature that lives, even in motion, and starting at the least noise or breath of air; and that even when gazing and drinking. Its flesh has an exquisite taste, and the natives prefer its skin to that of any other creature to make stings for their bows. The nanna, or civet cat, is the true creature from which that odiferous drug is taken, and, when genuine, valued at the rate of gold dust; the hunting of it is dangerous, by reason of its strength and nimbleness, and its dreadful being when it is caught. The sura is a kind of land rat, which burrows under ground like moles. The flesh is so exquisite, that a feast among the grandees would be looked upon as defective without it. The forests also abound with wild dogs, which, like the wolves, prey upon the tame cattle, and are so fierce,

that they will fly upon armed men, and attack whole droves of cows, goats, or sheep. Their teeth are exceeding keen and sharp. They never bark, but make a dreadful howling when hungry, or in pursuit of their prey. The calagana is a singular quadruped which keeps itself constantly upon the trees; it is very small, and its skin so beautifully spotted, that none but the kings of Congo, the princes of the blood, and such nobles as obtain the privilege from him, have the liberty of wearing it; and even the kings of Loango, Caongo, and Gay, receive that extraordinary fur as a considerable present, and a particular favour. Ostriches are of surprising magnitude and beauty, and in great plenty. Their feathers, mixed with those of the peacocks, which are here no less numerous and beautiful, are used instead of cushion and standards, and made into umbrellas. There are a great variety of parrots; but the most esteemed birds of all, are those which they stile, by way of excellence, the birds of music. They are somewhat bigger than Canary birds, their bills red, and their feathers of the same colour; some of them, however, are green, or mixed, and only their bills and feet black; others are grey, others dun, and some all white, or all black, which last sort are most admired for the sweetness of its note, but much more so for some articulate sounds they give, which would incline one to believe that they speak as well as sing. Fish, as in other maritime countries, are here in great plenty and variety, both from the sea, and from the multitude of rivers, which water the country. The picomama, so called from the resemblance of its mouth to the beak of a woodpecker, is a toothless of a large size, and prodigious strength. It hath four fins on its back, three under its belly, and one on each side of its head; its tail is large and forked, by which it cuts the waves with surprising force and velocity. It is at war with every fish that swims, and with every thing it meets in its way, without being intimidated by the largest vessels. The corvo marino, or sea raven is about six feet long, and big in proportion. They are likewise infested with a vast variety of serpents, some of them of a monstrous length and thickness; rattle-snakes, vipers, and other venomous reptiles, whose bite is immediate death, if some powerful antidote be not speedily applied. Serpents, and other venou-

ous insects, both flying and reptile, are here likewise in great variety. The most pernicious and dangerous kind is the ant or pismire, of which they reckon no less than six different species, of different colours and sizes, and all of them formidable, both on account of their prodigious number, and the mischiefs they do, not only to the fruits of the earth, but even to men and beasts, whom they will surround in the night in such swarms, that they will eat them to the very bone. Amidst a great variety of pernicious flying insects, they have one species of a more friendly and profitable kind, viz. the industrious bee, which furnishes the inhabitants with excellent honey and wax in such vast plenty, that there is scarcely a hollow tree, cliff of a rock, or cleft of the earth, in which they do not find great quantities of their comb. Congo was discovered by the Portuguese in 1481. It is sometimes called Lower Guinea by the Portuguese. St. Silvadore, or Banzo, is the capital. The principal rivers are the Zaire, the Dundo, the Coniza, the Vambia, and the Barbela. Lon. 11° to 21° E. Greenwich. Lat. 3° to 8° 30' S.

CONGOON, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Faristan, 97 m. S. of Semas.

CONGORLAIN, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, 75 miles NNE. of Amadan.

CONGRÈP EN POUANCE, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Craon. It is 6½ leagues SW. of Laval.

CONG-TCHIN, a town of China, of the 3d rank, in the province of Quang-si. It is 20 miles NE. of Ping-lo.

CONG TCHOUJIA, a town of Asia, in Thibet, 45 miles S. of Tchontori.

CONI, a town of Italy, in Piedmont; situated on the Stura, and said to be first founded in 1520, during the pontificate of Calistus II. Its trade is considerable, being the repository for all the merchandize from Turin and Nice, which is intended for Lombardy, Switzerland, and Germany. It is so strong by nature and art, that though frequently besieged by the French, they never could take it. In 1766, it was delivered up to the French by the king of Sardinia, as an hostage for the performance of the treaty of peace; and it surrendered to the Austrians in 1799. It is situated on a rock at the confluence of the Grasse and Sture, 81 miles S. of Turin. Lon. 25. 18. E.

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Ferro. Lat. 44. 22. N.

CONIL, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, on the coast of the Atlantic, in a bay to which it gives name. The inhabitants are much engaged in fishing, especially for tunny, which formerly brought in 80,000 ducats yearly, but has of late years much fallen off. It is 6 leagues SSE. of Cadiz. Lon. 10. 35. E. Peak of Teneriffe. Lat. 36. 16. N.

CONIN, or KONIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kalsch, 13 miles SSE. of Gnesne.

CONINGSEECK, a town of Germany, in Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 20 miles N. of Constance. Lon. 9. 20. E. Lat. 47. 50. N.

CONINGTON, a village of England, in Huntingdonshire, near Sutton, situated at the head of the river which forms Urmere, Brickmere, and Whittlesea-mere.

CONISBERG, KONGSBERG, or KONSBERG, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhus, situated in the midst of mountains, in which are some mines of silver, discovered in 1623, and in one a vein of gold was discovered in 1697. Some of these mines are exceeding profitable, and some scarcely pay the expenses of working. It is 56 miles SW. of Christiana. Lon. 9. 45. E. Greenwich. Lat. 59. 37. N.

CONISTON WATER, a lake of England, in the county of Lancaster, which contributes its water to the river Leven. It is 9 miles S. of Hawkshead.

CONITZ, or CHOINITZ, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 10 miles S. of Dantzick.

CONKERE, a post of Chinese Tartary. Lon. 119. 25. E. Ferro. Lat. 44. 50. N.

CONLIE, a town of France, in the dept. of the Sarthe, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sille-le-Guilleaume, 10 miles NW. of Le Mans.

CONLIEGE, a town of France, in the dept. of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Lons le Saunier, 2 miles SE. of Lons le Saunier.

CONLOHONGI, a town of the island of Borneo, 120 miles N. of Banjar Massim.

CON LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 10 miles N. of Castlebar.

CONNA, a lake of Italy, in the island of Grossa, abounding with fish.

CONNA, a village of Ireland, in Waterford,

fold, Munster.

CONNAUGHT, one of the four provinces of Ireland; bounded on the N. by the Atlantic ocean; on the E. by the counties of Fermanagh, Cavan, Longford, West Meath, and King's county; on the S. by the county of Clare and the sea; and, on the W. by the sea. It contains five counties, viz. Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo, which include 276 parishes, 4108 square miles and 95,231 houses, one archbishopric, and five bishoprics. It is in many places fertile, but the worst cultivated of all the provinces. It was formerly a kingdom of itself, till the reign of Henry II; and several times after attempted to throw off the dominion of their conquerors. Galway is the chief town.

CONNAUX, a town of France, in the dept. of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Uzès; 3 leagues NE. of Uzès.

CONNECTICUT, one of the United States; bounded on the N. by Massachusetts; on the E. by the state of Rhode Island; on the S. by the Sound, which separates it from Long Island; and on the W. by the state of New York. Its shape is nearly a long square, except towards the SW., a small tract about 12 miles long, and 8 or 9 wide; its length from E. to W. is 140 miles, and breadth from N. to S. 72. The climate is healthy, though subject to frequent changes of weather, especially on the sea-coast. The winters are generally very severe, and the summers very hot. It is composed of mountains, hills, and valleys, with a great number of rivers, large and small; and is divided into eight counties, viz. Portland, Newhaven, New London, Fairfield, Windham, Litchfield, Hartford, and Tolland. The principal productions are maize, wheat, barley, oats, flax, hemp, potatoe, pulse, and fine clover, &c. There is also plenty of wood and pear-tree wood. The inhabitants have a great number of cattle and swine. The best bred cattle are said to be in the north of Europe. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 251,002, of whom 951 were slaves. The inhabitants are mostly of English descent; and are Independents in religion. The principal towns are Hartford, Newhaven, New London, Norwich, Middletown, and Waterbury; the principal rivers are Connecticut, Housatonic, and Thames. Besides Yale College at New Haven, academies

have been instituted at Greenfield, Plainfield, Norwich, Windham, and Poughkeepsie. The supreme legislative authority of the state is vested in a governor, deputy-governor, 12 assistants or councillors, and the representatives of the people, styled the general assembly. Manufactures of woollen, linen, buttons, paper, glass, iron, &c. have been established in different parts of the state. Oil mills have been erected of a new and ingenious construction. The principal exports are horses, mules, oxen, oak staves, hoops, pine boards, oak plank, beans, Indian corn, fish, beef, pork, cheese, butter, &c. In 1794 the value of foreign exports amounted to 806,713 dollars.

CONNECTICUT, a river of the United States, which rises in the northern part of New Hampshire, separating that state from Vermont; enters Massachusetts at Northfield, crosses that state, and enters Connecticut, about 7 miles N. from Hartford, whence it runs nearly through the centre of the state into the sea, at the end of Long Island sound.

CONNELLS, a town of the United States, in Pennsylvania, 25 miles WSW. of Chambersburg.

CONNLE, a town of France, in the dept. of the Saône, 4 leagues ENE. of Le Mans.

CONNIE LA, a river of France, which rises into the Loire, a little below Cléonandon.

CONNIF BAY, a bay on the S. coast of Newfoundland, 50 miles E. of Cape Ray.

CONNON, a river of France, called also *de la ville* in honour to the Breton; 6 leagues SE. of Breton.

CONNOR, a strait of the island of Jamaica, which runs into the sea between Rocky Point and Port Maria.

CONNOR, a village of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. It is the see of a bishop, founded in the fifth century, and united with the see of Down, in 1474, and to the archbishop of Armagh. It is 6 miles N. of Antrim.

CONOPOLI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia, 10 miles N. of Ieranto.

CONOSTAN-ENGERS, or **ENGERS**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, 4 miles N. of Coblenz.

CONOUD, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan, on the coast of the Persian Gulf, 66 miles ESE. of Lar.

CONQUES, a town of France, in the depart-

depart-

department of the Aveyron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Albin, 6 leagues N. of Rhodéz.

CONQUËS, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Carcassonne; $1\frac{1}{2}$ league N.E. of Carcassonne, and $\frac{3}{4}$ ESE of Montblieu.

CONQUET, a town and port town of France, in the department of Finistère, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Brest, $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues W. of Brest. Lon. 12. 54. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 22. N.

CONSAR, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, 52 miles NW. of Ispahan.

CONSARBRUCK, or COSSA, a town of France, in the department of the Saare and Moselle, late of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; situated at the conflux of the Saare and the Moselle, two miles S. of Treves.

CONSBACH, a town of Sweden, in S. Gothland, 32 miles N. of Warberg.

CONSELVE, a town and district of Italy, in the Paduan, containing 41 villages, and 40,000 souls. The town has 3,700 inhabitants and a fine cathedral.

CONSERANS, or COUSERS, before the Revolution, a country of France, in Guyony, and the diocese of a bishop, whose residence was at St. Leger, the capital. It was bounded on the E. by Roix; on the S. by Catalonia; and, on the N. and W. by Comminges. It is now included in the dep. of Gers. It contains a village of the same name.

CONSET'S BAY, a bay on the N.E. coast of the island of Barbadoes N. of Conset's Point, 10 miles N.E. of Bridgetown.

CONSET'S POINT, a cape on the N.E. coast of the island of Barbadoes.

CONSIGLIONE, a town of the island of Sicily, in the valley of Mazzar, 19 miles S. of Palermo.

CONSOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomiz, 28 miles S.E. of Radom.

CONSTADT, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, 13 miles ESE. of Namslau, and 2 NE. of Brieg.

CONSTANCE, a city of Germany, in Suabia; situated on a lake called Baden Sea, or the Upper Lake of Constance. It is very ancient, and was formerly imperial, but placed under the ban of the empire in 1548, by the Emperor Charles V. for deserting the Roman Catholic religion. In 1549, it was placed under the power of the House of Austria, by Ferdinand I. and though the

estates of Suabia refused their assent, the subjection was ratified by the diet at Augsburg. It was erected into a bishopric in 570, the see being removed thither from Wirdshil, a place in Switzerland, about six miles distant. The bishop, however, as a prince of the circle of Suabia, no longer resides at Constance; his residence is at Meisburg. From 1414, to 1418, a famous Council was held here, in which John Huss and Jerome of Prague, were both sentenced to be burned. At the Congress held in 1502 for determining the communications to those princes who had suffered by the accessions to France, this bishopric, with the exception of the convents and chapters, was transferred to B. Ger. It is 30 miles ENE. of Zurich. Lon. 26 48. E. Ferro. Lat. 47. 36. N.

CONSTANCO, one of the largest lakes of Switzerland, which separates it from Germany. This extensive lake consists properly of 2 lakes, viz.

CONSTANCO, LOWER, or ZILLER ZEE, 25 miles long and 10 broad; and,

CONSTANCO, UPPER, or BAREN ZEE, 47 miles long and 18 broad. The Rhine carries both lakes, and this extensive space is called the Bodea or Sea.

CONSTANTIA, a hamlet, or village of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, celebrated for its wine, produced from vines said to be originally brought from Sicily to the Paria.

CONSTANTIN, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 50 miles S.W. of Cordova, and 27 N.E. of Seville.

CONSTANTINE, the eastern province of the kingdom of Algiers, and the largest and richest of the four. The greatest part of the coast is mountainous. In the mountains dwell free Arabian and Moorish tribes, of whom the Cabyls are deemed the most turbulent and cruel. As these free mountaineers possess a superfluity of oil, soap, dried figs, and timber; the government of Algiers, which stands in need of these articles, is obliged to shew them great indulgences.

CONSTANTINE, or COSTHINA, the capital of the above province, situated on the river Rummel, at the top of a steep and almost inaccessible rock. It was formerly called Cirta; and was one of the strongest towns of Numidia. Abundance of ruins give evidence of its ancient grandeur. It is 20 leagues ESE. of Boujeia. Lon. 6. 15. E. Greenwich. Lat. 36 50. N.

CONSTANTINE, a village and parish of Cornwall,

Cornwall, on a hill between Helston and Truro, remarkable for a very large standing-stone erected by the Druids.

CONSTANTINOPLE, a city of Europe, and capital of the Turkish empire, anciently call'd Byzantium, but changed to Constantinople by the Emperor Constantine, who made it the seat of the Roman empire in the East. The Turks call it Istamboul, or the Fertile Place. It is situated at the eastern extremity of Bosphorus, having its walls washed by the sea of Marmora on the S. and by a gulf of the Straits of Constantinople on the N. It is one of the largest cities in Europe; but its magnitude and population have been greatly exaggerated. The site forms an unequal triangle, and the circumference is nearly 14 English miles, including a surface of about 2000 acres, surrounded by walls, with battlements after the Oriental manner, and defended on two sides by the sea, and the harbour call'd *the Golden Horn*. The inhabitants, including the suburbs of Galata, Pera, Tophana, and Scutari, are estimated at 400,000, of whom 200,000 are Turks, 100,000 Greeks, and 100,000 Jews, Armenians, and Franks. All the European nations. The harbour lies to the N. which is convenient and large, and of easy approach from the Black Sea, or from the Mediterranean. In the walls are 22 gates, 6 on the land side, and 16 towards the sea. The streets are usually paved, narrow, dark, and supperspersed here and there with occasional edifices public baths, &c. in the midst of low houses, built of wood or earth, which often disappear in the night, destroyed by fire, or plundered by the soldiery. They reckon 7 royal mosques, built with magnificence and taste, and maintained with care: surrounded with spacious courts, and adorned with beautiful fountains. Among the most celebrated, is that of St Sophia, which fronts the great gate of the Seraglio; it was built by the Emperor Justinian, and for a long time used as a temple. The Turks hold it in the same veneration as the Christians, the Grand Signor going there in person every Friday. The revenue belonging to it is very great, and it will contain 100,000 persons conveniently. Besides a prodigious number of mosques, the Greeks have 30 churches in the city and suburbs, the Armenians a great many, and the Roman Catholics several. The Swedes have also been permitted to build a Lutheran church. The

seraglio, which occupies the place of ancient Byzantium, was built by Mahomet II, and is three leagues in circumference, including the gardens; it is an assemblage of palaces and apartments, placed by the side of one another, without symmetry, and without order. The outside appearance has nothing great, expresses and other evergreens being the chief things to be seen. The interior apartments are adorned with paintings of flowers, landscapes, &c.: furnished with beds, marble basons, French and Venetian looking-glasses, Persian tapestry, China vases, &c. The principal entrance to the palace is of marble, and is call'd *Capu*, that is, *THE PORT*, which name is sometimes given to the whole empire. Through this gate is the entrance to the first court, in which are the mosque, the library, and other buildings. The second court is call'd the *Divan court*, the great council-chamber being there, with the kitchen, the treasury, and stables. To the N. adjoining to the Divan, is the seraglio, properly so call'd, through which is a narrow passage leading to the second chamber, which is of amazing magnificence, particularly the throne. Thus families and sons are permitted to come, but no farther. Betwixt the two mosques of Sultan Solyman and Bajazet is the old seraglio, in which are shut up the wives of the deceased sultans. The slave-market is situated near a street which leads to Adrianople; and the Jews are the principal merchants. A great number of guns are brought from Hungary, Greece, Candia, Caucasus, Blinchia, and Georgia, for the service of the Turks, who generally buy them for their seraglios. There are bezers, or bezestem, where all sorts of merchandise are contained and exposed to sale. They are large square buildings, covered with domes, and supported by arcades. There is a large square adjoining the mosque of Sultan Bajazet, which is used as the scene of most public diversions. The castle of the seven towers is a state prison, and situated near the sea of Marmora. West of the city is the imperial palace of Amb, or Saint Job, with a village of the same name, which may be reckon'd one of the suburbs, where, in a mosque, is the tomb of the Sultan Othman, founder of the empire. The suburb of Galata is surrounded with walls flanked with towers; the inhabitants are chiefly Greeks, Armenians, Franks,

Franks and Jews, who choose it for their residence, for the sake of living with greater liberty than in the city. Pera is situated on an eminence, from whence may be seen the seraglio, and the coast of Asia. The air is more pure than in the city. Here the ambassadors of Europe reside, and the most respectable sorts of Greeks. Two-thirds of this suburb were destroyed by a fire in 1799. Tophana, so called from the cannon foundry established there, is another suburb. The plague yearly visits this city every year, and makes dreadful havoc. Fires destroy a great many houses, which perhaps are increased by the hopes of plunder. Among the principal curiosities of Constantinople, may be reckoned the great Hippodrome, by the Turks called Ataraya, in which stands a pyramid of Theban marble, inscribed with hieroglyphics; the Colossus, or pillar, consisting of several square blocks of tree-stone; a triangular pillar of cast brass, representing three serpents folded in each other, one of the triple head fallen off; a column erected in honour of the Emperor Arcadius, &c. Constantinople was consecrated the seat of the Roman empire in the year 330, and continued the residence of the Christian emperors in the eastern part of the empire, till 1453, when it was taken by the Turks, from which time it has been the capital of their dominion. Lon. 40. 10. E. Feiro. Lat. 41. 0. N.

CONSTANTINOPLE, STRAITS OF, or the ancient Thracian Bosphorus, is the communication between the Euxine or Black Sea, and the Propontis, or sea of Marmora. It is 20 miles long, and a mile and a quarter broad, where narrowest. The Turks have built two castles opposite each other, to defend the passage. It forms the separation here between Europe and Asia. On one side of it is situated Constantinople, and on the other Scutari, where the Grand Seigneur has his seraglio.

CONSTANTINOW, a town of Poland, in Volhynia, on the river Slucza, 3 miles NNW. of Braclaw, and 96 SE. of Lucko.

CONSUEGRA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, containing two parishes and three convents. It belongs to the knights of Malta. It is 25 miles SSE. from Toledo, and 64 W. from Cuenca.

CONIA, a river of Italy, in Genoa, which runs into the sea near Albenga.

CONTAY, a town of France, in the

department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Amiens, 3½ leagues NE. of Amiens.

CONTICHOUBSONG, a town of Asia, in the country of Tibet, 580 miles ENE. of Lassa. Lon. 115. 14. E. Feiro. Lat. 30. 20. N.

CONTIENLAYNA, a village of Valencia, in Spain, situated on Mont Mariola, and famous for an uncommon variety of curious plants and medicinal herbs. Lon. 5. min. E. Lat. 39. 50. N.

CONTESSA, a town of European Turkey, with a port, situated in the province of Macedonia, in a small island at the bottom of a gulf to which it gives name, at the mouth of the river Saimon. It is 16 leagues E. of Salonica. Lon. 11. 40. E. Feiro. Lat. 40. 40. N.

CONTIÈLE, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dieuze, 8 leagues NNW. of Dieuze.

CONTI, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, situated on the Selle, 14 miles SW. of Amiens, and 62 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 43. E. Lat. 49. 42. N.

CONTIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, situated near a lake to which it gives name. It is 3 leagues W. from Rome.

CONTIGNE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Maine and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateaufort, 3 miles N. of Chateaufort.

CONTIN, a parish of Scotland, in Ross-shire. The surface is very mountainous, and much of it covered with natural wood; but there is a considerable quantity of good corn lands in the valleys. Shale and rock marl, and limestone of good quality, abound. The Rasay is the principal river in the parish. On the farm of Kinellan, in this parish, is a remarkable echo. It will echo a whole sentence perfectly distinct; and it is believed to be unequalled, unless by an echo in Wales, and another in Staffa. Population in 1801, 1944.

CONTOOCOCK, a river of the United States of America, in New Hampshire, which runs into the Merrimack, 4 miles N. of Concord.

CONTREKI, a town of Arabia, 180 miles S of Maskat.

CONTRES, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, and chief place of canton, in the district of St. Aignan, 10 miles S. of Blois.

CONU, a town of the island of Corsica, 12 miles N. of Ajaccio.

CONVERSANO, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Bari. It is 15 miles ESE. of Bari.

CONVERSIRA, an island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Istria. Lon. 21. 30. E. Fejo. Lat. 45. 20. N.

CONWAY, a river of North Wales, which rises from a lake, situated at the junction of the counties of Caernarvon, Denbigh, and Merioneth; 12 miles N. of Dörgelsh, and, after dividing the county of Denbigh from that of Caernarvon, falls into the Irish sea at Aberconway.

CONWAY. See **ABERCONWAY**. It is a market on Friday, and the massy remains of a castle, form only one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the kingdom.

CONWAY TOWN, a town of N. America, in New Brunswick, 45 miles SSE. of Frederic's Town.

CONZ. See **CUNESBERUCK**.

COOZA, a town of Naples, in the province of Puglia; of which it is considered the capital. It is situated at the foot of the Appennines, near the head of the Ofanto, and is the see of an archbishop. Its population amounts to 5000 inhabitants. It is 12 miles E. of Naples. Lon. 2. 50. J. Fejo. Lat. 40. 50. N.

COOZBROOK, a town of the United States of America, in New York, 107 miles NW. of New York.

COOKING, a river in the State of New York.

COOK'S INLET, an extensive arm of the sea, which penetrates into the NW. coast of North America, between Cape Elizabeth and Point Barlow; that is, between Lon. 207° 09' and 207° 45' E. Greenwich. Lat. 68° 42' and 59° 10' N. Captain Cook sailed up this inlet 70 leagues without making any termination, which induced him to think it was a river, which it is described to be by most geographers. But the error of this has been correctly ascertained by the late expedition of Captain Vancouver (in 1794) who explored it to its extremity, which he found to be in Lon. 148. 43 W. Lat. 61. 29. N.

COOK'S STRAIT, a strait in the Southern Pacific ocean, which divides the two islands of New Zealand, about 4 or 5 leagues broad.

COOKSTOWN, a town of Ireland, in Tyrone, 81 miles from Dublin.

COOLANY, a river of Ireland, in

the county of Sligo, which runs into Ardnaglass bay, 5 m. SW. from Sligo.

COOLI-POU, a post of Chinese Tartary, 5 miles N. from Tieling Houm.

COOLLO, a town of Hindoostan, in the county of Orissa, 39 miles SW. of Cattaek.

COOLOME, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia, 29 miles SW. of Ocknee.

COOLY POINT, a cape of Ireland, at the N. entrance into Dundalk bay, on the coast of Louth. Lon. 6. 7. W. Greenwich. Lat. 53. 57. N.

COOMTATH, a town of Hindoostan, in the Behar country, 15 miles NE. of Neppon.

COOPA, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, 39 miles S.E. of Isfahan.

COOPIR, one of the Bermuda Islands.

COOPER'S RIVER, a river of North America, which joins the Ashley at Charleston, South Carolina.

COOPER'S ISLAND, an island on the N. coast of Jamaica, near Baitava.

COOPER'S ISLANDS, one of the Virgin islands, in the W. Indies, about 5 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad. Lon. 97. 57. W. Greenwich. Lat. 16. 7. N.

COOPER'S ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific ocean, near South Georgia. Lon. 30. 2. W. Greenwich. Lat. 34. 57. S.

COOPER'S, a territory of Hindoostan, W. of Mysore, full of wild beasts.

COOP, or **CO**. See **SZAKCHTO**.

COOSLAYURK, a town of Hindoostan, in the county of Bengal, 30 m. WNW. of Rangoon.

COOSTWYTCHE, a town of South Carolina in Beaufort district. The counts formerly held at Beaufort are held here. It is situated on the Coosaw, over which is a bridge, 20 miles NW. of Beaufort, and 60 WSW. of Charleston.

COOSY, or **CUSA**, a river of Asia, which rises in the mountains of Tibet, and runs into the Ganges, 20 miles E. of Boghpan, in the country of Bahar.

COOTEHILL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, 11 miles NE. of Cavan.

COOTS, a town of the United States of America, in Pennsylvania, 13 miles NNE. of Reading.

COPATZ, a town of the island of Cherso, 8 miles N. of Cherso.

COPENHAGEN, a city, sea-port, and metropolis of Denmark, situated on the

the eastern coast of the island of Zealand, on a bay of the Baltic, near the Sound, built on a morass, and surrounded with several small lakes. It was first founded by some wandering fishermen, in the 12th century, and is now accounted the best built city of the north. The streets are well paved, with a foot-way on each side. The greatest part of the buildings are of brick, and a few of free stone; the houses of the nobility are in general splendid, and built in the Italian style. The harbour is capable of containing 500 sail, and is always crowded with ships; and the streets are intersected by broad canals, which bring the merchandise close to the warehouses on the quays. Copenhagen contains about 4000 houses, four royal palaces, 19 churches, and a great number of public buildings. 11 public places or markets, and 13 streets, amongst all broad, and in a straight line. The palace called Christiansburg, built by Christian VI., but burnt down in 1794, was an immense pile of building, of hewn stone, the yards and stables of brick, situated. The hospital of Warlow is large and convenient, containing 20 beds, occupied by 23 military poor. The church is so placed, that service may be heard by those who are confined to their bed. The horse of captives surrenders to boys and girls. The public library is well filled; at the top is a tower, designed for astronomical observations. The exchange is a large Gothic building; yes, one may well very near it by means of canals; here the merchants assemble; and here are booksellers, opticians, dealers of cloth, silk stuffs, musical instruments, and other merchandises. This city owes its present beauty to the fire of 1728, which destroyed 5 churches and 67 streets, having been rebuilt in a better style. The new part of the town, raised by the late king, Frederick V., is extremely beautiful. It consists of an octagon, containing 1 uniform and elegant buildings of hewn stone, and of four broad streets leading to it, in opposite directions. In the middle of the area stands an equestrian statue of Frederic V. in bronze, as large as life, which is justly admired. It was cast at the expense of the East India Company, by Saly, and cost 80,000l. Sterling. The round tower built by Christian IV., and designed for an observatory, is a singular structure, not having a single step in it, though very lofty; its ascent is by a spiral road near 14 feet

wide, and one of their kings has drove his carriages up and down it. In 1807, the British government, anticipating the designs of the French on the fleet and naval stores in the harbour of Copenhagen, sent a fleet of 17 ships of the line, with frigates, &c. and a considerable army, to take possession of the island of Zealand, Copenhagen, &c. which the Danes opposed, and the city was bombarded for three days, till 18 Danish ships of the line, 15 frigates, 6 brigs, and 9 gun-boats, with all the naval stores in the arsenal of Copenhagen, were delivered up by capitulation, to Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart. Lon. 12. 32. P. Greenwich. Lat. 57. 41. N.

COPYACO, a river of So. America, which runs into the Pacific ocean, a little to the N. of the town of Copro.

COPYARA, a town and jurisdiction of South America, situated in the most northern part of Chile. The jurisdiction is rich in gold mines; and consists of a few villages of 6000, 7000, 8000, and 10000 Inhabitants. The whole soil is cultivated with sugar cane; and suits the rearing of Cattle. Lon. 32. 50. W. Greenwich. Lat. 26. 50. S.

COPILOWITZ, a town of European Turkey in Bulgaria. Lon. 27. 00. E. Lat. 43. 40. N.

COPLAND ISLAND, a small island of Iceland, with a light-house near the NE. corner of the county of Dorset, in the British Islands. Situated at Capelkirkness. Lon. 5. 24. W. Greenwich. Lat. 54. 20. N.

COPOMO, a town of Russia, in Ingria, at the mouth of the river of the same name, 30 miles W. of Peterburgh. Lon. 29. 00. E. Lat. 59. 01. N.

COPYA, one of the smaller western islands of Scotland, 2 miles W. from the SW. extremity of the island of Lewis.

COPPENBUCCHE, a town of Germany, in Westphalia and county of Spire, 10 miles SW. of Hanover.

COPPERMINE, a river of North America, which runs into the sea. Lon. 111. 5 W. Greenwich. Lat. 60. N.

COPPEMIRE HILLS, hills of North America. Lon. 112. W. Greenwich. Lat. 68. 30. N.

COPPET, a town and barony of Switzerland, situated on the lake of Geneva, in the bailiwick of Nyon, and canton of Bern. The castle of Coppet stood an obstinate siege in 1586, when the Bernois conquered the country of Vaud; it then belonged

belonged to the house of Saluzzo. It afterwards belonged to the celebrated Mr. Neckar. The town is 4 miles S. of Nien.

COQUET, a river of England, in Northumberland, which runs into the sea, 7 miles SE. of Alwick.

COQUET, a small island of England, in the German ocean, about a mile in circumference, near the coast of Northumberland. It was taken by the Scots in the reign of Charles I. Lon. 1. 36. W. Greenwich. Lat. 55. 13. N.

COQUIMBO, or **S. AENA**, a jurisdiction of South America, in Chili. The fertility and beauty of the country have induced many families to reside here. It has mines of gold and silver, and produces corn enough to export annually 1 or 5 vessels, of 400 tons each to Lima.

COQUIMBO, a town of South America, and capital of the above jurisdiction, the second town founded by Viduaia, about a quarter of a league from the sea, on a river of the same name. The streets are built in a line, from N. to S. and from E. to W.; well watered, and shaded with fig-trees, palms, oranges, olives, &c. always green. The number of houses is between 200 and 300. Coquimbo has been plundered several times by the English. It is 10 miles SW. of Pofa, Lon. 53. 30. W. Ferro. 1. 1. 29. 35. E.

COR, a town of Canada, in the desert of Colo. Lon. 111. 15. L. Ferro. Lat. 44. 16. N.

CORACE, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Squace, 4 miles S. of Belenstro.

CORAH, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Oude, 183 miles S. of Agra, and 53 S.W. of Lucknow.

CORAY, a town of France, in the department of Finistere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Canda's, 4 leagues WNW. of Quimper.

CORBACH, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Waldeck, of which it is the capital. It was formerly imperial. It is divided into the old and new town, the latter of which contains a fine academy; and near it, on a high mountain, is the castle of Eisenberg. In 1760 the Hanoverians were defeated by the French near this town. It is 12 miles NW. of Waldeck, and 70 E. of Cologne. Lon. 26. 16. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 8. N.

CORBECK, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle, and equivalent Austrian Brabant; 3 miles S. of Lou-

vain. Lon. 4. 13. E. Lat. 50. 50. N.

CORBELL, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Seine and Oise, situated on both sides of the Seine, at its conflux with the Juine. It contains three suburbs, and four churches. The principal trade is in tanning leather. It is 9 miles NNW. of Melun, and 15 S. of Paris.

CORBELLES, a town of France, in the department of the Lonet, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montargis, 8 miles NW. of Montargis.

CORBELIN, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Tour du Pin, 20 miles ESE. of Lyons.

CORBILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, 15 miles NNW. of Soissons.

CORBONA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Valencia, 20 m. S. of Valencia.

CORBE, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton in the district of Amiens. It was taken by the Spaniards in the year 1696, and retaken by Lewis XIV. the next year. Lewis XIV. dismantled it in 1707. It is 5 leagues E. of Amiens, 20 m. W. of Peronne.

CORBERG, a town of Switzerland, and chief place of a halwalk, in the canton of Louverg, 10 miles S. of Tubing.

CORBIERS, a valley of France, near the Pyrenees, celebrated by a victory which Charles Martel obtained over the Saracens.

CORBIH, a small city of Amienois, and Picardy in France, situated on the river and in the department of the Somme. It was formerly fortified but was dismantled by Lewis XIII. It lies 7 miles E. of Amiens. Lon. 2. 47. E. Lat. 50. 20. N.

CORBIGNY, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Nieve, 9 leagues NE. of Nevers.

CORBITS, a place of Germany, in Upper Saxony, near Meissen, where a battle was fought in the year 1759, between the Prussians and Imperialists.

CORBRIDGE, a town of England, in Northumberland; formerly, a burgh, sending members to parliament, now discontinued. It was burned by the Scots in 1296, and suffered severely from the same invaders in 1311. It is 4 miles E. of Hexham.

CORBY, a town and abbey on the SE.

SE. borders of Westphalia, in Germany, situated on the Weser, the abbot of which was a sovereign prince, and had also a seat in the imperial diet; his territories round the town are extensive. Corby lies 36 miles E. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 25. E. Lat. 51. 46. N.

CORBY, a town of Lincolnshire, in the road from Market-Deeping to Grantham, 12 miles from Stamford, and 96 from London. It has a market on Wednesday, but very little trade; and fairs on Aug. 26 and Mond. before Oct 10.

CORCANG, or **ALJORJANIYAH**, a town of Asia, on the river Gihon.

CORCAS, an island in the Atlantic, resembling a crescent, N. of Hispaniola. Lon. 7. 55. W. Lat. 21. 55. N.

CORCELLE. a river of France, which runs into the Aroux, near Autun.

CORCIA, a town of the island of Corsica, 11 miles NNW. from Corte.

CORCIEUX, a town of France, in the dep. of Vosges, and chief place of a canton in the district of Bruyeres 2½ leagues SSW. of St Diey.

CORCYRA. See **CORTU**.

CORCZYEZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia, 46 miles N. of Constantow.

CORCZYN, or **KORTSCHIN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz, on the Vistula, 48 miles WSW. of Sandomirz.

CORDELIERS, or **CORDILLERAS**. See **ANDES**.

CORDES, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton in the district of Gaillac, 3½ leagues N. of Gaillac.

CORDIS TOULOUSIANES, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 20 miles NW. of Thoulouse.

CORDESHAGEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, 10 miles W. of Coslin.

CORDESSE, a town of France, in the department of the Saone and Loire, and chief place of a canton in the district of Autun, 2 leagues N. of Autun.

CORDEVATO, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, 5 miles N. of Concordia.

CORDEVOLLE, a late river of Italy, which runs into the Piavo, between Belluno and Feltri, the bed of which was filled up in 1771, by the fall of Mount *Spitz*, and its current being thus stemmed, expanded in every direction, swept away several villages, and formed the lake of *Alleghe*.

CORDON, a small island in the Pacific ocean, near the W. coast of Nicaragua, at the entrance of the bay of Realejo.

CORDOVA, a province of Spain, and once an independent kingdom, a part of Andalusia, bounded on the N. by Estramadura and the country of La Mancha, on the E. by the country of Jaen and Grenada, on the S. by the province of Seville, and on the W. by Estramadura. The country is partly covered with the mountains of Morena and vast plains, with here and there sharp naked rocks, and deep valleys between. Fruits are abundant, as grapes, olives, figs, citrons, &c. Myrtles, lentisks, pines, wild olives, &c. grow without care. Game, with sheep and goats, are abundant. The principal towns are Cordova, Lucena, and Montilla; the principal river is the Guadalquivir, which crosses it nearly in the centre, from NE. to SW.

CORDOVA, an ancient and rich city of Spain, situated on the Guadalquivir, about a league from the Morena mountains. Its ancient name was Corduba, and it is said by some to have been built by Marcellus, though others suppose it to be more ancient. It was certainly a considerable town under the Romans. The bridge was built by the Moors, and is supported by 16 arches. The ancient palace of the Moorish kings was large and beautiful, but was some years since converted into stables. In the first ages after its foundation, this city possessed an university, in which all the sciences were cultivated. The elder Seneca, who wrote the Art of Persuasion; Seneca, preceptor to Nero; Gallio, the orator; Lucan, author of the Pharsalia; Seneca, the tragedian; Seneca, the historian, and many other eminent men, studied there. This university flourished likewise under the Moors. It is the see of a bishop; and contains, besides the cathedral, 16 parish churches, 36 convents, 16 hospitals, and 2 colleges. The cathedral church was built by the Moors for a mosque, out of the ruins of an ancient Roman temple. The suburbs are handsome, and large enough to be taken for towns. The circumference of the town is large, but it is not peopled in proportion to its extent, for there are many orchards and gardens within the walls. The palaces, churches, and religious houses are in general superb. It is 75 miles NE. of Seville. Lon. 11. 57. E. Peak of Teneriffe. Lat. 37. 55. N.

CORDOVA, a province of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres; about 100 leagues in length, and 70 in breadth, crossed by several chains of mountains, and watered by several rivers. The inhabitants feed a great number of cattle and horses, which form their principal trade. Serpents are numerous, some of which are of an amazing size, and exceedingly dangerous; others are harmless.

CORDOVA, a town of South America, the capital of the above province, founded in the year 1550, by Nugnez Prado, and about 20 years after erected into a bishopric. It has a great trade with Buenos Ayres, and sends cotton cloth to Potosi. It is 260 miles S. of St Jago de Esters. Lon. 65. 15. W. Lat. 22. 10. S.

CORDOVA, NEW. See CUMANA.

CORDOVAN, TOWER OF, a light-house at the mouth of the river Grande, on the coast of France. Lon. 1. 25. W. Lat. 45. 39. N.

CORDOVATO, a fort of Italy, on the river Lemine. Its jurisdiction under Austria extended over a town and 22 villages, which contain 6,900 inhabitants.

COREBANK, a narrow island of the United States, on the coast of North Carolina, about 10 miles long, and near 2 broad. Lon. 76. 26. to 76. 50. W. Greenwich. Lat. 34. 22. to 34. 55. N.

COREA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N. by Chinese Tartary, on the E. by the sea of Japan, on the S. by a narrow sea, which separates it from the Japanese islands, and on the W. by the Yellow Sea, which separates it from China. It is a peninsula, being every where surrounded by the sea, except towards the N. It is governed by a king, tributary to the emperor of China, and is divided into eight provinces, Hien-kung, Ping-ngan, Heung-hei, Kuang-yuen, Kung-ki, Tchu-sin, Kung-chan, and Tchuenso, which contain 33 cities of the first, 53 of the second, and 70 of the third rank. The towns are exceedingly populous, and the inhabitants follow nearly the same customs, and are of the same religion as the Chinese. The country abounds in corn and rice, of which last they have two kinds, one of which delights in water, and the other, which is the better sort, is cultivated on dry ground, like corn. There are mines of gold and silver in the mountains, and good pearl fisheries on the coast. The Coreans are well made, ingenious, brave and tractable. They are fond of dancing

and music, and show great aptness for acquiring the sciences, which they apply to with ardour. Men of learning are distinguished from other people by two plumes of feathers, which they wear in their caps. Their women are less confined than those in China, and have the liberty of appearing in company with the other sex. In China, parents often marry children without their consent, but in Corea they choose for themselves. They never bury their dead till three years after their decease; but keep them in coffins for that time. Corea extends from N. to S about 500 miles, and about 200 broad from E. to W.

CORED, a town of Egypt, 16 miles NE. of Bilbeis.

COREGLIO, a town of Italy, in Lunec, 15 miles N. of Lucca.

CORELLA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Alhama, 6 leagues from Tudella.

CORENDELIN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Solcure, 10 miles N. from Solcure.

CORENA, a town of Italy, on the E. bank of the Lake of Como.

CORFCASTLE, a town of England, in the county of Dorset situated in the centre of what is called the Isle of Purbeck, governed by the mayor and barons, who claim the same privileges as the Cinque Ports. It takes its name from a castle, said to have been built by King Edgæ, but now in ruins. Here Edward, king of England, called the Martyr, was murdered by order of Eilfrida, to obtain the throne for her son Ethired. The town is built on a rising ground that declines to the E. and consists of 2 streets. It is separated from the castle by a stately bridge of 4 very high arches over a deep dry ditch. The houses are mean, but built of stone: It is the principal and only town in the island; and its parishes very extensive: It sends two members to parliament. Its only trade is in stone, (of which there are many quarries in the vicinity,) and in knit stockings. It has a market on Thursday, and fairs on May 29, and October 29. It is 18 miles SSW. of Poole, and 121 W. of London.

CORFU, an island of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Adriatic, near the coast of Albania, about 15 leagues long, and 8 broad; anciently known under the names of *Schiria*, *Phaacia*, *Corcyra*, *Drepano*. In the best days of Greece, the Corcyrians formed a powerful

ful republic; in succeeding times it belonged to the king of Naples; and was afterwards sold for 30,000 ducats to the Venetians, who maintained a fleet of galleys in the port, and a strong garrison, to defend this and the neighbouring islands. It was ceded to the French Republic, in October 1797, by the treaty at Campo-Formio; but was surrendered by capitulation to the united forces of Turks and Russians, on the 3d of March 1799. The island contains above 50,000 inhabitants, and is divided into 4 bailiwicks or governments. The air is healthy, the land fertile, and the fruit excellent. Citrons, oranges, and the most delicious grapes, honey, wax, and oil, are exceedingly abundant. Some places are mountainous and barren, and good water scarce. Salt forms a great source of employment and riches. The capital has always borne the name of the island.

CORFU, the capital of the above island, the seat of a bailiff, a provost, a captain, &c. and the see of an archbishop. It is fortified, and defended by two fortresses. It has a good harbour, and a considerable traffic. Lon. 27. 48. E. Ferro. Lat. 39. 42. N.

CORGA, a country of India, near the coast of Malabar, bounded on the N. and E. by the Mysore country, on the S. by the country of the Nairs, and on the W. by the sea.

CORGOLOIN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Cote d'Or, and chief place of a canton in the district of Beaune, 5 miles N. of Beaune.

CORI, a town of Italy, late in the Campagna di Roma, afterwards in the Roman Republic and dep. of Circeo, 10 miles S. of Palestrino.

CORIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Estramadura, the see of a bishop. It contains 2 churches, 2 convents, and 2 hospitals. Near it are medicinal springs. It is 90 miles E. of Toledo, and 110 ESE. of Madrid. Lon. 10. 28. E. Peak of Teneriffe. Lat. 39. 56. N.

CORIA, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the Guadalquivir, 7 miles from Seville.

CORIAICO, a town of South America, in the province of Cumana, on a gulf to which it gives name, 40 miles E. of New Cordova.

CORIDERVA, a rock situated about 2½ miles SW. of Ila, one of the Western islands of Scotland.

CORIENTES, CAPE, a promontory on the W. coast of Mexico, in America,

lying on the Pacific ocean, 100 miles S. of Kalisco. Lon. 108. W. Lat. 20. 18. N. There is also another cape of the same name in Africa, on the Indian ocean. Lon. 36. 49 E. Lat. 24. 18. S.

CORINTH, or **CORINTO**, or **CORANTO**, a town of Greece, in the Morca, situated near a narrow isthmus to which it gives name, and which joins the Morea to the rest of Greece, between the gulf of Lepanto and that of Engia. It was formerly a powerful city, till it was totally destroyed and burnt by Mummius, the Roman consul. The riches found in the city were immense, and the metals melted and mixed together by the fire, formed what was called Corinthian brass. This happened in the year 146 before Christ. Julius Cæsar endeavoured to restore it to its former grandeur, and sent thither a colony; to whom St Paul preached, and wrote his two epistles. Under the Eastern emperors, it was the see of an archbishop, subject to the patriarch of Constantinople. Roger, king of Naples, became possessed of it in the reign of Emanuel. It had afterwards sovereigns of its own, who ceded it to the Venetians, from whom it was taken by Mahomet II. in 1458. The Venetians retook it in 1687, and held it till 1715, when it was taken by the Turks, in whose hands it has remained ever since. The town at present contains about 1300 inhabitants. Each house has a garden, planted with orange and other fruit trees. It is 46 miles E. of Athens, and 312 SW. of Constantinople. Lon. 40. 40. E. Ferro. Lat. 38. 7. N.

CORINTH, **ISTHMUS OF**, in the Morea, a neck of land which joins the Morea to Lividia, and reaches from the gulf of Lepanto to that of Engia. The narrowest part of it is 6 miles over. There are still the ruins of a town upon it; and of the temples dedicated to the Sin. Pluto, Diana, Neptune, Ceres, and Bacchus. Julius Cæsar, Caligula, and Nero, in vain attempted to cut a channel through the isthmus; they therefore built a wall across it, called Hexamilium, because it was 6 miles in length. This was demolished by Amurath II., rebuilt by the Venetians, and levelled a second time by Mahomet II.

CORISCO, two islands of that name, in the Atlantic, near the coast of Guinea, belonging to Benin.

CORITA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 17 miles SSW. of Leon.

CORK, a county of Ireland, bounded

on the N. by the county of Limerick, on the E. by the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, on the S., SE., and SW., by the sea, and on the W. by the county of Kerry. It is 99 English miles in length, and 71 in breadth; and contains 233 parishes, 76,739 houses, and 416,000 inhabitants. The county contains more good soil than bad; and some parts are highly cultivated. The whole is hilly, and, a few places excepted, barren of timber. The principal rivers are Bandon, Blackwater, and Lee. The burgh towns which send members to the British parliament are Bandonbridge, Kinsale, Mallow, and Youghal, besides 2 for the city of Cork, and 2 for the county. It contains other 7 towns which send members to the Irish parliament, viz. Rathcormuck, Middleton, Charleville, Castlemartyr, Baltimore, Clonkelty, and Doneraile.

CORK, a city of Ireland, and capital of the above county, the see of a bishop, united with Ross, suffragan of the archbishop of Cashel, situated on an island in the river Lee, with two large stone bridges over the principal branches of the river. The principal streets are intersected by lanes at right angles. The town has been lately much improved and enlarged; but the greater part of the old houses are far from elegant in their appearance. There are two good modern hospitals for poor boys, besides almshouses, schools, an infirmary, exchange, and custom-house. It contains about 8600 houses, and upwards of 70,000 inhabitants, and has 12 companies of foot in the barracks. The annual revenue of the city amounts to 13,000*l.* out of which the mayor has a salary of 500*l.* Its wealth arises from its capacious and commodious haven, called the Cove, one of the best in the world; the entrance being safe, and in which any number of vessels may ride secure from every wind. Twelve hundred vessels have resorted here during a year in time of peace; and it is defended by a fort. Ships from all nations victual here. Vessels of 120 tons may come up to the quay; but those of greater burden unload at Passage, 5½ miles from Cork. The exportation, the largest in the kingdom, consists chiefly of beef, hides, butter, tallow, and other provisions. Cork is governed by a mayor, sheriffs, and common council, and returns two members to parliament. The Earl of Marlborough besieged and took this city from King James's army

in 1690, when the Duke of Grafton, who served as a volunteer, was killed in the attack. It is 120 miles SW. of Dublin. Lon. 8. 30. W. Greenwich. Lat. 51. 54. N.

CORKAGUINNY, a fertile peninsula of Ireland, in Kerry, 24 miles long, and 8 broad.

CORLAY, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Loudeac; 5 leagues NW. of Loudeac.

CORLING, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomrania, on the Peasante. It has considerable woollen manufactures, and is the chief place of a bailiwick. It is 14 miles SE. of Colberg, and 26 E. of Cammin.

CORMANTIN, GREAT, a town of Africa, on the Gold coast, in the territory of Fantin. It is large and populous, containing 1200 men, who are all traders or fishermen. Lon. 18. 54. E. Ferro. Lat. 5. 5. N.

CORMANIN, LITTLE, a town of Africa, on the Gold coast, where the Dutch have a fort. It is 4 miles WSW. of Great Cormantin.

CORMEILLES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Brieuil, 4 miles WNW. of Brieuil.

CORMILLIS, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Audemar, 3 leagues NNE. of Lisieux.

CORMERY, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tours; 7 miles SE. of Tours.

CORMICY, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Reims, 10 miles NW. of Reims.

CORMOLAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, 10 miles SSW. of Bayeux.

CORMONS, a town of Germany, in the country of Goitz, 7 miles SW. of Goitz.

CORNA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates, 6 miles NW. of Bassora.

CORNA, a village of Italy, in the late republican dep. of the Adda, near Fombio.

CORNA, a town of Italy, in the late republican dep. of the Upper Po.

CORNAU, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Diepholz, 6 miles N. of Diepholz.

CORNE, an island 10 miles long, and one wide, in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of West Florida. Lon. 88. 22. W. Greenwich Lat. 30. 11. N.

CORNF, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire, 7 miles E. of Angers.

CORNICLIANO, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan, 12 m. SW. of Parma.

CORNILLIAN, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, 5 miles S. of Ane.

CORNILLE, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, 4 leagues SW. of Falaise.

CORNET CASTLE, a fort situated on a small island on the right of the pier of St Peter's, in the island of Guernsey, on the coast of Normandy. Lon. 2. 42. W. Lat. 49. 40. N.

CORNETO, a town of Italy, late in the state of the Church, and province of Patrimonio, afterwards in the Roman republic, and department of Cambrino. It is the see of a bishop, immediately held from the Pope, and united with the see of Monte Fiascone. It is 22 miles NW. of Rome.

CORNETTA, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, 80 miles E. of Isbahan.

CORNIGLANO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 5 miles WNW. of Alba.

CORNGIANG, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, 15 miles E. of Milan.

CORNIGLIA, or **CORNILLIA**, a town of Italy, in the state of Genoa, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW. of Spezza. Lon. 9. 46. E. Lat. 44. 2. N.

CORNILLON, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pont St Esprit, 7 miles SW. of Pont St Esprit.

CORNIMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Remiremont, 3 leagues and a quarter E. of Remiremont.

CORNITO, a town of Naples, in the province of Principato Citra, 7 miles SSW. of Cangiano.

CORNOGAL, a town of the island of Ceylon, 30 miles NNW. of Candi.

CORNOUILLES, a country of France, in Bretagne, before the republican division.

CORNUS, a town of the island of Sardinia, 18 miles SE. of Bosa.

CORNUS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lot, 10 miles E. of Cahors.

CORNUS, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Avenon, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St Aubert, 14 miles E. of St Afrique.

CORNWALL, the most westerly county of England, is almost an island, being surrounded on all sides by the sea, except towards the E. where it is bounded by the county of Devon for the length of 43 miles from N. to S. From this boundary to the westward, the land continually decreases in breadth, forming itself into a figure resembling a cornucopia, having the Bristol channel on the N. and the English channel on the S. both seas meeting in a manner in a point, at the promontory called the Land's End, on the W. In some places it is almost 15 miles across, in others about 13, and in some not more than five. The whole length is about 78 miles. It contains nine hundreds, 201 parishes, and 752,481 acres. The land, stretching west out in the form of a narrow point, is high and mountainous in the centre, and declines towards the sea on each side. On the sea shores and the valleys, near the banks of the great rivers, are the chief and almost only seats of cultivation. The higher grounds exhibit in many parts the appearance of a dreary waste. In the valleys, on the sea-coasts and great rivers, and in almost all the low and flat grounds in more inland situations, are to be found strata of marble, rich loams, and clays, which being alternately intermixed, and with poorer soil, affords an extensive field to the industry of the inhabitants. The mines of Cornwall consist chiefly of tin, copper, and some lead. The strata in which these metals are found, extend from the Land's End, in a direction from W. to E. a very considerable distance into the county of Devon, to the farthest part of the Dartmore hills. This extensive range forms the high ground in the middle of Cornwall, from which the wind, rain, and storms, have washed much of the vegetable earth to enrich the valleys, and in which they have been aided by the operations of the miners. Formerly, immense quantities of tin were found in the county of Devon, and in the eastern part of Cornwall; but at present the chief seat of mining lies to the westward of St Austle. From hence, to the Land's End, the principal mines are to be found in various strata, extending along the northern coast, keeping a breadth of about 7 miles. The annual produce of tin for 7 years, from 1786 to

1752, both inclusive, has been about 22,000 blocks, amounting nearly to 10l. 10s. per block, exclusive of duties, in the whole affording a produce of 350,000 pounds. From the stream-ore is produced generally what is called grain tin, amounting to 500 or 600 blocks per quarter, and sometimes more. The superior price of this tin above the common tin, at different times, has been from 4 to 12 per hundred weight. Native gold has been found in some stream works, and also, but more minutely, blended in some mines of tin. The produce of the whole of the copper mines amounts to about 40,000 tons of ore, yielding, on an average, about 11½ in the hundred; and consequently, producing about 4700 tons of copper. The greatest part of the copper ores are sent out of the county to be smelted, and the price is very variable; but taking the ore at 8l. per ton, the produce of the copper mines will amount annually to about 320,000l. There are also some lead mines in different parts of the county. Of non ore, there is abundance in many parts of the county; but there are no mines of this ore which have been much worked. Some state the number of men employed in the mines at 12,000; others, at not above 9000; but, including the steamers, who are a distinct body from the miners, the number of men, women, and children, employed in raising the ore, washing, stamping, and carrying it, will probably amount to 16,000. In Cornwall, the air is milder in winter than in the more internal parts of England, and cooler in the summer months. From its being open to the vast Atlantic ocean, without the intervention of any land almost to the coast of America, it receives the whole force of the SW. winds, which are remarked to blow in general throughout Great Britain four fifths of the year. The air is thereby more full of moisture, and frequently subject to fogs, but it is not unhealthy. The winters are very open, and there are but few in which gentlemen are able to procure ice to fill their ice-houses. From the prevalence of the SW. winds, also, it is very difficult to raise plantations of trees in exposed situations; and it is only in sheltered vales, where any remains of the ancient natural woods are to be found. Myrtles grow every where in the open air, without the aid of green-houses, both in this county and Devonshire, particularly on the

southern coasts. Many other tender green-house plants are to be seen in the open air, in the gardens of the curious. Fruit trees are every where found to thrive, particularly the apple; and in the eastern part of the county a great deal of cyder is made, of a very good quality: but very little is produced to the W. of Truro. The mulberry-tree flourishes well in Cornwall, in the western parts, and the fruit ripens in perfection. Cornwall returns 44 men bers to parliament, and contains 34,372 houses, and 188,269 inhabitants. The king's son is born duke of Cornwall, and derives a revenue, not only from lands appertaining to the duchy, but from the mines of tin and copper. He has under him an officer, called Lord Warden of the Stannary Courts, whose jurisdiction extends over the mines and miners of Cornwall and Devonshire; and he appoints in his privy council, the sheriff of the former county.

CORNWALL, a town of the United States, in Connecticut, 30 miles W. of Hartford.

CORNWALL, a town in Canada.

CORNWALL, NIW, a township of New York, in Orange county.

CORNWALLIS, a town on the W. coast of Nova Scotia, in New Brunswick.

CORNWALLIS, a town on the W. coast of Nova Scotia, 42 miles NW of Halifax. Lon. 64. 15. W. Greenwich. Lat. 45. 10. N.

CORNWELL, a town of the United States, in Vermont, 15 miles S. of New-haven.

CORNY, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Metz; 2¼ leagues S. of Metz.

CORO, a port town of South America, on the Caracoa coast, in Terra Firma, situated at the bottom of the gulf of Venezuela, 60 miles W. of La Gocara. Lon. 69. 20. W. Lat. 11. 10 N.

COROMANDEL, Coast of, the eastern coast of Hindoostan along the Carnatic, so called; extending from Cape Calymere, lat. 10. 20. to the mouth of the Kistnah, lat. 15. 45. N. There is not a port for large ships on the whole coast, the country being so even, low, and sandy. Madras is the principal town.

CORON, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vihiers; 1½ league WSW. of Vihiers.

COKON, a sea-port town of European Turkey,

Turkey, in the Morca; situated on a gulf to which it gives name. It was anciently called the Gulf of Messina. It has a large harbour. This place was taken from the Turks by the Venetians, in 1685, after a most obstinate siege, which lasted 49 days. The Turks retook it in 1715, with little loss. It is 80 miles SSW. of Corinth, and 15 E. of Modon. Lon. 22. 0. E. Greenwich. Lat. 36. 50. N.

CORONA, a village of Italy in the Veronese, near Montebella, where the French were driven from their posts, by Gen. Wurmser, 29th July, 1796; and near which, Gen. Bonaparte defeated the Austrians, 15th August 1796. It lies 14 miles NNW. of Verona.

CORONATA, an isle of Italy, on the coast of Dalmatia, 50 miles in circumference, inhabited chiefly by shepherds.

CORONDA AL REIG, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, 35 miles NW. of Ispahan.

CORONFRY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, Ulster.

CORONIL, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 50 miles S. of Seville.

COROORA, one of the Pelew island's.

CORPEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Cote d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Beaune, 7 miles S. of Beaune.

CORPOON'S BAY, a bay on the NW. coast of the island of St Christopher, 2 miles SW. of Dieppe Town.

CORPS, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, 20 miles SE. of Grenoble.

CORPSUND-LES-TROIS-MARIES a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton in the district of Baun, 3 leagues S. of Rennes.

CORRA, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan, on the lake Zare, 15 miles SE. of Kin.

CORRA, a river of Persia, which runs into the lake Zare, near the town of Corra, in the province of Segestan.

CORRA LINN, a great cataract of the Clyde, in LANARKSHIRE, which see.

CORRAAN, a peninsula of Ireland, on the W. coast of the county of Mayo, separated from Achill island by a narrow channel. It is about 7 miles long from E. to W., and from 2 to 4 broad.

CORREGA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, 10 miles NNE. of Peniche.

CORREGIO, a town of Italy, and capital of a late small principality in the duchy of Modena, afterwards included in the Italian Republic, and department of the Crostolo. It was united to the Modenese, in 1635; and is defended by a castle. It is 8 miles NW. of Modena and 25 S. of Mantua. Lon. 11. 25. E. Lat. 44. 46. N.

CORREGIOLO, a market town of Italy, in the late republican department of the Mincio, situated on the Po.

CORRENS, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bignoles, 5 miles N. of Brignoles.

CORREZE, a department of France; bounded on the N. by that of the Creuse; on the E. by those of Puy-de-Dome and Cantal; on the S. by that of Lot; on the SW. by that of Dordogne; and on the NW. by that of Vienne. Tulle is the capital.

CORREZE, a river of France, which rises about 20 miles N. of Tulle, passes by that town, Correze, Brive, &c. and joins the Vezere, 3 miles below Brive. It gives name to the above department.

CORREZE, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tulle, on a river of the same name, 8 miles NE. of Tulle.

CORRIB-LOUGH, a lide of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 22 miles long and from 2 to 5 broad. The southern extremity is about 3 miles N. of Galway.

CORRIENTES, LAS, a town of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, on the E. coast of the river Plata, 80 leagues N. of Santa Fe. Lon. 42. 40. W. Ferro. Lat. 27. 50. S.

CORRIN, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, 80 miles NW. of Ispahan.

CORROFIN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, 7 miles NNW. of Ennis.

CORSANO, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, 3 miles E. of Alesano.

CORSE, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Lona, 7 miles NE. of Angers.

CORSEUL, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dinan. It is 2 leagues WNW. of Dinan, and 4 E. of Lamballe.

CORSHAM, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, with a weekly market

ket on Wednesday King Ethelred had formerly a palace here; and it was once the chief residence of the curls of Cornwall. It is now considerable for its woollen manufacture; and has fairs March 7, and Sept. 1. It is 9 miles ENE of Bith, and 98 W. of London.

CORSIARA, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan, 100 miles SW. of Schiras.

CORSICA, an island in the Mediterranean, about 90 miles in length, and from 25 to 45 in breadth, called by the ancient Greeks *Kyrrhos* or *Kyrrhon*; the Romans called it *Corsica*. In the time of Pliny, the number of towns was 34, 5 or 6 of which only exist at present. It is not one of the most agreeable countries of Europe: but not such as it is described by Seneca, who was banished thither: he represents it as surrounded with rocks, and affording nothing but barren deserts, in want of water and bread-corn, and winter destroying the olives. This is not a just representation: the inhabitants reap good harvests in summer, and gather plenty of fruit in the autumn; the warmth of the climate is cooled by the sea-breezes. The air is healthy, except on the E. coast near Aleria, and a few other places, where the marshes exhale malignant vapours. There are several excellent ports on the coasts. The interior part is very mountainous; a long chain of mountains divides it into two unequal parts, in which are dispersed thick and extensive forests. It is watered by a great number of rivers, well supplied with fish; and the coasts abound with tunny, sturgeon, systers, &c. There are several mineral springs, both hot and cold. Quadrupeds are numerous; the horses are small, but lively; asses and mules are likewise small, but of wonderful spirit and agility. Cows and oxen are tolerably large, but in general lean; and the pasture being poor, the cows give but little milk: the inhabitants generally make use of oil instead of butter. Goats and sheep are in great plenty. Among the wild animals, is the mouffoi, an animal like a stag in size and colour, but with the horns of a ram, extremely shy and nimble; wild boars and foxes are common, but not wolves. Among the birds are eagles, vultures, turtles, wood-pigeons, turkies, partridges, pheasants, &c. The scorpion found in the island is without venom; a large spider, whose sting is as sharp as that of the bee, seems to be the only ve-

nomous insect in the island. Lemons, oranges, figs, almonds, chesnuts, and olives, flourish here; the latter is one of its principal riches. Vines grow almost in every part of the island; the wines are sweet and strong, and generally used by the Germans instead of mountain. The other trees are the mulberry, laurel, myrtle, &c. Wheat is cultivated here; as likewise barley, rye, and millet. Bees produce a great deal of honey, which is liable to be bitter, and not much admired; but the wax is excellent. The mountains are rich in lead, iron, copper, and silver: a mine of the latter was opened in 1767, where a quartal of mineral produced 18 ounces of silver. Here and there are found mines of alum and saltpetre. The granite of Corsica is nearly equal to the oriental. Porphyry, jasper, talk, amianthus, emeralds, and other precious stones, are found scattered in the mountains; and the south coast abounds with beautiful coral. The number of inhabitants is about 160,000. The island was long subject to the Genoese, but the majority of the inhabitants, for a century past, with unparalleled bravery, resisted the oppressions of that aristocratic state, under various leaders; particularly King Theodore, and General Paoli. At last the Genoese, unable to reduce the island, sold it to Lewis XV. of France. Upon the French Revolution, in 1789, the Corsicans were admitted to the rights of French citizens, and sent deputies to the National Assembly; but in 1793, General Paoli, and a considerable part of the people being dissatisfied with the proceedings of the convention, applied to Lord Hood for assistance, and the greater part of the island was annexed to the British empire in 1794. Sir Gilbert Elliot was appointed viceroy, and a constitution similar to that of Britain was established; but on the 22d October 1796, the British were obliged to evacuate the island, which was once more re-united to France; and now forms the two departments of Golo and Liamone. Lon: 9 0. E. Lat 42. 0 N.

CORSOER, a sea-port town of Denmark, on the W. coast of the island of Zealand, built on a promontory, which extends into the Great Belt. The harbour is excellent for small vessels, but not deep. It is defended by a castle, surrounded with ramparts, which serves also as a magazine for corn. It is 52 miles SW. of Copenhagen. Lon. 11. 15. F. Greenwich. Lat. 57. 20. N.

CORSTORPHINE,

CORSTORPHINE, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Mid-Lothian, 4 miles long, and 2½ broad, consisting of great diversity of soil, under a surface in general pretty level. The climate is healthy. The population in 1801, was 379, and had decreased 187 since 1792. Agriculture is conducted upon the most improved principles, and affords suitable returns to the industry of the inhabitants.

CORSTORPHINE, a village in the above parish, 3 miles W. of Edinburgh.

CORSTORPHINE HILL, a hill in the above parish, which abounds with excellent iron stone.

CORTACHTY and **CLOYA**, two united parishes of Scotland, in the N. side of Angusshire; the former extending 13 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and the latter being 10 miles long, and 7 broad. The soil is poor, the greater part of both being mountainous. Cloya forms part of the Grampians. The air of both is sharp and piercing. The river Esk runs through them. Agriculture is of late improved; but the produce of the parish is hardly equal to the consumption. The population in 1801 was 367.

CORTATE, a town of Hunkoeling, N. of Cape Comora. Lon. 57. 12. E. Lat. 5. N.

CORTI, a town of the island of Corsica, situated in the centre of the island, at the foot of a rock, at the conflux of the rivers Restonica and Tavignano. It was enlarged and fortified by the French; and contains about 7000 inhabitants. It is 27 miles SW. of Bastia. Lon. 29. 55. E. Ferro. Lat. 42. 11. N.

CORTI MAGGIOR, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza, 6 miles W. of Piacenza.

CORTEGANA, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, 58 miles NW. of Seville.

CORTULLAZZO, a small island, near the SE. coast of the island of Sardinia, on the N. side of the Gulf of Cagliari.

CORTULLAZZO, a village of Italy, in the Dogado.

CORTELEONA, a village of Italy, in the late republican dept. of the Tessino.

CORTEMIGLIA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and late duchy of Montferat, situated on the river Bormida. It had anciently a large and beautiful castle, now fallen into decay. It is 1 mile N. of Gorzegno, and 16 E. of Cherasco.

CORTES, a town of Spain in Navarre,

7 leagues from Tudella.

CORTICOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tral-os-montes, 3 leagues E. of Miranda.

CORUNNE, a considerable town of Italy, in the late republican dept. of the Beraco.

CORTIS, a town of France, in the dept. of the Dyle, and ci-devant bishopric of Liège, 10 miles NE. of Namur. Lon. 1. 59. E. Lat. 50. 46. N.

CORTISADA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, 10 miles NE. of Thomar.

CORTONA, a town of Tuscany, the see of a bishop, situated of Florence; with a celebrated academy. It contains 7 churches, built with taste, and adorned with beautiful paintings; and 12 convents for both sexes. The walls were constructed of huge blocks of stone, without cement, many parts of which are in good preservation. It is 10 miles SE. of Siena. Lon. 29. 50. E. Ferro. Lat. 42. 14. N.

CORVY, a town and celebrated abbey of Germany, and small principality in Westphalia, about 12 miles long, and 10 broad, situated on the western bank of the Weser. The abbey was founded in the year 1221. It paid 60 florins for a Roman month, and was taxed to the Imperial chamber 108 thalers. The abbot depended immediately on the Pope. The annual revenues of the abbey were between 20,000 and 40,000 florins. In the treaty of midnification to those princes who had entered by the cessions to France at the peace of Lunéville, this principality was transferred to Nassau Deckerbourg. It is 24 miles E. from Paderborn. Lon. 26. 40. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 39. N.

CORUNNA, LA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Galicia; of which it is called the capital, from being the seat of a royal audience, of a governor-general, and the intendant of the province. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town; the former situated on the side of a hill, surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle; the latter, called also *Pixarua*, is situated at the bottom of a hill, on a tongue of land, washed on three sides by the waters of the Atlantic. The town is of a circular form, fortified in the ancient manner, and contains one collegiate, and 4 parish churches, and four convents. The harbour is large and safe, and defended by two castles. Corunna is remarkable in

the recent heroic struggle of the Spaniards, aided by the British, against the boundless ambition of the French. Here the British army, after a most masterly retreat from Astorga, before vastly superior numbers of the French, gallantly terminated their campaign in Spain, on the 16th Jan. 1809. Contrary winds having prevented the transports, which were to take the troops on board, from getting timely into the harbour, the French came up, after a considerable part of the British were embarked, and the remainder, which did not exceed 13,000 or 14,000, were attacked, by about 50,000 of the French, under the walls of Corunna, where a desperate battle ensued, in which Sir John Moore, who commanded the British, was mortally wounded, but a high ebb on the part of the French; so that the British troops made good their retreat, leaving a trail of them covered with small arms and powder, to a distance of 24 miles. Gen. Moore was buried on the bastion of Corunna. Corunna is 60 miles N. from Oporto. Lon. 8. 21. E. Lat. 43. 12. N. Pen. of Teneriffe, Lat. 27. 12. N.

CORONADO, the name of one of the Aztec countries in the Aztec empire, about 16 leagues in circumference, with a good port; and containing about 700,000 inhabitants. It is said to have varied its name from the number of divisions there of the first discovery. Lon. 100. 6. W. Greenwich, Lat. 9. 12. S.

CORONADO, a town of the province of Brazil, in the district of Pernambuco, 2 leagues SW. from Caruaru.

CORVAEN, a village of the Menapishire, South Wales, 10 miles from Cardiff. It was destroyed by the Welch bards as the rendezvous of the army which stopped the march of Cromwell, in 1649. Paris on March 19, May 21, July 21, Oct. 14, and Dec. 20.

CORYVRETTAN. See BREACAN.

CORZOGIA, or CORZOGIA, an island in the gulf of Venice, derived from Ragusan Dalmatia by a narrow channel. Lon. 15. 45. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

COSALE, a town of Naples, in the province of Abuzzo Citra, 6 miles SE. of Civita Buonia.

COSHIR, EL, a town of Egypt, on the coast of the Red Sea, 100 miles SSE. of Suez.

COSI, or KOSI, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppon, near the Oder, belonging to Prussia, and fortified by Frederick II. It is 22 miles ESE.

from Nove, and 30 W. from Beuthen.

COSENZA, a town of Naples in the province of Calabria Citra, situated on seven small hills at the foot of the Apennines. It is the see of an archbishop, who has for his suffragans the bishops of Matorano and Cassano. The metropolitan is the only church within the walls; but there are 3 parish-churches in the suburbs. There are 12 convents. The environs are beautiful, populous, and well cultivated, producing abundance of corn, fruit, oil, wine, and silk. Cosenza has frequently suffered from earthquakes, particularly in the year 1699. It is 145 miles SE. of Naples. Lon. 15. 13. E. Lat. 39. 22. N.

COSIUS, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Pash., 50 m. S. of Bagdat.

COSHAM. See CORSHAM.

COSA DI DONNA, a small island on the W. coast of Sardinia, 6 leagues WSW. of Cagliari.

COSINIA, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 23. 28. E. Lat. 36. 26. N.

COSI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bagdat, 32 miles S. of Sivas.

COSIACO, a town of Istria, 10 miles W. near St. Vito.

COSIEN, a town of Provence, France, which has a good wood in its neighbourhood, excellent pastures, and the culture of the olive tree; but its industry is almost entirely decayed.

COSIOWIZ, a village of European Turkey in Macedonia, near a factory which produces much opium.

COSIUS, or BOSKUS, a town of Podolia, in the pashatic of Kamin, 16 miles SW. of Kamin.

COSNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, near the Garonne, 18 miles S. of Saintes.

COSNE, a town of France, and principal place of a district in the department of Navarre, on the Allier. The principal trade of the inhabitants is tanning. In the environs are mines of iron, and a number of forges. It was often taken and retaken in the wars of the 16th century. It is 9 leagues N. of Nevers. Lon. 29. 36. E. E. 10. Lat. 47. 25. N.

COSSE, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, 9 leagues S. of Couilly.

COSPODA, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, near Neustadt.

COSPOUR, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Assam, 376 miles E. of Patna. Lon. 92. 57. E. Greenwich. Lat.

: 4. 56. N.

COSSACS, or *Cossacks*, a people situated on the confines of Poland, Prussia, Tartary, and Turkey, between the Jauk and the Danube. They are divided into three branches, called *Cossacks of Porovia*, or *Cossacs on the Donstorer*, which are all subject to Russia; another country, formerly the Ukraine, is become a government, under the name of *Eka-ternoslaw*: the *Cossacki-Donski*, or the *Cossacs on the Don*, subject to Russia, and inhabiting a province called the *Country of the Cossacs*, on the sides of the Don: the *Cossacki-Jauki*, or *Cossacs on the Jauk*, inhabiting the borders of the Ural or *Jauk*, on the N. coast of the Caspian sea, subject likewise to Russia. These people are large and well made, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aquiline noses; are brave and intrepid, the women well shaped and complaisant to strangers.

COSSANO. See *CASSANO*.

COSSARIA, a mountain of Piedmont, in the late R. publican dep. of the *Bormida*, and chief of duchy of *Montenotte*, near *Mirafiora*, with an old ruinous castle on the summit, where *Gen. Trovora*, with 1500 *Genoians*, entrenched themselves on the 11th April 1796, and stopp'd the progress of the French under *Gen. Bonaparte* out of *Austria* for 5 days, but were forced at last to surrender.

COSSY, a province of *Asia*, in the northern part of the country of *Lava*.

COSSÉ LEVILLER, a town of France, in the dep. of the *Mayenne*, and chief place of a canton, in the district of *Craon*, 12 leagues SSW. from *Laval*.

COSSERANS, a chief seat province of *France*, on the *Rhône*, which, with *Loix*, forms the department of *Arriège*.

COSSIMBAZAR, a town of *Bengal*, in the country of *Bengal*, situated on the river *Hooghly*, which surrounds it. It was taken by *Sirajah Dowlah*, nabob of *Bengal*, in 1756. It is five miles S. of *Mousliabad*.

COSSIMCOFFA, a town of *Hindoostan*, in the circar of *Craecole*, 68 miles SW. of *Craecole*.

COSSIPOUR, a town of *India*, in the county of *Almora*, 28 miles N. of *Rampour*.

COSSLIN, a town of *Germany*, in *Upper Saxony*, and duchy of *Pomerania*, situated on the river *Nisebeck*, about a league from the *Baltic*, the seat of a court of justice for *Farther Pomerania*.

Coslin was ceded to the elector of *Brandenburg* in 1618. It is 28 miles NNW. of *New Stettin*, and 68 N.E. of *Stargaid*. Lat. 51. 30. N. Long. 14. 51. N.

COS ONLY, a town of *Switzerland*, in the canton of *Basle*, built in the year 1673, and at one time a large town, but now much reduced. It is 8 miles E.W. of *Basle*.

COSSOVA, an extensive plain between *Bulgaria* and *Rascia*, which has been the scene of two great battles, viz. 1. Between *Lezard*, prince of *Serbia*, and *Ananah* I. and, 2. Between *John Hunyadi* and *Matthias H.*; in both of which the *Turks* were victorious.

COSTA, a hill of *Italy*, in the late republican department of the *Alba*.

COSTAGNASSAR, a mountain of *Romania*, the highest in *European Turkey*, anciently called *Hæmus*.

COSTA RICA, a province of *North America*, in *Mexico*, bounded on the N. by *Nicaragua*, on the E. by the *Spanish main*, on the S.E. by the province of *Vergara*, and on the W. and SW. by the *Pacific ocean*. It is 50 leagues in length, and nearly as much in breadth. It is full of deserts and forests, thinly peopled, and ill cultivated. A great part of the inhabitants are independent of the *Spaniards*. There are mines both of gold and silver; but, from the difficulty of working them, they have been abandoned. The principal commerce consists in coffee, hides, honey, and wax. It has ports in each sea. *Cartagena* is the capital.

COSTHEIM, or *KOSTHEIM*, a town of *Germany*, in the late circle of the *Lower Rhine*, and electorate of *Mentz*, situated on an island in the *Rhine*, near the mouth of the *Main*, taken possession of as a place of importance, several times during the siege of *Mentz*.

COSTICCIOLA, a town of *Piedmont*, in the marquissee of *Saluzzo*, 11 miles S. of *Saluzzo*.

COSTOSA, a village of *Italy* in the *Vicentino*, at the foot of a hill, W. of the *Belegnone*, famous for its quarries of beautiful white marble, mentioned by *Pliny*. One of these is oval, 650 yards long, 20 broad, and 3 miles in circumference. The excavation found in this mine, is supported by above 1000 square pillars of marble.

COSTOW, or *COSTWAY*, a river of *England*, which runs into the *Derwent*, 2 miles N. of *New Malton*, in the *East Riding of Yorkshire*.

COSWICK, a town of *Germany*, in

Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt-Zerbst, situated on an eminence near the Elbe, with a chateau, the residence of the ducal regent prince. It is 12 miles S.E. of Zerbst, and 6 E. of Dessau.

COTLETONGAI, a town of the island of Borneo, 30 miles N. of Banjar Masin.

COTANTIN, COSENTIN, or COU-TANTIN, a celebrated county of France, in Lower Normandy, including the towns of Coutances, Valogne, St Sauveur, Cherbourg, Basseur, Carcetan, Ville-Dieu, Cherbourg, &c. It is now included in the dep. of the Manche.

COTARING, a town of the island of Borneo, on the S. coast, 100 miles W. of Banjar Masin.

COPATE, a town of India, in the kingdom of Travancore, 10 miles S. of Travancore.

COPATHU. See KATHU.
COPPELBERG, a town of Prussia, situated on the opposite banks of the Rhine, between the islands of Frankfort on the Oder, and the N. of the Oder.

COPPE, LA, one of the highest, most populous, and most fertile districts of Switzerland, in the country of Vaud, about five leagues in length, at a little distance from the lake of Geneva. It is celebrated for its wine, which bears the name of the district.

COTE D'ALBAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vicigne; celebrated for its wine. It is 6 leagues S.E. of Vicigne.

COTE D'OR, a department of France, situated to the S. of Dijon, bounded on the N. by the department of the Aube, on the N.E. by that of the Upper Marne, on the E. by the Upper Saone, on the S.E. by the department of Jura, on the S. by the Saone and Loire, and on the W. by the departments of Nievre and Yonne. It is formed chiefly out of the province of Burgundy. The form is irregularly oval, 65 miles from N. to S. and from 25 to 50 from E. to W. Dijon is the capital.

COÛTES DU NORD (*North Coasts, department of*), one of the new divisions of France, bounded on the N. by the English channel, on the E. by the department of the Ile and Valaine, on the S. by that of Morbihan, and on the W. by that of Finistere and the sea, forming a part of what was before called Bretagne. It is about 65 miles from E. to

W. and from 27 to 45 from N. to S. St Brieux is the capital.

COTECKNEY, a river of the United States, in North Carolina, which runs into the Neuse, 20 miles W. of Newbern.

COTEMUL, a town of the island of Ceylon, 20 miles S. of Colombo.

COTLSWOLD HILLS, a long tract of high ground in the E. part of Gloucestershire, England.

COTLERN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and capital of the principality of Anhalt-Cötern, containing two churches, two schools, and 100 families. Cotlern is 20 miles N. of Zerbst. Here is the principal iron-works of the principality. It is 12 miles S.W. of Dessau, and 10 E. of Beuditz. Lon. 20. 34. E. Lat. 51. 21. N.

COTLEDON, a town and district of Lower Saxony, the chief and most populous of the town. It contains a great number of Dutch Protestants, who have secured them a separate territory, in several excellent farms, and their principal situated on the river of the Elbe, 12 miles S. of Berlin. Lon. 12. 31. E. Lat. 52. 30. N.

COTLEDON, a town of France, in the kingdom of Languedoc, and province of Toulous.

COTNEY, a river of South Wales, in Carmarthen-shire, which runs into the Towy, 3 miles S.E. of Carmarthen.

COTONIA, a small island near the E. coast of the island of Ceylon, 20 miles S.S.E. of Trincomly.

COTPPE, a town of the island of Borneo, 15 miles E. of Banjar Masin.

COTPPE, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Banjols, 21 leagues E. of Banjols.

COTTEGOLA, a town of Italy, in the late republican district of the Lower Po, 25 miles S.S.E. of Ferrara. It was built in 1766, and though small, was surrounded with walls and ditches; but the French, in consequence of a revolt of the inhabitants, plundered and destroyed it, on the 17th July, 1796.

COTOPAXI, a mountain of South America, in the country of Peru, 3126 toises above the level of the sea, with a volcano, remarkable for its frequent and violent eruptions.

COTPUTLY, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Mewat, 8 miles S.S.W. of Delhi, and 90 NNW. of Agra. Lon. 76. 50. E. Greenwich. Lat. 27. 55. N.

COTKONA, a town of Naples, in the province

province of Principato Citra, and later a judicial department of the 860, 14 miles W. of Capriano.

COIRONEL, anciently *Chirona*, a seaport town of Italy, in the province of Calabria Ultra, and later a judicial department of the 860, 10 miles W. of St Severino, and 150 SE. of Naples, having a considerable trade in cheese, corn, oil, and silk. It was surrendered by the French to the English, after the memorable battle of Mollwitz, Dec. 17. 46. *Lat.* 38. 57. N.

COIRON (GHANO), a town of the kingdom of Sardinia, 12 miles E. of Sassari.

COTTA, a town of Guiana, in the Upper Siquay, on the right bank of the Essequibo, 4 miles S. of Paria.

COTTAZ, a town of Asia, in Laffie Fokhaya. It is a place of considerable trade between the Tartars and the Indian merchants.

COTTEAH, a town of Honduras, in the country of Mexico, 12 miles S. of Belm, and 79 W. of Vera. *Lon.* 77. 7. E. *Lat.* 17. 26. N.

COTTAWAR, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Gujarat.

COTTA, a fine mountain of Hispaniola, abounding in emeralds, lapis lazuli, iron, and lead's ores.

COTTA, a town in the above colony, on the Yucay, 90 E. N. of St Domingo. *Lon.* 12. 27. W. of Paris. *Lat.* 19. 11. N.

COTZIO, or *Cotzia*, a town of Bosnia, on the river Drava, 104 miles SW. of Belgrade, and 108 SE. of Banalacka.

COU-YANG, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea, 5 miles SW. of Tschetchou.

COUSNG-YANG, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea, 20 miles S.E. of Koum-tschou.

COVA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 3 leagues NE. of Viseu.

COVARD, a town in Gloucestershire, 122 miles from London, and 10 from Gloucester, on the road to St David's. It has a market on Tuesday.

COUCHA-HOTTEN, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet, 60 leagues W. SW. of Tournon. *Lon.* 102. 20. E. *Per.* 10. *Lat.* 12. 52. N.

COUCHAHAR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the road from Smyrna to Tocat.

COU-CHAN, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea, 85 miles ENE. of Ning-ki-tso.

COUCHEYOU, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet, 9 leagues ENE.

of Aera Hotun.
COUCUIS, a town of France, in the department of the Saone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diocese of Autun, 4 leagues S.E. of Autun.

COUCHE, a town of China, of the first rank, in the province of Honan, 50 miles ENE. of Kouery.

COUCO, a country of Africa, in Algiers, covered by an independent long G. chief. The country is mountainous, but fertile, and is situated between Algiers and Boujedah.

COUCOUL-TE-MUSAC, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet, 4 leagues N. of Chatchou.

COUCOURI OTUN, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet, 20 leagues W. of Tournon. *Lon.* 102. 59. E. *Per.* 10. *Lat.* 50. N.

COUCURON, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vermeigne, 90 leagues W. of Paris.

COUCY, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, situated on the Oise, chief seat of a tribunal. It is divided into two parts, called *Coucy-Château*, and *Coucy-le-Château*. *Lon.* 101. W. of Paris, and 19 ENE. of Nevon.

COURCY, a town of France, 2 leagues NE. of Paris.

COVENTRY, an ancient city of England, in Warwickshire, supposed to derive its name from a convent formerly situated here, which was destroyed by the English in 1070. It once had a bishopric, who lord of the place, but so neglected the religious use; but is said to have tended the inhabitants with heavy taxes, on account of some provocation he had received from them; and that being importuned by his lady, Godiva, to remit them, he consented, upon condition that she would ride naked through the town, which condition she accepted and performed; soon being possessed of a long flowing head of hair, she contrived to dispose of her tresses so as to preserve her decency; and at same time enjoined the citizens, on pain of death, not to look out as she passed. The curiosity of a poor taylor, however, prevailed over his fears, and he ventured to take a single peep, but was struck blind, and was ever after called *Peeping Tom*. This improbable story is annually commemorated by the citizens of Coventry with great splendour, and a temple, closely habited in the dress of a fish colour, rides through the town, attended

by a very numerous and elegant procession. The window through which the taylor is said to have gratified his curiosity is still shown, with his effigy, always new dressed for the occasion, in it. Leofric, however, endowed the monastery with such large revenues, that Robert de Lincolne, bishop of Litchfield and Chester, transferred the episcopal see thither; and, although the see was removed again to Litchfield a few years after, the bishop is still stiled bishop of Coventry and Litchfield. Coventry was surrounded with walls in the 14th century; the expense of which was defrayed by money arising from taxes on wine, malt, oxen, hogs, calves, and sheep, consumed in the city. These walls were of great strength and grandeur, furnished with 22 towers, and 12 gates, and continued till the end of July 1691, when great part of the walls, most of the towers, and many of the gates, were pulled down by order of Charles II. In this city, a parliament was held by Henry IV. in 1404, which was styled Parliamentum Prolocutorum, because every year in the County of Warwick, by Henry VI. in 1455, a great Parliament was held, from the great number of different parts of Great Britain, York, and his, the Duke of Burgundy, and Henry VI. were Coventry and Warwick, the first seat of that of Warwick, 20 miles W. of Birmingham, the city of Coventry, but was destroyed in 1604, and rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, and rebuilt still more enlarged, and improved, by John Vanbrugh, and continuing all these several periods, and giving them many new and magnificent, together with an alteration to each ward, with the power of a number of peace-keepers, the city and liberties, have the destruction of the cathedral, by Henry VIII. Coventry possessed a cathedral, a group of churches, and a cloister within one enclosure. At present it contains three parish churches, besides several places of worship for Jesuits, Methodists, and Quakers. St Michael's presents the most beautiful steeple in Europe: it is 300 feet in height, and every part of it is so finely proportionable, that Sir Christopher Wren is said to be a masterpiece of architecture. The houses of the town, however, being mostly red, and built of woad and plaster, which are projecting over each other, make a mean appearance. The town-house, called St Mary's Hall, is a considerable pile, and much admired for its

painted windows, in which are portraits of several kings, and others, who have been benefactors to the city. There is a grammar-school, a free-school, besides several hospitals. The population is about 16,000. The municipal government is vested in a mayor, 2 bailiffs, sheriffs, 10 aldermen, and some other officers. It sends 2 members to parliament. The principal manufactures are ribbons, gauze, emblems, &c. A little out of the town is the head of the great canal to Oxford; and another canal is made, to join the Staffordshire canal near Litchfield. The former passes by Leamington, and of course, opens a communication by water between Coventry and London. The markets on Friday; and fairs are on May 2, Friday in Trinity week, and Nov. 1. It is 49 miles N. of Oxford, and 91 N.W. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. Greenwich. Lat. 52. 22. N.

COVENTRY, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut, 15 miles N. of Norwich.

COVENTRY, a township of Rhode Island, in Kent county, containing 2,177 souls.

COCKERON, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Saône, the chief place of a canton, the district of Savoy, situated on the Loney, 2 leagues W. of Nantes.

COVLEKI POKUM, a fortress of the Scythians, in the Mysia country, situated on the W. side of the Cœcyrus. It is 60 miles N.N.E. of Comastere, and 2 leagues of Strangatan.

COULSON, a river of France, which runs into the Audouin by two streams, near Beaumont, in the department of the Mare and Loire.

COUSSON, a river of France, which runs into the sea 2 leagues W. of Fontenay, in the dept. of the Cher.

COUET, a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Laus, 5 miles S.W. of Delmont.

COFFA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the Asiatic Turk, 122 m. S. of Bagdat.

COUGAN, a town of China, of the kind north, in the province of Pe-tche-ly, 6 leagues N. of Pa.

COUGINETZ, a post of Chinese Tartary, 20 m. S. of Toulouan Soubarkan.

COULÉ-MILLET, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Lézignan, 3 leagues S.E. of Lézignan.

COVINGTON, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Lanark, about 3 miles long,

long, and rather more than 2 broad. The surface is partly haugh ground on the banks of the Clyde, and partly mountainous. Thus, the highest point, is elevated to the height of 1720 feet above the level of the Clyde. The hilly part of the parish is covered with heath, but the rest of the soil is fertile, and well cultivated. Population in 1801, 956.

COULAM, a town of Hindoo Jan, on the southern coast, in the country of Tinnevely, 15 miles NE. of Cape Comorin. Lon. 77. 20. E. Greenwich. Lat. 8. 10. N.

COULAN, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malbar, in the Travancore country, 59 miles NW. of Travancore. Lon. 76. 54. E. Greenwich. Lat. 8. 74. N.

COULANGES LES VINOUST, a town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Auxerre; celebrated for its vineyards. R. 12 leagues S. of Auxerre.

COULANGI-SUR-YONNE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Auxerre, 5 leagues S. of Auxerre.

COULANS, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, 7 miles from Le Mans.

COULFUVRI, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, 2 leagues NE. of Couilly.

COULHAUT, a town of the island of Dominica, on the W. coast, 16 miles N. of Portsmouth. Lon. 61. 29. W. Greenwich. Lat. 17. 30. N.

COULL, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeen shire, situated at the head of a strath which is called Cromar. Its shape is nearly triangular, the longest side on which is about 5 miles, and the other two about 2½. Coull, and the rest of the strath of Cromar, is flat, but much sheltered by hills on each side, none of which rise to a great height. The soil is excellent, being composed of clay and sand. The parish takes in also part of the hills, which are bleak and barren, and only afford pasture to a few sheep. Population in 1801, 679.

COULNEY, or **FOULNEY**, a river of England, which runs into the Ouse, in Yorkshire.

COULOMBIERS LUSIGNAN, Lfs, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Luzignan.

COULOMBS, a town of France, in the

department of the Eure and Loire, near Nogent le Roi.

COULOMMIERS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Seine and Marne, and seat of a tribunal. It is 10 leagues NE. of Melun, and 8 NNW. of Provins.

COULON, or **DAI**, a province of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Kaikas. Lon. 131. 40. E. Paris. Lat. 49. 0. N.

COULONGE, a town of France, in the department of the Arne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateaufort; 4½ leagues NE. of Chateaufort.

COULONGES LES ROYENS, a town of France, in the department of the Two Seines, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Noisy; 3½ leagues NNW. of Noisy.

COULONGUE, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, 7 miles NE. of Bordeaux.

COULONS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Loire, 7 miles SW. of Gien.

COULTSCOU, a town of Asia, in Thibet, 9 miles SSE. of Lassa.

COULTER, Lord, a name of honor in Stirling-shire, and 12 miles from Edinburgh, which points its title to the honor of baron.

COULY CLAME, a town of Ireland, in Clare county.

COUMOUR, a post of Chinese Tartary. Lon. 101. 11. E. Paris. Lat. 39. 58. N.

COUNA, or **COUSA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, 12 leagues SSE. of Lisbon.

COVOLDO, a fortress and village of the Tyrol, situated on a good communication pass in the Tyrol from Germany to Italy. Here ten thousand killed the Austrians under Gen. Wimmer, Sept. 2, 1799. It has near the Brenta, on the borders of the Venetia, 10 miles N. of Treviso, and 13 E. of Trent.

COVORON, a city of Overys, the capital of Diem, situated in the late republican dep. of the Yssel, and one of the strongest places in Holland; it is built in the form of a regular pentagon. It is 60 miles NE. of Arnhem, and 12 S. of Embden. Lon. 6. 56. E. Lat. 52. 46. N.

COUPAR. See **CUPAR**.

COUPEE POINT, a Spanish fort and settlement of N. America, extending 20 miles on the W. side of the Mississippi. It has 2000 free inhabitants, and 7000 slaves.

COUPIAC,

COUPIAC, a town of France, in the department of the Avelon, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St Affricque, 6 leagues E. of Alby.

COUPTRAIN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Villaine; 2½ leagues N. of Villaine.

COUR, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, 3 leagues SE. of Blois.

COURA, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Duero, 4 miles NE. of Lamego.

COURBAN-AJATOU, a post of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Kalkas. Lon. 125. 31. E. Ferro. Lat. 42. 24. N.

COURBEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Maine, 7 miles SW. of Laval.

COURCELLE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bapaume; 2 leagues NW. of Bapaume.

COURCELLES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Maine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Langres; 4 leagues S. of Langres.

COURCHAMP, a town of France, in the dep. of the Maine and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Saumur; 1½ league SW. of Saumur.

COURCITE, a town of France in the department of the Sarthe, 2½ miles SW. of Le Mans.

COURCON, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Auxerre; 4 leagues S. of Auxerre.

COURCOUSON, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Thibet, 43 miles NE. of Tson-Hetan.

COURDEMANGE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vitry le Francois, 1 league S. of Vitry.

COURE, a post of Chinese Tartary. Lon. 141. 27. E. Ferro. Lat. 41. 9. N.

COURCANS, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Marais, 6 leagues N. of Le Mans.

COURCIS, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, 5 miles E. of Auxerre.

COURGIVAUD, a town of France, in the dep. of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sezanne; 3½ leagues WSW. of Sezanne.

COURGNA, a town of Piedmont, in

the Canavese, on the Orco, 9½ miles SW. of Ivrea.

COURLAND, DUCHY OF, bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Riga; on the E. by the Gulf of Riga Semigalia; on the S. by Samogitia; and on the W. by the Baltic. This country was formerly dependent on Poland, but is now under the influence of Russia. The country is fertile, bears good corn, and great quantities of excellent flax. The woods abound with bears, wolves, and elk. The religion is chiefly Lutheran. The principal towns are Goldingen, Windau, Libau, Groben, and Cendau.

COURLE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Two Seines, 5 leagues SW. of Thouray.

CORLIAN ISLANDS, 2 small islands near the west coast of Scotland, 4 miles E. from the island of Seaput.

COURMASHERRY, a bay of Ireland, on the SW. coast of the county of Cork, between the Burch and Seven Head. Lon. 8. 19. W. Greenwich. Lat. 51. 36. N.

COURMETOU, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet, 22 m. W. of Orto.

COURMONTILLARD, a town of France, in the dep. of the Herault, 5 miles W. of Montpellier.

COURNILLON, a town of France, in the dep. of the Drome, 4 leagues S. of Die.

CURNON, a town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Clermont Ferrand, 3 miles W. of Billom.

COURONNE, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Charente; celebrated for its manufactures of paper. It is 1 league SW. of Angouleme.

COUROULLAC, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet, 12 miles SW. of Harchar.

COURPIAC, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Cadillac; 9 miles NE. of Cadillac.

COURPIERE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Thiers, 18 miles E. of Clermont Ferrand.

COURSAN, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton in the district of Narbonne; 1 league N. of Narbonne.

COURSEGOULES, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St Paul, 2 leagues N. of St Paul.

COURSON,

COURSON, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Rochelle; 12 miles W. of Rochelle.

COURSON, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, 10 miles SW. of Auxerre.

COURT or **ALDERMEN**, a cluster of small islands or rocks, near the east coast of New Zealand, in the Southern Pacific ocean, about half a league in extent every way, and 5 leagues from the main land. Lat. 36. 57. S.

COURTANVAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, 12 miles W. of Vendome.

COURTANAY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montargis, 4½ leagues SW. of Sens.

COURTERON, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, 2 leagues S. of Bar-sur-Seine.

COURTHIZON, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Orange; situated on the Seille, and containing about 2000 inhabitants. It is one league S. of Orange.

COURTING, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Creuze, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Felletin, 4 leagues S. of Felletin.

COURTISON, a town of France, in the department of the Maine; 2 leagues NE. of Châteaus-Marcé.

COURTLARY, a town of Savoye - had, in the territory of Bienne; 7 miles NW. of Bienne.

COURTOMER, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, 5 miles E. of Sées.

COURTONNE LA VILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Lisieux; 2½ leagues SE. of Lisieux.

COURTRAY, or **COURTRAI**, called by the Flemings *Cottryck*, a town of France, in the department of the Lys, late of Flanders, of the fourth rank, with a chatelany, situated on the river Lys, and celebrated for its manufacture of table linen. It was taken by the French in spring 1792, but soon after evacuated, and the suburbs burnt. The French retook it in winter 1792, but evacuated it again in spring 1793. It was once more surrendered to Gen. Pichegru on the 28th of April 1794. It is 22 miles SW. of Ghent, and 21 S. of Bruges. Lon.

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3. 18. E. Lat. 50. 52. N.

COURVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateaufort, on the Eure, 7 miles W. of Chartres.

COURZIEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, 10 miles W. of Lyons.

COUSANCE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Lons le Saunier; 2½ leagues S. of Lons le Saunier.

COUSERANS, a late province of France, lying along the river Sarre, and forming with Foix the dep. of Ariège.

COUSSEY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Loudun; 3½ leagues S. of Loudun.

COUSSEYROS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Seviac-le-Château, 20 miles SE. of Rodez.

COUSSEY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Neufchâteau; 1 league N. of Neufchâteau.

COUSSOIS, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, near Blois.

COU'S AHO, a town of Asia, in the country of Thaber; 25 miles E. of Manas-Hoing.

COUTANCES, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Channel; before the revolution, the seat of a governor, and see of a bishop, which last is continued to be, under the archbp. of Rouen, according to the division of archbishoprics by the papal, by Bonaparte, in 1801. The principal trade is in grain, butter, and cattle. There are manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. The number of inhabitants is about 5000. It is 11 leagues WSW. of Bayeux. Lon. 16. 9. E. Ferro. Lat. 49. 3. N.

COUTCHENG, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Cocha, 27 miles SW. of Tin-tcheou.

COU-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Petcheli, 6 leagues SSW. of King.

COU-TCHING, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea, 22 miles SSE. of Kiong-tcheou.

COU-TCHING-KTON, a small Chinese island. Lon. 133. 0. E. Ferro. Lat. 55. 55. N.

COUTERNE, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, 3½ leagues SE. of Domfront.

COUTHORPE,

COUTHORPE, a village in Lincolnshire, about the middle of the eastern part, near the sea-coast, 2 miles S. of Louth, with a fair on July 5.

COU-TIEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fokien, 32 miles SSE. of Kiennhing.

COUTOUCTOU-HOTUN, a town of Chinese Tartary, 22.5 miles E. of Peking. Lon. 129. 9. E. Ferro. Lat. 40. 28. N.

COUTRA-LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 3 miles SE. of Gort.

COUTRAS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Libourn: situated at the conflux of the Ille and Drome, containing about 2900 inhabitants. It is 3 leagues NNE. of Libourn.

COUTURED'ARGINSON, a town of France, in the dep. of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Melle, 8 leagues SE. of Niort.

COUTURE, LA, a town of France, in the dep. of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bethune; 1 league NE. of Bethune.

COVERTOIPAD, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron, 4 leagues SE. of Millaud.

COUVIGNON, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bar-sur-Aube; 1 league WSW. of Bar-sur-Aube.

COUVIN, a town of France, in the department of the Ourte, late of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege: 15 miles SSW. of Liege.

COUVEA, a town of Africa, on the coast of Upper Guinea, in the country of Sierra Leona. Lon. 9. 24. W. Greenwich. Lat. 7. 30. N.

COUZON, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, 3 leagues SE. of Sedan.

COW AND CALF, rocks of Ireland, in the Dundrum bay, near the SE. coast of the county of Down, 4 miles W. of St. John's Point.

Cow, or **COWMULL**, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Sind, 30 miles below Attock.

COWAL, a district of Scotland, in Argyllshire, bounded by Loch Fine on the W. and the Frith of Clyde and part of Dumbartonshire on the E. The NE. part, which borders with Perthshire, presents a rugged and broken surface. The mountains become gradually lower, and the surface less rugged, as you advance

to the SW.; and towards the extremity, comparatively speaking, the land is low and level. The hills afford excellent pasture for sheep and black cattle. This district is intersected by 3 arms of the sea, Loch Ridden, Loch Streven, and Loch Eck, and is watered by the river Curs and Eachaig, which abounds with all kinds of fish. The coast is partly flat, and partly bold and rocky, possessing many creeks and harbours, which afford shelter to the busses employed in the herring-fishery.

COWAY STAKES, a place of England, near Chertsey, where Caesar is said to have passed the Thames.

COWBRIDGE, a town of South Wales, in Glamorganshire, situated in the fertile vale of Glamorgan. It consists chiefly of one street about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in length, is well built, has a good church, a town-hall, and the county Bridewell. The Easter quarter sessions for the county are held here, and the Glamorganshire races alternately here and at Cardiff. It has a well supplied market on Tuesday, and fairs May 4, June 24, and Sept. 29. It is governed by 2 bailiffs, 12 aldermen, 12 common-council men, &c. It is 12 miles W. of Cardiff, and 176 WNW. of London.

COWDEN, a village in the county of Kent, near the Medway, to the SW. of Pensheut, with a fair on July 21.

COWE, an Indian town of North America, the capital of the Cherokee, situated on the Tennessee near the line, which separates Tennessee from Virginia.

COWEA, a town of the United States, in Tennessee, 34 miles S. of Knoxville.

COWEN, a river of Wales, which runs into the Tawe, in Ciermarthensh.

COWES, a sea-port town, on the N. coast of the Isle of Wight; situated on the river Medina, which divides it into East and West Cowes. It is a place of good trade, and a great resort to merchant ships, which often lie here for convoy. Passage-boats are continually passing between this place and Portsmouth and Southampton, and the packet with the mail from the island to London sails from this place. It is 9 miles WSW. of Portsmouth, and 10 SSE. of Southampton. Lon. 1. 19. W. Greenwich. Lat. 50. 42. N.

COWIE, a river of Scotland, which runs into the sea, a little to the N. of Stonehaven, in Kincardineshire.

COWLEY, one of the Gallapagos islands, in the Pacific ocean; situated on the

the equinoctial line.

COWLING, a village in the county of Suffolk, 6 miles SE. of Newmarket, with two fairs, July 31, and October 17.

COWPENS, a place in Carolina, where the Americans, under General Morgan, defeated the British troops under Colonel Tarleton, Jan. 11, 1781.

COX'S, a town of the United States, in Virginia, 152 miles WSW. of Philadelphia.

COXSAKIE, a township of New York, in Albany county; containing 3104 citizens, and 302 slaves.

COXWOLD, a village in the North Riding of Yorkshire, to the SE. of Thrusk, 16 miles from York, and 214 from London, with a fair on August 25.

COXWYCK, a town of Norway, 44 miles NNE. of Romsdal.

COYETA, a town of the United States, in the Tennessee government, 20 miles W. of Knoxville.

COYEGEM, a town of Flanders, 1½ league from Furnes.

COYL, a small rivulet in Ayrshire, which falls into the Lugar, near the village of Ochiltree.

COYLTON, a parish of Scotland, in the district of Kyle, in Ayrshire; about 2 miles in breadth, and 7 in length. The surface is flat, and the soil a rich fertile clay, particularly productive on the banks of the rivers Ayr and Doon. There are several new plantations, which are in a thriving state. There are numerous lakes in the parish, which abound with trout. Coal, freestone, lime, and marl, are found in every part. Population in 1801, 848.

COYLL, a river of Hindoostan, which rises 20 miles N. from Chuta Nagpour, in the province of Bahar, and joins the Souk, 34 miles S. of Conjoor. They both together form the Bramnee.

COYLON. See **QUILON**.

COZE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Saintes, 4 leagues SSW. of Saintes.

COZUMEL, an island of North America, near the E. coast of Yucatan. It is inhabited by native Indians. The country is fertile; and abundant in fowl and cattle. It is 40 miles long, and from 3 to 10 broad. Lon. 70. 5. W. Ferro. Lat. 19. 40. N.

COZZANO, a town of the island of Corsica, 21 miles E. of Ajaccio.

CRAB ISLAND. See **BORIQUEN**.

"CRAB VALLY, a bay on the W. coast

of the island of Antigua, 2 miles S. from Reed Point.

CRACATOA, the southernmost island in the straits of Sunda, high peaked and woody. It is celebrated for its excellent water, and is considerably populous. Lon. 105. 56. E. Lat. 8. 5. S.

CRACO, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata, and late republican department of Brandano, 8 miles NNW. of Tursi.

CRACOVIA, a palatinate of Poland; bounded on the N. by Siradia; on the NE. by that of Sandomir; on the S by Hungary, and, on the W. by Silesia. The principal towns are Cracow and Landscron.

CRACOW, a city of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name; situated on the Vistula, where it is joined by the Radawa. It was built by Cracus I. king of Poland, with spoils taken from the Franks; and by him made the capital of the kingdom. The town is surrounded by walls, large and well built. The streets are broad and straight, but badly paved. It contains several churches and convents. On the W. side is a suburb, with a palace which belonged to the king, walled round; on the S. side is a royal castle near the bank of the Vistula, also walled round, and defended with towers and bastions. Cracow was the see of a bishop, erected in the year 1000, and ranked the first bishop in the kingdom. The cathedral is not large; and rather rich than handsome. Here was preserved a considerable treasure in the regal jewels, the crown, the sceptre, and the globe used at the coronation of the kings. Here they were crowned, for near five centuries; and here they were buried. The last king only was crowned at Warsaw. It is dedicated to St Stanislaus, the bishop of Cracow, who was killed by King Boleslaus II. at the altar of a church situated on a hill named Skalka, near the city. The day before the coronation, it was customary for the king elect, to walk to this church, as if to expiate the crime of his predecessor. This city, formerly near the centre of Poland, occupies a great space of ground; but, with its suburbs united, hardly contains 16,000 inhabitants. Its devastation was begun by Charles XII. king of Sweden, who took it at the beginning of the 18th century; but it suffered more severely in the invasion of the Russians and Prussians, in 1771 and 1772, and again, in

the grand but ineffectual struggle of the Duke of Berwick, in 1794, which ended in the first partition of the country, when Craco became the seat of the Austrian government of West Galicia. It is 64 miles S. of Konigsberg, and 193 S.W. of Warsaw. Lon. 20. 20. E. Cracow. Lat. 50. 15. N.

CRAIG-BURG, a town of Bavaria, 10 miles N.E. of Wassburg.

CRAICH, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhine, opposite Spae.

CRAIG, a parish of Scotland, in Angus-shire, lying at the mouth of the South Esk, and including the island of Inch-brack. It extends along the coast about 1 mile, presenting a rocky crag or precipice to the sea; its length is about 6, and its breadth about 2 miles. The surface is elevated about 40 feet above the level of the sea, but is upon the whole flat. The soil is good, producing excellent crops. The parish has extensive maritime gardens. Population in 1801, 138.

CRAIG-ALVA, a parish of Scotland, in the SW. part of Moray-shire, a little to the N. of the river Spey.

CRAIGAN, a mountain of Scotland, in Perthshire, 12 miles N.W. of Perth.

CRAIGBLINYON, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth, 2 miles N.E. of Callender.

CRAIGRONCHMAN, a place of Scotland, near Edinburgh, in Ross-shire, where the Marquis of Montrose was defeated by Charles Stuart.

CRAIG-DUBHE, a name of Scotland, on the E. coast of Kircaldineshire.

CRAIG-NOVE, a small island near the W. coast of Scotland, 4 miles E. from the island of Jura.

CRAIGGAGPOINT, a cape of Scotland, on the E. coast of Sutherlandshire, 16 miles N.E. of Dornoch.

CRAIGIE, a parish of Scotland, in the district of Eyle, in Ayrshire, about 7 miles long by 11 broad. The surface is lilly, the soil in general light and gravelly, but in some parts a deep strong clay. The greatest part is mable, well enclosed, and very productive. The hills are covered with verdure, and afford pasture to a great number of cattle. Many parts contain coal, and in one pit there is a seam of Carnel coal. There are also 2 or 3 great lime-works, from which 60,000 bolls of lime may be annually raised. Population in 1801, 786.

CRAIG-LEITH, a small island of Scotland, in the frith of Forth, about a

mile N. of North Berwick.

CRAIG-LOCKHART, a hill about 2 miles SW. of Edinburgh, beautifully wooded, elevated 540 feet above the level of the sea.

CRAIG-LOGAN, a cape of Scotland, on the NW. extremity of Wigtonshire, 9 miles NNW. of Stranraer.

CRAIGLUSH LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in the district of Stormont, Perthshire, from which the river Lunan takes its rise.

CRAIGNISH, a parish of Scotland, on the western coast of Argyllshire. The surface is low and flat; the soil inclines to clay, and is tolerably fertile; but the climate, on account of the vicinity to the Atlantic, is so moist and variable, as often to blast the farmer's hopes. A few herrings, and other fish, are caught on the coast. Population in 1801, 901.

CRAIGMILLAR, a famous castle, to the N. of Edinburgh, in which Mary Queen of Scots resided, after her return from France in 1567. Her French retinue were lodged in an adjacent village, thence called the France.

CRAIG-OW, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, 18 miles E. of Fort Augustus.

CRAIG-OWIE, one of the Sallow hills, in the parish of Tealing, in Angus-shire, elevated 1100 feet perpendicular above the level of the sea.

CRAIG-PLATFOCK, a steep and rugged hill in the neighbourhood of Inverness; the elevation of the highest part is 1150 feet above the level of the river Ness, which flows at its foot; it is noted for the remains of one of those fortifications, which, from the vitrified appearance of the stones, and the marks of fusion which they exhibit, have received the name of *vitrified forts*.

CRAIGTOWN, a town of Ireland, in Tyrone, 114 miles from Dublin.

CRAIL, a parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, which occupies the whole of the East *nook* of Fife, extending in length about 6 miles, and of very irregular breadth. The general appearance is flat and naked; the exposure to the sea-winds being very unfavourable to the growth of trees. The soil is very various, being found of all kinds, from the richest black loam to the poorest thin wet clay. From the attention paid to husbandry, they have generally plentiful crops. In former times, coal used to be wrought in most parts of the parish. Limestone is also found. There is plenty

ly of freestone, but the quality is not good. The population, including the borough, was 1632, in 1601.

CRAN, a royal borough of great antiquity, in the above parish, situated on the coast of the Firth of Forth, near Fifingate, with a small harbour. It received its charter from E. Robert Bruce, which was successively confirmed by Robert II. May, James VI. and Charles I. It consists of two parallel streets, extending along the beach, which are steep and high. The houses are built into declivities, and the whole town bears evident marks of being much better than it used to be the great number of the fishing boats; but the fishery, from various causes, has been declining for some time, and Cran has declined also. It is a royal burgh, and is fought here between the Danes and the Scots. It lies 6 miles SE. of St. Andrews.

CRANING, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Roxburgh. Its form is nearly circular, being a diameter of about 4 miles; its waters represent a valley, with the river Forth running in the centre. The soil though various, is excellent, highly cultivated, and very fertile. Mac, hay, and *gossam*, are used for manure. Towards the S. there are considerable plantations of wood. Population in 1801, 699.

CRAN, or **CRANBERG,** a town of Germany, in Circula, on the Sava, which contains five churches and a convent. It is 20 miles W. of Lubich, and 30 N. of Trieste.

CRANIBERG, a mountain of Circulia, 6 miles NW. of Feldes.

CRANIBELD, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Bese, 11 miles W. of Fuda.

CRANKAU, or **KROKA,** a town of Germany, in the late circle of Upper Saxony, and markgraviate of Meissen, 19 miles NNE. of Dresden.

CRANKISH POINT, a cape of Scotland, on the W. coast of the island of Sky, 6 m. NNW. from Dunas Point.

CRALIOVAVERKA, a town of Schavonia, on an island formed by a small river near the Sava, 52 miles E. of Carlstadt, and 156 S. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 13. E Ferro. Lat. 45. 44 N.

CRAMBOURN. See **CRANBOURNE.**

CRAMLAW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 92 miles NW. of Cracow.

CRAMOND, a parish of Scotland, situated on the S. side of the Firth of Forth, partly in the county of Lothian, and partly in Mid-Lothian; it is watered by the small river of Lothian, which is the boundary of the county. The whole extent of the parish is about 6 or 7 miles in length, while the breadth varies from 1 to 2. Towards the N. and E. the surface is flat, interspersed with gentle eminences, fertile and well cultivated; but toward the S. and W. it is high and barren. The fisheries on the Forth are less productive than they were in former times. There are bounds in many places, as also warrens and granite. In some of the bounds on the coast, and there are many large veins of coal, the quality of which, however, has hitherto not encouraged working it. Population in 1801, 411.

CRANFORD, a village in the above parish, situated on the river Avon, where it empties itself into the Firth of Forth; it continues upwards on a parallel with the sea, and is chiefly employed in the iron works erected in the neighbourhood. The Avon is navigable for 20 or 25 miles, carrying a quarter of a mile from the coast, forming a safe and commodious harbour, and having several boats belonging to it, employed by the Cranford Iron work Company. This company, it is said, occupy a capital of about 20,000*l.* manufacturing staves, bars for ship, rods, bars, hoops, &c. Cranford lies about 3 miles NW. of Edinburgh.

CRANACH, a river of Germany, in Prussia, which runs into the Rotach, near Cronach.

CRANFERRY, a town of New Jersey, in Middlesex county, with a handsome Presbyterian church, 16 miles SS. W. of Brunswick, and 20 ENE. of Trenton.

CRANBOURNE, a town of England, in Dorsetshire, on the borders of Hampshire and Wilts, famous as early as the Saxon times, for its monastery, chase, and lands. The chase extends into Wiltshire, as far as Salisbury. The church is very ancient, and the parish about 30 miles in extent. This town has a weekly market on Thursday, and fairs Aug. 24, and Dec. 6. It is 12 miles SW. of Salisbury, and 98 WSW. of London.

CRANBROOK, a town of England, in the county of Kent. It has a very ancient but beautiful church, 166 feet in

in length, and 69 in breadth, with a tower 94 feet high, including the vane. In this town some of the inhabitants of Louvain, after a quarrel with the Duke of Brabant, first established the woollen manufacture under the protection of Edward III. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs. It lies 13 miles S. of Maidstone, and 48 SSE. of London.

CRANE, an island of the United States, in Maryland, in the Potomac, 30 miles SW. of Annapolis.

CRANENBURG, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, late of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, formerly Imperial, and surrounded with walls in 1414. It contains one Roman Catholic and one Protestant church. It is 3 miles W. of Cleves.

CRANGANORE, a town of India, in the country of Cochin, situated on the coast of Malabar, with an irregular fortress, built by the Portuguese, from whom it was taken by the Dutch in 1662. In 1739, the Dutch sold it to the Rajah of Travancore, which caused a war between him and Tippeo Sultan, who disputed the right of the Dutch to dispose of it. The Rajah being supported by the British, the Nizam of the Deccan, and the Mahattas, the war was terminated in 1792, by Tippeo consenting to pay three corus of ruppes towards the expenses of the war, and to cede near one half of his dominions to the confederate powers. It is 58 miles SSE. of Calicut. Lon. 75. 48. E. Greenwich. Lat. 16. 25. N.

CRANSAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, celebrated for its mineral waters, 15 m. NNW of Rhodes.

CRANSHAW, a small parish of Scotland, situated in the midst of the Lammermuir hills, in the county of Berwick. The surface consists mostly of high hills covered with heath and bent, and therefore better adapted for pasture than for tillage. The castle of Cranshaws is a strong ancient building. The rivers Whitadder and Dye water the parish, and abound with trout. Population in 1801, 166.

CRANSTON, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, extending about 5 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The surface is unequal, but the gentle swellings of the hills, are adorned with fine seats and extensive plantations. The soil is excellent, and the whole parish is arable. The staple produce is corn, of which a considerable quantity is exported.

Freestone, limestone, and pit coal, abound in the parish; and the abundance of the last article has induced the proprietors to erect works on the ingenious plan of the Earl of Dundonald, for the extraction of pitch, tar, *naphtha*, and volatile salt, from pit coal. Population in 1801, 805.

CRANSTON, a village in the above parish, which contained 187 inhabitants in 1792.

CRANTZPERG, a town and castle of Bavaria, 16 miles NNE. of Munich.

CRAON, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Mayenne, near the river Oudon, 3 leagues W. of Chateau Gontier, and 5 S. of Laval. Lon. 16. 43. E. Ferro. Lat. 47. 51. N.

CRAONNE, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Laon, 10 miles SE. of Laon.

CRAPAK, a long chain of mountains, between Poland, Hungary, and Transylvania.

CRAPINO, a town of Naples, 20 miles W. of Vieste, in the late republican department of Opanto.

CRAPONNE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pay-en-Velay, 6 leagues N. of Le Puy.

CRASIA, a mountain of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, 4 miles N. of Albisano.

CRASTANOVITZA, a town of Croatia, on the Unna, 20 miles SW. of Gradisca.

CRATHY and **BRAEMARR**, two united parishes in Aberdeenshire, situated in the very middle of the Grampian mountains; they are supposed to be more elevated above the level of the sea, and farther removed in every direction from the coast, than any other parochial district in Scotland; they are above 50 miles distant from Aberdeen. The length of the inhabited part is about 30 miles, and the breadth varies from 6 to 10; but, taking in the mountains and waste district, the whole will cover an extent of 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. In the low grounds the soil is various, but when properly cultivated, and in a favourable season, it produces good crops. Nearly the whole of Crathy and Braemarr has been originally covered with wood, which belonged to the king, and was called the forest of Marr. This forest, with those of the Duke of Athol,

Atthol, and Mr Farquharson of Invercauld, in Perthshire, and the duke of Gordon in Badenoch and Glenavon, constituted the principal part of the great Caledonian forest. In Braemar, a great part of the wood still remains, on the estates of the Earl of Fife, and Mr Farquharson of Invercauld, which are well stocked with deer. Besides the natural wood, there are extensive plantations of fir and *larix*, of the former of which Mr Farquharson alone has planted upwards of 14 millions of trees. The Dee river takes its rise in the forest of Braemar, and running through the whole extent of the district, is augmented with several tributary streams; in particular, the *Gealluidh*, *Luidh*, *Coch*, and *Clunaidh*. The principal lakes are Loch Callader and Loch Brotachan, which contain trout, a few salmon, and some eel. The mountains abound with emeralds, topazes, and amethysts, similar to the precious stones of the Cairngorm: granite of a fine polish also abounds, and there are inexhaustible quarries of limestone, and of fine slate. The united parishes of Crathy and Braemar contained in 1801, about 1876 inhabitants.

CRATI, a river of Naples, which rises about 4 miles S. of Cosenza, and runs into the gulf of Tarento, near Civita Mandonia. This river gave name to one of the departments of the late Neapolitan Republic, comprehending the civevant province of Calabria-Citra, which it intersect.

CRATO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, surrounded with an ancient wall, and containing a church, an hospital, and a convent. It is 10 miles W. of Portalegre.

CRATOWNESS, a cape on the E. coast of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, 3 miles S. of Stonehaven.

CRAVANT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Auxerre, remarkable for a battle fought here, in 1423, between the English and the French. It is 3 leagues SE. of Auxerre.

CRAVEN, a county of the United States, in Newbern district, North Carolina.

CRAWFORD, a parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, extending about 18 miles in length, and about 15 in breadth. The greatest part consists of hills and muirs; some are fit for pasture, but many are bleak, and scarcely exhibit marks of vegetation. In the valleys the soil is gene-

rally light and spongy, but in some places there is clay; the situation and climate, however, even of the best grounds, is adverse to agriculture. Lead-hills are in this parish, the most extensive mines in the kingdom. See LEADHILLS. The Daire, the Clyde, the Elvan, and Glengonar, are the rivers of the parish. The population in 1801, including Leadhills, and the village of Crawford, was 1671.

CRAWFORD, a village in the above parish, chiefly inhabited by feuars of small freedoms granted by the neighbouring proprietors. Each freedom consists of 6 acres of croft land, with the privilege of feeding a certain number of horses, cows, or sheep, on the hill or common.

CRAWFORD JOHN, a parish in Lanarkshire, of an oblong figure, extending 15 miles in length, the greatest breadth being about 6. The general appearance is hilly, adapted for sheep pasture, with a few patches of arable land in the vallies. A valuable lead mine has been opened; and there is an excellent limestone quarry, abundance of white freestone and coal. Population in 1801, 712.

CRAWFORD, NEW, a town of the island of Jamaica, 14 miles N. from Kingston.

CRAWFORD, OLD, a town of the island of Jamaica, 11 miles N. from Kingston.

CRAWFORD, a town of the United States, in Virginia, 5 miles N. of West Point.

CRAWFORD, a village of England, in Dorsetshire, 5 miles SE. of Blandford, situated on the Tarrant and near the Stour.

CRAY. See CROY.

CRAY, a river of England, which runs into the Darent, near Dartford in Kent.

CRAY, ST MARY'S, a town in the county of Kent, near the source of the river Cray, 12 miles from Dublin. Market on Wednesday, fair on Feb. 2.

CRAYF, a river of Wales, which runs into the Usk, in Glamorganshire.

CRAYFORD, a town of England, in the county of Kent, so called from its situation, on the principal ford over the river Cray, on the Roman road to Dover. It obtained the grant of a market from Richard II. but this has been long discontinued. The church, which is a large handsome building, with a square tower at the W. end, is situate on an eminence to the NW. of the town. At the E. end of the town is a bleachfield and print-field; and about a mile distant is a wa-

ter mill for slitting and rolling iron. In the adjacent heath are several caves, supposed to have been formed by the Saxons, for securing their families and effects, during their wars with the Britons. Here Vortimer the British king was defeated with the loss of 40,000 men, by Hengist the Saxon, in 477. Clayford is 2 miles W. of Dufford, and 19 ESE. of London.

CREANCES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Coutances, $\frac{3}{4}$ leagues N. of Coutances.

CREANGF, or **KRIGUNGEN**, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a small county. It is 98 miles WSW. from Dantzick.

CRESCENDO, a town of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Citra, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pescara, 10 miles E. from Civita di Chieti.

CRECY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Meaux, 25 leagues S. of Meaux.

CRECY, or **CRECY EN PONTIEN**, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, celebrated on account of a battle fought here, on the 26th of August 1346, between the French and English. Edward III. and his son the Black Prince, were both engaged; and the French were defeated with great slaughter, 20,000 feet and 12 of horse being left dead in the field; among whom were the king of Bohemia, the count of Alençon, Lord count of Flanders, with many other of the French nobility. It is 10 miles N. of Abbeville, and 103 N. of Paris.

CRECY SUR SERRE, a town of France, in the department of the Ardne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Lion, 25 leagues N. of Lion.

CRUDA HEAD, a cape of Ireland, on the W. coast of Waterford harbour.

CRUDDY, a river of England, which runs into the Ex, near Exeter.

CRUDWICK, or **KIRK FOUN**, a town of England, in the county of Devon, formerly the see of a bishop, removed to Exeter in the year 1050. In the reign of Edward I. it sent members to the parliament, then sitting at Calise. It is governed by a magistrate called a Portreeve. It was once a very flourishing town, but has suffered severely by two fires, the one in 1743, which burnt down above 460 houses, besides the market house, wool chambers, and other public

buildings; and the other in 1772, which was attended with nearly as disastrous consequences. The principal manufacture is that of serges, which is carried on to a great extent. The market is on Saturdays for provisions, wool, and yarn. It is 8 miles SE. of Exeter, and 180 W. of London.

CRIFE, a river of Scotland, which rises in the southern parts of Airshire. It is for several miles very small, running SE. through a bleak and dreary country, but is considerably increased by tributary streams, from the counties of Winton and Berkeubrecht; between which it runs nearly S. through a beautiful valley, till it falls into the bay of Winton. It abounds with salmon, and is navigable 3 or 4 miles for several miles.

CRIFTS. See **CRICLADDE**.

CRIFTON, or **CRIFTON**, a town of Kent, a small part of Scotland in the district of Berkeubrecht, probably situated on Winton bay, at the mouth of the Crife. It is a town upward of 100 miles long, and is supported by a considerable coasting trade, having several vessels bound to it. Crifton was burnt down by a fire which of Lucey by the name of the red and white, who has an estate in the neighbourhood.

CRIFTON, a town of Germany, in France, and principality of Arspach, on the Rhine, 20 miles NW. of Arspach, and 22 S. of Wartsburg.

CRIFTON, or **CRIFTON**, a county of Germany, between Suabia and the Lower Palatinate.

CRIFE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Senlis, 2 leagues NW. of Senlis, and 25 leagues S. of Clermont.

CRIFE DE BOURNEZEAU, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Roche sur Yonne, $\frac{3}{4}$ leagues ESE. of La Roche.

CRIFELDAM, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and principality of Anspach, on the Rhine, 24 miles WSW. of Anspach, and 13 WNW. of Duncelsbuhl.

CRIFELADY. See **CRICLADDE**.

CREMA, a fortified town of Italy, and biennial capital, alternatly with Lodi, of the free republic in dep. of the Adda. It is well built, populous, and commercial; has 93 churches, several fine palaces, hospitals, and squares; and contains 9900 citizens. It is situated on the Serio, 22 miles ESE. of Milan. Lon. 27. 12. E.

E. Ferro. Lat. 45. 22. N.

CREMASCO, a country of Italy, which took its name from Crema, the capital, included in the late Italian republic. It is 74 miles long, 46 broad, and 230 in circumference; and contains one city, four villages, 53 parishes, and 36,000 souls. Its surface, except the Casta, is level, fertile in corn, wine, flax, and hemp.

CREMAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, 5 miles S. of Roanne.

CREMBS, a river of Carinthia, which runs into the Lyzer, about 6 miles N. of Milstatt.

CREMBSBERG, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 7 miles N. of Milstatt.

CREMIA, a pleasant village of Italy, in the republican dep. of the Lario, situated on the W. bank of the Lake Como.

CREMIEU, or **CREMIU**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Reine, and district of La Tour du Pin, 6 leagues E. of Lyons, and 6½ NE. of Vienna.

CREMMEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, containing about 300 houses. It is 22 miles NNW. of Berlin, and 30 NNE. of Brandenburg. Lon. 20. 45. E. Ferro. Lat. 52. 50. N.

CREMNITZ, or **KREMNIITZ**, a town of Hungary, situated on the side of a hill, celebrated for its silver mines. The town itself is very small, not containing 50 houses; but the suburbs are of great extent. It is 56 miles N. of Gran, and 100 E. of Vienna.

CREMONA, a city of Italy, in the late republican dep. of the Upper Po, and ci-devant capital of the Cremonese, situated in a delightful plain, watered by the Oglio, from which a canal passes through the town to the Po, about a quarter of a mile distant, where is a bridge of boats, protected by a fort. The town is about 5 miles in circumference, and is defended by a castle. The principal streets are wide and straight, adorned with some small squares, and a few palaces; but the houses in general are not well built. Here is an university, 40 parish-churches, and about 12,000 inhabitants. The city was surrendered with its fort, to Bonaparte, May 12, 1796. It is 38 miles SE. of Milan. Lon. 27. 30. E. Ferro. Lat. 45. 9. N.

CREMONESE, a country of Italy, included in the late republican dep. of the Upper Po. It was bounded on the E. by the duchy of Mantua, on the N.

by the Bressen, on the W. by the Lodosan and Cremasco, and on the S. by the Parmesan. It is fertile, particularly in wine and fruit.

CREMPE, or **KREMPE**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, situated on a brook or small river, which runs into the Stowr a little below. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in cattle. It is 4 miles N. of Gluckstadt, and 27 NW. of Hamburg.

CREMS, or **KREMS**, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 23 miles SW. of Znaym, and 32 WNW. of Vienna. Lon. 33. 27. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 25. N.

CREMS, or **KREMS**, a river of Austria, which runs into the Danube, near the town of Krems.

CREMSIER, a town of Moravia, with a fine castle and convent, the usual residence of the bishop of Olmutz, 20 miles from Olmutz. Lon. 17. 23. E. Lat. 49. 32. N.

CRENAN CRAIG, a cape of Scotland, on the coast of Wigtonshire, in Glesluc bay, 13 m. SSE. of Stranraer.

CRENDIREK, a lake of the United States of America, in North Carolina, 30 miles NNE. of Newbern.

CREON, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Cadillac, 10 miles SE. from Bourdeaux.

CREPALCICONE, a small town of Italy, in the late republican department of Upper Padua.

CREPON, a town of France, in the dep. of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bayeux, 2 leagues NW. from Bayeux.

CREPY EN LAONNOIS, a town of France, in the dep. of Aisne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Laon, 1 league and a half NW. from Laon.

CRESCENTINO, a town of Italy, situated on the Po, in a fertile country, but low situation, 20 miles NE. of Turin. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the Allies in 1706.

CRESPANO, a village of Italy, in the Trevisane, and late pretorship of Asolo. It has silk and woollen manufactures.

CRESPINO, a town of the late Italian republic, in the department of the Lower Po, situated on the Po.

CRESPY, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the dep. of the Oise, 12 miles S. from Compeigne, and 12 miles ENE. from Senlis.

CRESSANGES, a town of France, in the

the dep. of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montmarault, 10 miles SW. from Moulins.

CRESSY. See **CRFCY.**

CREST, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de Dome, 2 leagues SE. of Clermont Ferrand.

CREST, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Drome; near which is a castle, a few years since used as a prison for state criminals, guarded by a company of infantry or invalids. It is 5 leagues N. of Montclimart, and 4½ SSE. of Valence.

CRJTE. See **CANDIA.**

CREVASTA, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Adriatic, 8 miles S. of Joannina, in the province of Albania.

CREVASTA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania. 36 miles SSE. of Durazzo.

CRFVECOEUR, a town and fortress of Holland, situated at the conflux of the Dommel and the Meuse, in the department of the Dommel and Scheldt. It was taken by the French from the Dutch on the 27th of Sept. 1794: the garrison marching out with all the honours of war. It is 4 miles N. of Bois-le-Duc, and 20 E. of Breda.

CREVECOEUR, a town of France, in the dep. of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pont l'Evêque, 5 leagues SE. of Caen.

CREVECOEUR, a town of France, in the department of the North, or the Scheldt, where Charles Martel gained a victory in 717, 4 miles S. of Cambry.

CREVECOEUR, a Dutch fort and factory in Africa, on the Gold Coast.

CRFVELT, a town of France, capital of the dep. of the Roer, late of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Meurs, near which the French were defeated by the Hanoverians, in 1758. It was taken by the French under Gen. Jourdan in Oct. 1794, and annexed to France in 1797. It is 10 miles N. of Meurs. Lon. 34. 25. E. Lat. 49. 44. N.

CREVIC, a town of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Luzeville. It is 14 league NW. of Luneville.

CREUILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Caen, 8 leagues NW. of Caen.

CREUSE, a department of France,

which includes the late province of Marche, and takes its name from the river Creuse passing through it. Gueret is the capital.

CREUSE, a river of France, which rises about 8 miles S. of Felletin, crosses the department of Creuse, and that of the Indre, and separates the department of the Indre and Loire, from that of Vienne, till it loses itself in the river Vienne, about 5 miles E. from La Hève.

CREUST, LITTLE, a river of France, which runs into the Creuse, near Fisse-lines.

CREUSEN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and principality of Culmbach, 7 miles S. of Bayreuth.

CREUTZ, a town of Croatia, near the source of the river Clocovni, 16 miles SSW. of Varadin, and 118 S. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 5. E. Ferro. Lat. 46. 22. N.

CREUTZ, a town of Austria, 5 miles W. of Eberding.

CREUTZBERG, or PHILIPPSTAL, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Hesse Homburg, 12 miles SW. of Muhlhausen, and 29 W. of Elfurt.

CREUTZBERG, or KLUSBORECK, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, surrounded with walls and ditches, with a castle and two churches. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in honey, wax, kettler, and flax. It is 28 miles ENE. of Brieg, and 26 NE. of Grottgaw.

CREUNZBURG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Natangen, 14 miles SSW. of Kongsberg.

CREUTZBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eisenach, 7 miles NNW. of Eisenach.

CREUTZFACH, a town of France, in the dep. of the Rhine and Nahe, late of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, belonging to the elector-palatine, in the county of Sponheim, and once imperial. It is situated on the Nahe, which divides it into the Old and New Town. The ancient kings of the Franks had a palace here. Its castle, which stood on an adjoining mountain, was destroyed by the French in 1689. It was taken by the French in Oct. 1794; and annexed to France in Dec. 1797. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in wine, salt, corn, wool, and tobacco. It is 6 miles S. of Bingen, 30 WNW. of Worms, and 38 N. of Deux Ponts. Lon. 7. 55. E. Lat. 49. 44. N.

CREUTZOFF, a town of the duchy of

of Courland, 16 miles SSW. of Mittaw.

• CREUZBURG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaslau, 10 miles NE. of Teutsch Brod.

CREWKERN, a town of England, in Somersetshire, situated on the borders of Dorsetshire, about a mile from the Parret. It has some manufactures of Dowlas sail-cloth, girtweb, and stockings; and contains about 3000 inhabitants. It has a market-house in the centre of the town; a market on Saturdays well supplied with provisions and corn. It is 20 miles SE. of Taunton, and 132 W. of London.

CREXA. See CHERSO.

CRICHTON, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, containing about 3900 acres, of which two-thirds are well adapted for tillage, and have a rich deep soil capable of producing heavy crops; the remainder being overgrown with moss, on a wet soft sand, or clay bottom, has lately been planted with trees, which seem to thrive well on this heretofore barren spot. There is a limestone quarry wrought to a considerable extent; and coal has been discovered. Castle Crichton, the residence of Chancellor Crichton, joint guardian with the Earl of Callander to King James II. which was levelled to the ground by William Earl of Douglas, but afterwards rebuilt, is a magnificent fabric. Population in 1801, 923.

CRICHTON, a village in the above parish, 14 miles S. of the metropolis, on the middle road to London by Cornhill. It is a thriving place, and contains, with the adjoining village of Pathhead, 450 inhabitants.

CRICHP, a rivulet in the parish of Closeburn, Dumfries-shire, remarkable for its picturesque course.

CRICKHAETH, or CRICKEITH, a town of North Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, situated on the coast of the Irish sea, and defended by a castle. It has a weekly market on Wednesday; and is 21 miles S. of Caernarvon, and 296½ NW. of London.

CRICKHOWELL, a town of South Wales, in the county of Brecknock, situated near the Usk, much resorted to by invalids, for the purpose of drinking goats milk and whey. The ruins of an ancient castle are yet visible. There is a weekly market on Thursday, well supplied with fish and provisions, and a fair Ma; 12. It is 6 miles WNW. of Abergavenny, 13 ESE. of Brecknock,

and 149 WNW. of London.

CRICKLADE, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, on the river Thames, anciently a place of considerable consequence. It contains about 250 houses, and is a burgh town; but the inhabitants having been convicted of corruption, the freeholders of several adjacent places are added to the voters for members to serve in parliament. The river Thames is navigable to this town; and a canal is now made between the Thames and the Severn, which joins the former here. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and is 30 miles W. of Oxford, and 83½ WNW. of London.

CRIECH, a parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, about 3 miles long, and 2 broad. The surface is nearly level, and the soil sandy and thin, but agriculture much attended to; and lime to be had in plenty at the distance of 10 miles. At a little distance from the church is a castle which belonged to Cardinal Beaton, where his eminence kept a country seraglio. The population in 1801 was 405.

CRIECH, a parish of Scotland, in Southlandshire, which stretches from Dornoch, on the E. coast, to Assint on the W. coast, at least 40 measured miles; the length of the inhabited part of the district is reckoned about 21 miles; the breadth is unequal, varying from 2 to 10 miles. It lies on the N. of the Frith or Kyle of Tain, and the river Ockel. The seasons are early, and the crops heavy; but there is only about one 30th part of the district cultivated, the rest being hilly, and muiry ground. The two rivers Shin and Cassly run through the parish, which is also watered on the S. by the Ockel. There is a great deal of natural wood, principally of oak and birch; there are also several thriving plantations of fir. The great quantity of moss with which this district abounds, furnish plenty of fuel. Population in 1801, 1974.

CRIEFF, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, situate on a rising ground near the foot of the Grampians; it has a fine southern exposure, and is much resorted to in the summer months for its healthy situation. It contains about 2100 inhabitants; has a tolbooth, with a decent spire and a good bell; and a large and elegant assembly-room. Here are two tannages, a paper mill, and a brewery. Besides the manufacture of blankets, and coarse cloth for

pack sheets, many of the inhabitants are employed in the weaving of cottons for Glasgow manufacturers. As Crieff is on the line of the great northern military road, it is much frequented by highland drovers and travellers. It is 17 miles N. of Stirling, and 16 W. of Perth.

CRIFFE, a parish of Perthshire, in which the above town is situated, naturally divided into *Highland* and *Lowland*, of which the latter division is completely surrounded by rivers. The Pow, the Maderty, the Torot, and Earn, all abound with trout and salmon. The Highland division abounds with all sorts of game, and the river Almond, which runs through it, contains trout. The soil is mostly light and gravelly; in the vicinity of the town it is loam. The parish is well cultivated, and the greatest part enclosed. Population in 1801, 2876.

CRIMEA, or CRIM TARTARY, a peninsula of Europe, situated on the Black Sea, annexed to the Russian dominions, and forming a part of the government of Ecaterinoslav, under the name of Taurida, bounded on the S. and W. by the Black Sea, N. by the province of Catherinenslaf, with which it communicates by the isthmus of Perckop, and S. by the Sea of Asoph, and the strait of Caffa. Towards the end of the 11th century, the Genoese settled in this country, but they were expelled by the Tatars in 1474. See CAFFA. These Tartars had been settled in the Crimea above two centuries before the expulsion of the Genoese. They were subjects of Patu Khan, grandson to Zungis, and their conquest was annexed to the kingdom of Kasan, till the death of Tamerlane in 1400, when Edegai Khan, an officer of that prince, took possession of it, and was succeeded by Duetlet Cheraï, in whose family the sovereignty continued till the present century. The khans, however, were vassals or tributary to the Turks till the year 1774, when their independence was stipulated in the treaty of Cainargi. In 1783, the Russians took possession of the country with an army; the following year it was ceded to them by the Turks; and the peaceable possession of the whole was secured to them in 1791, by the cession of the fortress of Ockzakow. The Crimea is divided into two parts by mountains which run E. and W. The N. division is flat and poor, and fit for pasture only. In the S. parts the vallies are

astomshingly productive, and the climate extremely mild, from the exclusion of these violent winds by which the N. division is frequently incommoded. The lower hills, extending from Caffa to the E. extremity of the country, are principally used in gardening, and produce excellent fruit. Besides the ports of Kerth and Jenikale, the road of Caffa, and the harbour of Baluclana, there is, near Sebastapol, one of the finest harbours in the world. Achmetschet was made the capital in 1785.

CRIMELIN, a town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Neustadt, 2 miles N. of Weyda.

CRIMMITZSCHAW, a town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Erzgeeling, situated on the Plesse, built in the 12th century. The inhabitants carry on manufactures of cloth, flannels, and linen. It is eight miles NW. of Zwickaw.

CRIMOND, a parish of Scotland, in the district of Buchan, in Aberdeenshire. It lies upon the coast, nearly at an equal distance from the towns of Fraserburgh and Peterhead. The figure is triangular; and it contains 4600 acres, of which 3000 are mable; the remainder is occupied by mosses, links, and the lake of Strathbeg. The land next the shore has a light sandy soil; towards the NW. corner it is a light loam; but by far the greater part is a cold damp mossy soil, on a clay bottom. Population in 1861, 820.

CRINAN, LOCH, a small arm of the sea, on the W. coast of Argyllshire, lately connected with Loch-Gilp (an arm of Loch-Fine) by a navigable canal, named the Crinan Canal.

CRINITZ, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and territory of Erzgebirg, six miles S. of Swickau.

CRIVETOT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton in the district of Montivilliers, 7 miles N. of Montivilliers.

CRISPALT, a mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, 10 miles SE. of Altorf.

CRISPELLO, a town of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Citra, and late republican dep. of the Sangro, 25 miles E. of Civita Borella.

CRISPINO, a commune of the late Italian republic, and dep. of the Lower Po.

CRIVOSCIO, a populous village of Italy, in Albania.

CROAGHPATRICK, a mountain of Ireland,

Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 3 miles SW. of Castlebar.

CROARA, a town of Italy, in the late republican dep. of Crostolo, and civitate Modenese, 8 m. SW. of Modena.

CROATIA, a country of Europe, bounded on the N. by Hungary, from which it is separated by the Drave, on the E. by Slavonia and Bosnia, on the S. by Dalmatia, and on the W. by Morlachia, Carniola, and Stiria. It is about 150 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 in breadth. The Croatians derive their origin from the Slavonians, and came into this country in the time of the emperor Heraclius. In the middle ages they had kings of their own, who for some time were subject to Dalmatia. In the 11th century, Croatia and Dalmatia devolved to the king of Hungary; and the Croats have ever since continued under the dominion of that monarchy, except a small part subject to the Turks, though not without frequent attempts to recover their independency. The principal towns are Warasdin, or Little Warasdin, Kreutz, Velika, Iwanitz, Zagi th, Karlstadt, and Sium. Turkish Croatia is situated on the E. side of the Unna, and occupies a space about 40 miles long and 20 wide. The principal rivers of Croatia are the Corana and the Save.

CROCCEUS, or HOAMBO, a river of China, which rises in the mountains to the W. of the prov. of Suchuen. It runs along the frontiers of Tartary beyond the Chinese wall to a considerable distance, then enters China, and with a S. course between Kansai and Kensi, and E. thro' Houan, Xintum, and Nankin, after traversing 2000 m. falls into Nankin Bay.

CROCE, ST, a hill of Italy, in Carnia, one of the Julian Alps.

CROCQ, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Felletin, 8 miles E. of Felletin.

CROCZY, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Falaise, 2 leagues E. of Falaise.

CROEVER REICH, or **CROEPER**, **REIET**, a small district of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, on the N. side of the Moselle, sold by the counts of Sponheim in the year 1274, to the archbishops of Treves

CROGHAM, a river of Ireland, which runs into Oughter Lough, 6 miles W. of Cavan.

CROJA, or **CROIA**, a town of Euro-

pean Turkey, in the province of Albania, anciently the capital and residence of the Albanian kings. The famous Scardenberg used this place as a fortress, from whence he continually harassed the Turks; but when the Turks became masters of Albania, they destroyed the fortifications. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archb. of Durazzo; and is 20 miles NE. of Durazzo.

CROISETTE, a town of France, in the department of Marne, memorable for a defeat of 2000 English, by the French under Charles of Anjou, king of Naples.

CROISIC, LA, a sea port of France, in the dep. of the Lower Loire, about 3 leagues from the mouth of the Loire, surrounded with salt marshes. The inhabitants carry on a considerable coasting trade. It is 7 leagues W. of Nantes

CROISSILLE, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Geneva, 11 miles NNW. of Ancey

CROISSILLES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bapaume, 3 leagues N. of Bapaume.

CROIX, LA, a mountain of Piedmont, in the district of the Four Valleys, 13 miles W. of Pignerols.

CROIX, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, 2 leagues SE. of Louviers.

CROIX, ST. See **SANTA CANZA**.

CROIX, ST, a river of N. America, which forms the NE. boundary of the United States, and falls into the bay of Passamaquoddy.

CROIX, ST LEUFROY, LA, a town of France, in the dep. of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Louviers, 6 miles NE. of Evreux.

CROIX SUR MEUSE, LA, a town of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St Mihiel, 4 leagues SSE. of Verdun.

CROKANE, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 5 miles N. of Dungan.

CROLLES, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, which has a considerable trade in wine. It is 10 miles NE. of Grenoble.

CROMACH, or **CRONACH**, a fortified town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Bamberg, 26 miles NE. of Bamberg, near a river of the same name. Lon. 11. 30. E. Lat. 50. 29. N.

CROMACH-CRAIG, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth, 5 miles N. of Crieff.

CROMACH

CROMACH HEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the N. coast of the county of Banff, 3 miles NW. of Cullen.

CROMACK WATER, a lake of England, in Cumberland, between Buttermere-water and Lowes-water, with each of which it is connected by the river Cocker. It is 4 miles long, and near half a mile over, and beautified with 3 small isles.

CROMARTY, a small county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Frith of Cromarty; on the E. by the Murray frith; and on the SW. and S. by the county of Ross. Its greatest length is about 16 miles, and its average breadth between 6 and 7. It was erected into a distinct county about the end of the 17th century, at the request of Sir James Mackenzie, Earl of Cromarty, then almost the sole proprietor. It now chiefly belongs to the Andersons of Udal, and the family of Ross of Cromarty. A ridge of hills, run through the middle of the county, declining gently on either side, to the shores of the friths. Agricultural improvements are yet in their infancy. The higher grounds are mostly covered with heath, but towards the shores the soil is light and early. On the estate of Mr Ross many inclosures have been made; but the farms in general, though industrious, are much attached to their old practices in agriculture. Fisheries are very successfully prosecuted, and pearls are sometimes found in the frith of Cromarty. Cromarty is divided into 5 parishes, and, in 1801, contained 3052 inhabitants. The valued rent is 128971. Scots, and the real rent is estimated at 7000l. Sterling. Cromarty returns one member to parliament alternately with Nairn.

CROMARTY, a parish in the above county, 7 miles long, and from 1 to 4 broad. It is bounded on the N. by Cromarty bay, and on the E. and S. by the Moray frith. The climate is cold, but healthy. It is in a state of high improvement; the late Mr George Ross having expended above 50,000l. in inclosures, cultivation of moor grounds, and plantations, which have made the scenery every way beautiful. The hill of Cromarty is much celebrated for the grandeur and extent of the prospect it affords. Population in 1801, 2208.

CROMARTY, a sea-port town in the above parish, and capital of the county of the same name, situated on a rock or point of land between the friths of Mur-

ray and Cromarty. Here is a manufacture of coarse cloth, and a considerable coasting trade in corn, thread, yarn, fish, and skins. A ferry boat is established across the mouth of the Frith from Cromarty to the Ross side. Lon. 0. 43. W. Edinburgh. Lat. 57. 39. N.

CROMARTY FRITH, one of the finest bays on the coast of Britain, is divided from the Murray frith by the county of Cromarty, and washes the southern shore of the county of Ross. Its length is about 16 miles, and its breadth in the middle about 3; the entrance is little more than a mile wide, between two promontories called the *Sutors of Cromarty*. After passing the Sutors, there is the finest anchoring ground for several miles up the bay, with deep water on both sides, almost close to the shore.

CROMAKY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Saone, and chief place of a canton in the district of Vesoul, 2½ leagues N. of Besançon.

CROMBACH, a town of Germany, 7 miles NE. of Siegen.

CROMDALE, a parish of Scotland, almost equally situated in the counties of Inverness and Moray, 20 miles in length, and in some places 11 or 12 miles broad. The soil is in general dry and thin, and though not a hundredth part of the lands is arable, or even green, the black heath which cover the surface, is now rendered one of the greatest sources of national wealth, by the flocks of sheep which are every where spread over the country. The plantations of fir, which are numerous and thriving, are both a shelter and ornament to the country. The low and fertile grounds on the banks of the Spey have been rendered famous by a song (*the Haughs of Cromdale*) composed in consequence of a battle fought there in 1690, betwixt the adherents of King William under the command of Col. Livingstone, and the supporters of the house of Stuart commanded by Lord Vise. Dundee, in which the latter were completely defeated. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 2187.

CROMER, a town of England, on the NE. of the county of Norfolk, with a harbour for fishing vessels, being chiefly inhabited by fishermen. Great sums have been expended in attempting to raise a pier, but without success, the sea washing it away. The town was formerly much larger than it now is, having had two churches, one of which, with many houses, fell a sacrifice to the inundations

ndations of the sea. It is a place of resort for sea-bathing, and has a weekly market on Saturday. It is 23 miles N. of Norwich, and 127 NNE. of London. Lon. 0. 30. E. Lat. 52. 55. N.

CROMFORD, a village of England, in Derbyshire, on the river Derwent, 2 miles N. of Wirksworth. Here, in 1789, Mr (afterwards Sir Richard,) Arkwright erected some of his new cotton mills, and also built a noble seat and a church; in consequence of which this place, which was before very inconsiderable, returned a population of 1115, in 1801.

CROMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, 7 miles E. of Abbeville.

CROMPTON POINT, the NE. point of the island of Dominica. Lon. 61. 21. W. Lat. 15. 42. N.

CRONA, a town of France, in the department of the Saone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bourbon Lancy, 8 miles NNW. of Bourbon Lancy.

CRONACH. See **CROMACH**.

CRONAY, a small flat island in Sutherland, on the coast of Assint.

CRONBORG, a fortress of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, situated on a point of land on the W. coast of the Sound, a little to the E. of Elsinour, and opposite to Helsingborg, in Sweden. It was built by Frederick II. king of Denmark, in 1577, on piles of oak, strengthened with stone. In 1658, it was taken by Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden, after a siege of a month, and restored to Denmark in 1660. The unfortunate Queen Matilda was imprisoned here before she was removed to Zell. Adjoining to a royal palace, about half a mile from Cronborg, is a garden, called Hamlet's Garden, supposed to be the spot where the king was murdered.

CRONE, or **KORONOW**, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia, 66 miles S. of Dantzick.

CRONEBANE, mines of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 8 miles SSW. of Wicklow.

CRONEBURG, a town of Hesse-Cassel, 16 miles N. of Frankfort. Lon. 8. 27. E. Lat. 50. 29. N.

CRONENBURG, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, late of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Blakenheim, 10 miles NW. of Geroldstein.

CRONBERG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland.

CRONSWITZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and territory of Neustadt, 2 miles NE. of Weyda.

CRONSLOT, an island and fort of Russia, in the gulf of Finland, 14 miles W of Petersburg. It is a station for Russian ships of war, and has large dock yards, stores, &c. Lon. 30. 15. E. Lat. 60. 20. N.

CRONSNIERE, an island in the Atlantic, about 5 miles in circumference, near the coast of France.

CRONSTADT, or **KRONSHAD**, a sea-port town of Russia, situated on the island of Retusari, in the gulf of Finland, where the principal part of the Russian fleet usually lies. The harbour is good and large, but the freshness of the water decays the timber. It is defended by several forts and ramparts. The houses are chiefly built of wood. The number of inhabitants is about 60,000. It is 20 miles W. of Petersburg. Lon. 47. 8. E. Ferro. Lat. 59. 58. N.

CRONSTADT, **KRONSTADT**, or **BRASSAU**, a town of Transylvania, situated about 5 miles from the river Alt, near the borders of Wallachia, from which it is separated by lofty mountains, chiefly inhabited by Germans. The suburbs are inhabited by Bulgarians, Hungarians, and Saxons. The town is surrounded with walls, towers, and ditches; it has been often pillaged, and suffered greatly from earthquakes. It is 50 miles ENE. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 42. 10. E. Ferro. Lat. 46. 30. N.

CROOK OF DEVON, a small village in Perthshire, in the parish of Fossaway and Tulliebole, situated on the river Devon. It is a borough of barony, and has fairs in May and October.

CROOKED HAVEN, a bay of Scotland, on the N. coast of the county of Banff, 2½ miles NW. of Cullen.

CROOKED ISLAND, one of the Bahama islands. Lon. 73. 55. W. Lat. 23. 10. N.

CROOKED LAKE, a lake of the United States, in New York, 40 miles S. of Lake Ontario.

CROPALATI, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, and late republican dept. of the Crolli, 11 miles SE. of Rossano.

CROPANI, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Ultra, and late republican dept. of Sagra, 9 miles ENE. of St Severina.

CROPASCIA, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, and late republican

republican dept. of Crete, 7 miles W. of Umbriatico. 52. 4. N.

* **CROPEDY**, a village of England, in Oxfordshire, near which a battle was fought in 1644, between the forces of King Charles I. and those of the Parliament, wherein the latter were defeated. It lies 5 miles N. of Banbury, and 78 NW. of London.

CROSCOMB, or **CROWCOMB**, a town of England, in Somersetshire, near Wells and Shepton Mallet. It was anciently a market town and borough, but has lost both these privileges. Some cloth is made here, but the chief manufacture is stockings.

CROSICIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, 52 miles WSW. of Lemberg.

CROSNE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, 80 miles WSW. of Lemberg.

CROSS, the name of two towns of Ireland, in Armagh and Cavan.

CROSS ISLAND, an island in the Atlantic ocean, near the coast of Main, at the entrance into Machias Bay. Lon. 67. 15. W. Lat. 41. 30. N.

CROSS ISLAND, one of the smaller Shetland islands, in Scotland, 35 miles S. of Lerwick.

CROSS LAKE, a lake of the United States in New York, 17 miles S. of Lake Ontario.

CROSS FIELDS, a mountain of England, in the county of Cumberland.

CROSS SOUND, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of North America, 45 miles N. of Portlock's harbour. Lon. 136. 40. W. Lat. 58. 11. N.

CROSSEN, a duchy of Germany, in Upper Saxony. It formerly made part of Silesia, but afterwards submitted to Poland, and devolved by inheritance and treaty to the marquisate of Brandenburg, in 1476 and 1482. It was a fief of Bohemia till 1746, when the queen of Hungary ceded the sovereignty to the king of Prussia. It now makes a part of the New Mark.

CROSSEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg; formerly the capital of the above duchy; situated on the Oder, near the conflux of the Bober. It contains two churches for Lutherans, one for Calvinists; manufactures of cloth; and extensive breweries. The town is surrounded with old walls. It is 21 miles SE. of Frankfort on the Oder, and 68 ESE. of Berlin. Lon. 32. 51. E. Lat.

CROSSFORD, and **CROSSGATES**, two small villages in the county of Fife, situated on the great turnpike road which runs E. and W. through the town of Dunfermline.

CROSSIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin; 24 miles SW. of Lublin.

CROSSMICHAEL, a parish of Scotland, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It is of a rectangular form, extending in length about 5, and in breadth about 4 miles; bounded on the E. by the Urr, and on the W. by the Dee. From these rivers the ground rises into a ridge, which is beautifully diversified with gentle eminences, entirely arable. Towards the northern border there is a small part covered with heath. The soil is various, as loam, clay, till, sand, and along the rivers extensive meadows or holms. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of black cattle. There are two lakes in the parish, bounding with excellent pike and perch. The Urr has a small harbour, which admits vessels of small burden. There are two ferries over the Urr and Dee, and the great military road to Port Patrick passes through the parish. There are several Pictish monuments, and the remains of ancient fortifications. Population in 1801, 1084.

CROSSWICKS, a town of the United States, in Jersey, 7 miles SE. of Trenton.

CROSTOLO, a river of Italy, which runs into the Po, about a mile NW. from Luzzara, in the duchy of Mantua.

CROSTOLO, a department of the late Italian Republic, comprehending a part of the ci-devant duchy of Modena, and containing 172,587 citizens in 1797. It sent 12 deputies to the two councils. Reggio was the capital.

CROTENAY, a town of France, in the dept. of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Poligny; two leagues SE. of Poligny.

CROTON, a river of Connecticut, which rises in New Fairfield, and falls into Tappan Bay. It has a bridge 1400 feet long, piercing through a hill, and supported by 16 stone pillars. It has several romantic falls, from 60 to 100 feet perpendicular; and divides into three streams as it enters the Hudson.

CROTONA. See **COTRONA**.

CROTORF, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 11 miles ESE. of Homberg.

CROTOY, **La**, a sea-port town of France,

France, in the dep. of the Somme, about a league from the sea, on the N. side of the river Somme. It had formerly a good harbour, but is now little frequented, the trade being chiefly removed to St Valary. It is 10 miles NW. of Abbeville.

CROTTENDORF, or **KROTTENDORF**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebürg, 6 miles E. of Schwartzenburg.

CROTZKA, a town of Hungary, S. of the Danube, 15 miles SE. of Belgrade. A bloody battle was fought near it, in 1739, between the Turks and Imperialists, wherein the latter had 5715 men killed, and 4527 wounded.

CROU, LA, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, a little below St Denis.

CROUCHE, a river of England, in the county of Essex, which runs into the sea, 10 miles NE. of Rochford, celebrated for its oyster-beds.

CROUGHNAMALLIN, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 10 miles WNW. of Killala.

CROVIE, a small fishing village in the parish of Gamrie, Bamfshire, containing about 100 inhabitants.

CROUPIERE, a town of France, in the dept. of the Puy-de-Dome, 5 miles S. of Thiers.

CROUTELLE, a town of France, in the dept. of the Nienna, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Poitiers; $1\frac{1}{2}$ leagues SW. of Poitiers.

CROUY, a town of France, in the dept. of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Meaux; 10 miles NE. of Meaux.

CROUZILLE, a town of France, in the dept. of the Upper Vienne, 17 miles SE. of Limoges.

CROWBOROUGH, a village of England, in the county of Sussex, with a fair on April 25.

CROW HEAD, a cape of Ireland, on the SW. coast of the county of Cork. Lon. 10. 2. W. Lat. 51. 32. N.

CROW TAING, a cape of Scotland, on the NW. coast of the island of Konaidsay.

CROWLAND, or **CROYLAND**, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, near which there formerly stood a celebrated abbey, and the ruins still remain. It is situated on the fens; and there is no access to it but by narrow causeways, which will not admit a cart. It has 3 streets, separated from each other by

water courses, whose banks are supported by piles, and set with willow trees. The trade is in wild fowls, which are plentiful in the adjacent pools and marshes, and are caught in great numbers by means of decoys. It is 12 miles NNE. of Peterborough, and 93 N. of London.

CROWLE, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market on Saturday, and fairs on last Monday in May, and Nov. 22. It is situated in the island of Axholm, 36 miles N. of Lincoln, and 169 N. of London.

CROWN ISLAND, an island in the Eastern sea, near the NE. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 140. 50. E. Greenwich. Lat. 5. 18. S.

CROWN POINT, a fort and settlement of the United States, in New York, 12 miles N. of Ticonderago. It was erected by the French in 1731, on a point that runs N. into Lake Champlain. It was reduced by the English in 1759; taken by the Americans 1775, and retaken by the English the year after.

CROY, a parish of Scotland, in the counties of Nairn and Invernes, united to that of Dalross; extending 16 miles in length from NE. to SW. The river Nairn which runs through the parish for 8 miles, affords a considerable number of salmon; its banks are well cultivated, and, where they will not admit the plough, are covered with wood, natural or planted; but the remainder of the parish is indifferently cultivated. The population in 1801, was 1601.

CROY, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, 5 miles NW. of Amiens.

CROYDON, a town of England, in the county of Surry, situated near the source of Wandel, on the edge of Bantstead Downs. From the time of the conquest the manor has belonged to the archbishops of Canterbury, who had a venerable palace here, the principal of many of them between the years 1278 and 1757; but it was alienated and sold by authority of parliament in 1780, and a new one built at Park Hall Farm, half a mile from the town. The old palace is now occupied by a calico printer, a tanner, and a fell-monger. The church is a large and majestic Gothic structure, and contains some fine monuments. Archbishop Whitgift's hospital is also a fine building. The town is surrounded with hills, well stocked with wood, from which great quantities of charcoal are made and sent to London. The

town contained, in 1801, 5743 inhabitants. It has a market on Saturday, principally for corn, and fairs June 5, and Oct. 2. It is 10 miles S. of London.

CROZEN, a town of France, in the dept. of Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateaulin; 16 miles NW. of Chateaulin.

CROZET, a town of France, in the dept. of the Rhone and Loire, 10 miles NW. of Roanne.

CRUACHAN BEN, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Argyll, 25 miles S. of Fort William, 3390 feet above the level of the sea.

CRUACHLUSSA, or **CRUACH-LUSSACH**, "*the mountain of plants*," a mountain in the district of Knapdale, in Argyllshire. The height has never been exactly measured, but it is thought to exceed 3000 feet above the level of the sea.

CRUANACARRA, a small island in the Atlantic, near the W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9. 55. W. Lat. 53. 15. N.

CRUANAKILLY, a small island in the Atlantic, near the W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9. 59. W. Lat. 53. 18. N.

CRUCKFALLA, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, 3 miles SE. of Bloody Farland's Point.

CRUCOLI, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, and late republican department of Crati, 6 miles SE. of Cariati Vecchia.

CRUDEN, **CRUOR DANAORUM**, "*the flood of the Danes*," a parish of Scotland, in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, so named from a battle fought in it between Malcolm II. king of Scots, and Canute the Great, king of Denmark, and afterwards of England, wherein the Scots gained the victory, and peace was afterwards settled and strictly observed by both monarchs. It extends about 9 miles along the British ocean from N. to S. and about 3 from E. to W., and contains 4 fishing villages. The soil and climate are various. Husbandry is but in its infancy. The population in 1801 was 1934, and is on the decrease.

CRUDEN, a bay on the coast of the above parish, formed by a river of the same name, 8 miles S. of Peterhead.

CRUGLETON, a promontory in Wigtonshire, on the firth of Cree.

CRUIT, a small island in the Atlantic, near the NW. coast of Ireland, 10 miles S. of Bloody Farland's Point. Lon. 8. 19. W. Lat. 55. 2. N.

CRULAY, a town of France, in the

department of the Eure and Loire, 10 miles E. of Verneuil.

CRUMARAD, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, 2 miles N. of Killybegs.

CRUMAU, **KRUMLAU**, or **KRUMTOW**, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znayn; 16 miles NNE. of Znayn.

CRUMAU, or **KRUMLAU**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz, on the river Moldaw, 17 miles SE. of Prachatitz, and 76 S. of Prague.

CRUMLINWATER, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Neagh, 6 miles S. of Antrim.

CRUMMOCK WATER, a lake of England, in the county of Cumberland, which abounds with chat and trout.

CRUMP ISLAND, a small island in the West Indies, about a mile long, near the NE. of the island of Antigua. Lon. 61. 25. W. Lat. 17. 14. N.

CRUNA DEL CONDE, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Duero, near Aranda de Duero.

CRUSOCCO, a town of Cyprus, anciently called *Acamas*.

CRUX ST. CRUZ, **ST. CROIX ST.**, one of the Caribbees. See *SANTA CRUZ*.

CRUXHAVEN, a sea-port town of Germany, situated on the N. coast of the duchy of Bremen, in the German ocean, between the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser. Lon. 25. 52. E. Ferro Lat. 53. 56. N.

CRUYS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, 7 miles SW. of Sisteron.

CRUISFIORD, a bay on the coast of Norway, 20 miles SW. of Bergen.

CRUZANI, a town of the island of Corsica, on the Limone, 18 miles NNE. of Ajaccio.

CRUZY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St Pons de Thomieres, 4 leagues W. of Beziers.

CRUZY LE CHATEL, a town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tonnerre; 3½ leagues E. of Tonnerre.

CSAKATHURN, a town of Hungary, situated on a small river, between the Muer and the Drave; celebrated for its wine. It is 20 miles W. of Canischa, and 9.5 S. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 19. E. Lat. 46. 24. N.

CSANAD, a town of Hungary, on the river Maros, 64 miles N. of Belgrade, and 200 SE. of Vienna.

CSEREPAXA, a town and castle of Hungary,

Hungary, 8 miles NE. of Erlau.

CSERINGRAD, a town of Slavonia, on the Danube, 5 miles N. of Peterwardin.

CSERNA, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Danube near Orsova.

CSERNA, a town of Slavonia, 20 miles S. of Eszek.

CSEERNICK, a town of Slavonia, 11 miles NE. of Gradisca.

CSOGOD, a town of Transylvania, 16 miles E. of Udvarhely.

CSOKAKU, a town and castle of Hungary, 12 m. NNW. of Stulweisen.

CSONGRAD, a town of Hungary, at the conflux of the rivers Kores and Theys, 22 miles N. of Zegeding.

CUADAC, a sea-port town of Asia, in Tonquin, situated on a river of the same name.

CUB, NORTH and SOUTH, two small islands in James's bay, Hudson's bay. Lon. 80. 50. W. Lat. 54. 25. and 53. 42. N.

CUBA, a very large island in the West Indies, being 800 miles in length from E. to W. and 70 in its mean breadth from N. to S. It was first discovered by Columbus in 1492, but did not submit to Spain till 1511. In 1519, a pilot having discovered that the channel between Cuba and the continent of the North, was the most convenient passage for ships from Mexico to Europe, the Havannah was built on the N. coast, as a port to receive them. In 1761, the English took the Havannah. It was restored to the Spanish by the peace of 1763. A governor, or captain-general, commands in the island, who decides all civil and military affairs. An intendant is at the head of the finances. The island is divided into 18 jurisdictions, with magistrates to each. A chain of mountains extend the whole length of the country from E. to W. and divides it in two. These abound with copper mines, which furnish all the Spanish colonies with utensils of that metal. Small pieces of gold and silver are collected in the sand of the rivers, which makes it probable that the mountains also contain veins of these metals. Few countries have better ports. The most considerable are the Havannah and St Jago. The months of July and August are rainy; the rest of the year is hot. The soil is equal in fertility to any in America, producing ginger, long pepper, and other spices, aloes, mastic, cassia fistula, manioc, maize, cocoa, &c. Tobacco is one of its

principal productions, and is supposed to be the best, or most agreeable, of any produced in the new world. The cultivation of sugar has lately been introduced, and in some years the inhabitants have raised 250,000 quintals. The quantity of coffee is inconsiderable. Among the trees are oaks, firs, palms, cotton trees, ebony, and mahogany. In 1763, some emigrants from Florida introduced bees, which multiplied so rapidly in the hollows of old trees, that in 1777, they exported 715,000 pounds. The horned cattle have increased so much, that the forests are filled with droves of them, which run wild, and are hunted and killed only for their skins. Swine are abundant, both wild and tame. The chief birds are paroquets, turtle-doves, and partridges. Water-fowl are numerous. On the coast are found a great number of turtles. The principal fish are mullets and chads. Lon. 73° 50' to 85° 30' W. Lat. 20° to 23° N.

CUBA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 3 leagues NNE. of Beja.

CUBAGUA, a small island near the coast of Cumana, in South America, between the island of Margarita and the continent, discovered by Christopher Columbus; chiefly visited by the Spaniards on account of the pearls found on its coasts; but in 1524, the pearl banks disappeared, and the fishermen, who were Indians from the Lucayas islands, were nearly exhausted. The soil is dry, barren, and nitrous, without fresh water, and producing little else but rushes. Lon. 63. 30. W. Lat. 10. 56. N.

CUBAIMAROU, a river of the island of St Vincent, which runs into the sea, in a bay of the same name. Lon. 61. 11. W. Lat. 13. 6. N.

CUBAN, a river of Russian Tartary, which rises in Mount Caucasus, and flows by two mouths, into the sea of Asoph, and the Black Sea, forming the southern boundaries of the Russian empire in that part.

CUBAN TARTARY, a part of Tartary, situated to the N of Persia, now united to Russia, which takes its name from the river Cuban. It is included in the Russian province of Taurica, bounded on the W. by the sea of Asoph, N. by the river Don, which separates it from Europe, E. by the desert of Astracan, and S. by the river Cuban, which divides it from Circassia and the country of the Abkhas.

CUBJAC, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Exideuil, 3½ leagues E. of Perigueux.

CUBLANC, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, 10 miles SW. of Brive.

CUBLEY, a village in Derbyshire, 6 miles from Ashburn, with a fair on November 30.

CUCANA, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, 7 miles W. of Palma la Nuova.

CUCCA, a village of Italy in the Dogada and district of Cologna.

CUCCHIARA, a small island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Naples, 6 leagues NW. from Vieste.

CUCHECUNNA, a town of Asia, in the country of Candahar; 68 miles WN. W. of Candahar.

CUCKFIELD, a town of England, in the county of Sussex, in the road from London to Brightelmstone. It has a spacious and handsome church, and a free grammar school. A weekly market is held on Friday, fairs Whitsun-Tuesday, Sept. 19, and Nov. 18. It is 14 miles N. of Brightelmstone, and 20 S. of London.

CUCKMERE, a river of England, which runs into the sea, 3 miles W. of Beachy Head.

CUCKOLD'S POINT, a cape on the E. coast of the island of B. Madoes. Lon. 58. 28. W. Lat. 13. 32. N.

CUCQ, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Lavaur, 15 miles NE. of Castres.

CUCURON, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Apt; 7 miles S. of Apt.

CUDDALORE, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, in the Carnatic; situated near where Fort St David stood. This town was taken by the French, in 1758; and in 1783 it stood a severe siege against the English, which was terminated by intelligence being received of the peace. It is 15 miles SSW. of Pondicherry, and 85 NE. of Trichinopoly. Lon. 79. 55. E. Lat. 11. 40. N.

CUDDAPA, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a province to which it gives name, belonging to the Nizam of the Deccan. It is situated on the Pennar, 116 miles NW. of Madras, and 58 W. of Vellore. Lon. 78. 57. E. Lat. 14. 25. N.

CUDDAPA, a country of Hindoostan; bounded on the N. by the country of Golconda; on the E. by the Carnatic; and, on the SW. and W. by the Mysore. It was ceded to the Nizam of the Deccan by Tippoo Sultan. The principal towns are Cuddapa, Gandicotta, and Comban.

CUDREFIN, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, on the SE. borders of Neufchatel. This town was taken by assault, in 1475, by the Swiss cantons, who allotted it to the cantons of Berne and Friburg, who restored it to the Duke of Savoy. In 1536, the inhabitants surrendered to the Bernois without resistance, under which canton it remains. It is 5 miles SE. of Neufchatel, and 21 W. of Berne.

CUE, a town of Peisia, in the prov. of Adirbetzan, 100 m. SSW. of Tamis.

CUENCA, or **CUENZA**, a jurisdiction of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and audience of Quito, containing 14 parishes, and a town of the same name.

CUENCA, the capital of a jurisdiction to which it gives name, containing between 24,000 and 30,000 inhabitants. It is 150 miles S. of Quito.

CUENCA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, anciently called Conca. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Toledo, situated between two lofty mountains, and two small streams, which form the Xucar. It was taken by the Earl of Peterborough, in 1706; but soon after retaken by the Duke of Berwick. It is 75 miles E. of Madrid, and 100 WNW. of Valencia. Lon. 14. 35. E. Peak of Teneriffe. Lat. 40. 10. N.

CUERA, or **ZUERA**, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Gallego, 10 miles N. of Saragossa.

CUERNABACA, or **CORNAVACA**, a town of North America, in the prov. of Mexico, 20 miles SSW. of Mexico.

CUIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Hyeres, 3 leagues NNE. of Toulon.

CUEYTE, a river in Cuba.

CUFA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, near the frontiers of Arabia Deserta, on the Euphrates, 60 miles from Bagdad.

CUJAVIA, a province of Poland, on the banks of the Vistula, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Gnesna, whose residence was at Waldislaw the capital, and was long called the bishop of Krusvitz,

vitz, because he resided at a town of that name. It has passed under the dominion of Prussia.

CUILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Craon, 5 leagues WSW. of Laval.

CUILLI, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, situated on the N. coast of the lake of Geneva. The town was surrounded with walls and ditches in 1440. It is 5 miles SE. of Lausanne.

CUISERY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Saone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chalon sur Saone, 4½ leagues SSE. of Chalon.

CUL DE COHE, a bay of the island of Martinico, on the N. part of the Cul de Sac Royal.

CUL DE SAC DES ANGLAIS, a bay of the island of Martinico, on the SE. coast, a little to the S. of Cape Ferre.

CUL DE SAC FRANCOIS, a bay of the island of Martinico. Lon. 42. 7. W. Ferro. Lat. 14. 31. N.

CUL DE SAC GRAND, a bay on the W. coast of the island of St Lucia.

CUL DE SAC GRAND, a bay on the N. coast of the island of Guadaloupe. Lon. 44. 7. W. Ferro. Lat. 16. 30. N.

CUL DE SAC MARIN, a bay on the S. coast of the island of Martinico. Lon. 42. 59. W. Ferro. Lat. 14. 31. N.

CUL DE SAC PETIT, a bay of Guadaloupe, 7 miles S. of Grand Cul de Sac.

CUL DE SAC ROBERT, a bay of the island of Martinico, on the E. coast. Lon. 43. 13. W. Ferro. Lat. 14. 34. N.

CUL DE SAC ROYAL, a bay on the W. coast of the island of Martinico. Lon. 43. 13. W. Ferro. Lat. 14. 30. N.

CUL DE SAC VACHE, a bay of the island of Martinico. Lon. 43. 11. W. Ferro. Lat. 14. 31. N.

CULADUSIAN ISLES, 52 islands of Italy, on the coast of Dalmatia, and county of Sebenico. ZLARIN and ZURRI are the chief.

CULAG, a rivulet of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which runs into the sea at Loch Inver, where there is an excellent fishing station, and a small village of the same name.

CULEMBACH. See CULMBACH.

CULEMBURG, a town of Holland, in Guelderland, and late republican department of the Rhine, situated on the S. side of the Leck. It is 27 miles SSE. of Amsterdam, and 16 N. of Bois-le-Duc. Lon. 5. 12. E. Lat. 51. 58. N.

CULHAT, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dome, 10 m. E. of Riom.

CULIACAN, a province of Mexico, bounded on the N. by Cinaloa; on the E. by New Biscay; on the S. by the Pacific ocean; and, on the W. by the Gulf of California; about 200 miles long, and 90 broad. The soil is fertile, and the air healthy. There are some silver mines. The principal towns are Culiacan, Petatlan, and St Miguel.

CULIACAN, a town of North America, and capital of a province of the same name in Mexico: situated on a river also called Culiacan. It is 480 miles NW. of Mexico. Lon. 90. 37. W. Ferro. Lat. 24. 22. N.

CULIACAN, a river of North America, which runs into the Atlantic. Lon. 91. 15. W. Ferro. Lat. 24. 20. N.

CULL, a poor sea-port town of Africa, situated at the bottom of a gulf, in the country of Algiers, with a tolerable port. Lon. 6. 40. E. Greenwich. Lat. 37. 46. N.

CULLAN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateau Meillant, 10 leagues S. of Bourges.

CULLEN, a parish of Scotland, on the coast of Banffshire, two miles long, and one broad, enlarged by the addition of part of Rathven parish, *quoad sacra*, three miles in length, and two in breadth, forming together the figure of a quadrant. The soil is of three kinds; part being a strong rich clay, part of a light loam upon a tilly bottom, and the greater part a fine rich loam upon a soft clay bottom. It produces all the usual crops. The climate is healthy, and the people long lived. Before the year 1744, there was very little planting in the parish; but since that period a great number of trees have been planted by the Earl of Findlater, above 32 millions having been planted here, and in his estates in Banff and Morayshires. The bodies of Indulfus, king of Scotland, who was killed in a battle with the Danes, A. D. 968, and of Elizabeth, king Robert Bruce's second wife, are said to be interred in this parish. Population in 1801, 1076.

CULLEN, a royal burgh in the above parish, which joins with Banff, Kintore, Elgin, and Inverury, in electing a representative in parliament. By the patriotic exertions of the late Earl of Findlater, it carries on a considerable linen manufacture.

C U L (350) C U L
manufacture. It has a post-office, and several good schools.

CULLEN, a rivulet in the above parish, which runs into the sea at the N. end of the burgh. Cullen house, the principal seat of the Earl of Findlater, is situated on a rock almost 50 feet perpendicular above this rivulet, in a situation most romantically pleasant; with a beautiful prospect to the S. and a fine view of the Moray frith. To the W. it has a fine bridge of one arch, 84 feet wide, and 64 high, which makes an easy communication with the park and woods.

CULLENWAIN, a village of Ireland, in King's county.

CULLERA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the Xucar, 21 miles S. of Valencia, and 10 NNW. of Gandia.

CULLES, a town of France, in the department of the Saone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chalons sur Saone, 3½ leagues SW. of Chalons.

CULLICUDDEN. See **KIRKMICHAEL**.

CULL HILL, in Queen's county, Ireland.

CULLODEN, a village of Scotland, about three miles E. of Inverness.

CULLODEN MUIR, a heath of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, celebrated for a victory obtained in 1716, by the duke of Cumberland, over the unfortunate Prince Charles Stuart, which for ever destroyed the hopes of his family and friends.

CULLOOR, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Golconda, 15 miles W. of Rajamundry, and 100 E. of Hyderabad.

CULLY. See **CULLI**.

CULM, a town of Polish Prussia, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and the see of a bishop. It is large, but without commerce, and thinly inhabited. It was once Hansatic, and till lately, retained the privilege of coining money. It has a catholic university, and a royal school for cadets; and is situated on the Vistula, 18 miles NNW. of Thorn. Lon. 35. 50. E. Ferro. Lat. 53. 20. N.

CULMAIN, a town of Bavaria, 14 miles E. of Bayreuth.

CULMBACH, MARQUISATE OF, a principality and county of Germany, in Franconia; bounded on the N. by the bishopric of Bamberg and the county of

Reuss; on the E. by the Voigtland and Bohemia; on the S. by the Upper Palatinate; and, on the W. by the bishopric of Bamberg. It is composed of mountains and plains. The soil is in some places rich and deep, in others sandy and stony, but generally fertile, because well cultivated. Among the mountains is one called Fichtelberg, or Mountain of Pines, from the number of those trees which grow on it, supposed to be one of the highest in Germany. There are mines of vitriol, alum, sulphur, antimony, copper, iron, and lead; with quarries of slate and marble. Corn, hemp, and flax abound; nothing is wanting but wine. The greater part of the inhabitants are Lutherans. The principality contains 54 towns; the principal of which are Bayreuth, Culmbach, and Hof. The principal rivers are the Main, the Nabe, the Eger, the Stale, and the Pregnitz. The principality paid 329 florins for the Rorau month, and to the chamber of Wetzlar 338 rix-dollars and 14 kreutzers. The revenues, managed with economy, may amount to a million of florins. The military establishment consists of two regiments of infantry, a troop of horse-guards, and a small corps of hussars, besides 55 companies of militia. It is not infrequently called The principality of Bayreuth, from that city.

CULMEACH, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and second town of the principality to which it gives name; situated on the Main. It is 15 miles NNW. of Bayreuth, and 25 NE. of Bamberg. Lon. 29. 10. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 5. N.

CULMENSEE, or **CHELMSA**, a town of Prussia; in the territory of Culm; built in 1251. It is 12 m. S.E. of Culm.

CULMITZSCH, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and territory of Neustadt, 7 miles E. of Weyda.

CULMORE, a town of Ireland, 5 miles N. of Londonderry. Lon. 7. 3. W. Lat. 55. 8. N.

CULMSTOCK, a village in Devonshire, 5 miles S. from Wellington, with fairs on May 31, and Oct. 1.

CULPEPER, a county of the United States, Virginia.

CULROSS, a royal borough and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, situated on the N. shore of the Frith of Forth.

It received its charter from James VI. in 1586, and it still retains all its privileges; it formerly carried on a very considerable trade in salt and coal, but this has decayed

decayed of late; it enjoys the advantage of a very safe harbour; but, on account of some sunk rocks at the entrance, it does not admit ships of burden; spring tides rise to the height of 15 or 16 feet. The town is built on the abrupt ascent from the water, one street running direct N. while the other intersects it at right angles. This situation gives it, especially on the approach from the harbour, a very picturesque and grand appearance. There is no manufacture of any note at present carried on, but by two royal grants from James IV. and Charles II. the inhabitants of Culross long possessed the exclusive privilege of making girdles, (a kitchen utensil well known in Scotland, for baking oaten bread,) in which they are now supplanted by the cast-iron girdles made at Carron; and to this circumstance we may in a great measure attribute the decline of the place. About 15 years ago, the Earl of Dundonald erected very extensive works for the extraction of tar, *naphtha*, and volatile salt, from pit-coal, but it was found to be unprofitable, and given up. Above the town stands the abbey of Culross, a princely edifice, lately belonging to Lord Dundonald; it was built about 1590, by Edward Lord Kinross; adjacent to it is the old church, which served as chapel to the monastery. Valleyfield, a seat of Sir Charles Preston, is an elegant building. The parish of Culross forms nearly a square of 4 miles; the surface is level, if we except the abrupt ascent from the shore. The northern part of the parish is occupied by an extensive muir or marsh, incapable of any other improvement than pasturing; but towards the S. the soil is good, and a regular system of agriculture is practised. Coal, freestone, and ironstone, abound in the parish. The number of inhabitants, in 1801, was 1502. Culross lies about 23 miles NW. of Edinburgh.

CULSALMOND, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, about 3½ miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The surface is level, with the exception of two small hills about the middle of the parish, which abound with fine blue slate. The soil is deep and fertile, especially on the banks of the *Urie*, the only river in the parish. Several very thriving plantations have been lately made out by the different proprietors, and a general inclination for improvement in agriculture begins to show itself. Popu-

lation in 1801, 730.

CULTER, a parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, about 8 miles long, and 4 broad, on an average, and containing about 7377 English acres. It is partly hilly, and partly a perfect level. It is greatly improved within these 15 years, by the planting of many thousands of trees. It is chiefly adapted for feeding sheep, of which there 4610 in it in 1792. The population in 1801 was 369.

CULTER HEIGHTS, a chain of high mountains on the S. side of the above parish, one of which, called *Culter Fell*, is elevated 1700 feet above the level of the sea. On the 18th of June 1791, this hill was quite covered with snow.

CULTER WATER, a rivulet in the above parish, which abounds with trout; and after bisecting the parish falls into the Clyde.

CULTER, a rivulet in Aberdeenshire, which takes its rise from a lake in the parish of Skene, and after receiving several smaller streams, falls into the *Dee* near the church of Peterculter.

CULTS, a parish of Scotland, in the centre of Fifeshire, about 2¼ miles long, and 1½ broad. Its general surface is flat, declining from the N. where there are a few hills. The soil is light, and in some places gravelly, particularly on the banks of the *Eden*, which passes through the parish, but towards the S. it is a strong clay. There are numerous freestone and limestone quarries, of excellent quality; there is also plenty of coal. There are several remains of Roman encampments; and many urns have been dug up, containing human bones. Population in 1802, 699.

CUMA, a town of the island of Giliolo, at the bottom of a large bay.

CUMA, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Italy, 5 miles W. of Naples.

CUMANA, or **NEW CORDOVA**, a town of South America, and capital of New Andalusia. It was built in 1520, and was first called New Cordova, but is now generally known by the name of Cumana. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in cocoa, and other productions of the country. The road is commodious for its depth and semicircular form, which defends it from the violence of the winds. Lon. 46. 45. W. Ferro. Lat. 10. 12 N.

CUMBACH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw, 4 miles NW. of Gabel

Cabel.

CUMBERLAND, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Scotland and the Solway frith, 30 miles; on the E. by Northumberland and Durham, 58 miles; on the S. by Westmoreland and Lancashire, 69 miles; and on the W. by the Irish sea, 67 miles; 224 miles in circumference, 58 in length, and rather above 30 in breadth. The surface is diversified with plains and commons: open, braky, heathy commons, and irregular inclosures; in some parts enriched with rising plantations; the whole watered by innumerable streams and extensive lakes, abounding with fish of various denominations, and plenty of game. Though this county enjoys an extent of 67 miles of sea-coast, few of its many rivers are navigable; the tide flowing not more than 2 or 3 miles up the greatest part of them. Cumberland may be considered as forming two different districts, the mountainous and that which is capable of culture. The mountainous districts are separated into two divisions, one of which bounds the E. side of the county, and is the highest part of that ridge of mountains that divides the eastern and western coasts of the island, from Derbysdale in England, to Linlithgow, in Scotland. Cross-fell, Hartside-fell, Gelsdale-forest, and Spadeadam-waste, are the names of that portion of the ridge which passes through this county. These mountains are composed of strata of different kinds of stone, and are rich in coal, lime, and lead-ore, but are no way remarkable for any striking irregularities of surface. The other division of mountainous districts occupies the SW. part of the county, and they are known by the names of Skiddaw, Saddleback, Helvellyn, Wrynose, Hardknot, Seafell, &c. which are remarkable for their steep, broken, rocky sides, and romantic shapes, and are in general composed of that kind of stone which produces the beautiful blue slate, so deservedly esteemed for covering the roofs of houses. To the S. of the lofty Skiddaw, and not far from Keswick, formerly noted for its copper mines, is the dreary vale of Borrodale, at the head of which are the mines of wadd or black lead, a mineral almost peculiar to this county, the richness of these mines and the qualities of the substance being unequalled by any in the world. This county and the adjoining one of Westmoreland are celebrated for their lakes

and beautiful romantic scenery which their banks and the adjacent country exhibit. They have often afforded subject for the pen and the pencil, and a visit to the lakes has of late become a fashionable tour. The mountainous districts contains 342,000 acres; improvable common, 150,000; old inclosures, 470,000; lakes and waters, 8000; total quantity of acres in the whole county, 970,000. In a county like Cumberland, enjoying such an extent of sea coast, and where so large a portion is occupied by mountains, and those reckoned amongst the highest in the kingdom, the climate must be various. Along the coast, and for a considerable way up the rivers, the snow seldom continues above 21 hours; but upon the mountains the snow will lie unmelting for 6 or 8 months; of course, the lower parts of the county are mild and temperate, while on the higher grounds, and upon the mountains and their vicinity, the air is cold and piercing; but the whole is healthy, though subject to great and frequent falls of rain, particularly in the autumn, which makes two harvests very precarious and expensive. The soil is various. Dry loams, including the various degrees, from the rich brown loam, to the light sandy soils, are found in a greater proportion than any other; and peat-earth is more prevalent on the mountainous districts, particularly those adjoining to Northumberland and Durham; it is also found on moors or commons, in the lower parts of the county. A little below Carlisle, was the famous Picts Wall, built in the year 121, by the Emperor Adrian, across the island, from the German ocean to the Irish sea, about 100 miles in length 8 feet broad, and 12 high, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. Cumberland contains one city and 17 towns, viz. Carlisle, the city; Aldson, Abertoe, Botic, Brampton, Cockermouth, Egremont, Hesketh-Newmarket, Holm, Ireby, Heswick, Kirkoswald, Longtown, Penrith, Ravensglass, Whitehaven, Wigton, and Workington. The principal river is the Eden. It sends 6 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 2 for Carlisle, and 2 for Cocker-mouth.

CUMBERLAND, a county of the United States of America, in New Jersey.

CUMBERLAND, a town of the United States, in Virginia, 20 miles W. of Richmond.

CUMBERLAND, a town of the United States,

States, in Rhode-Island.

CUMBERLAND BAY, a bay on the W. coast of the island of St Vincent. Lon. 61. 18. W. Lat. 13. 12. N.

CUMBERLAND BAY, a bay on the NE. coast of the island of Juan Fernandez. Lat. 33. 40. S.

CUMBERLAND BAY, a bay on the northern part of North America. Lon. 65. 20. W. Lat. 66. 42. N.

CUMBERLAND FORT, a fort of the United States, on the N. side of the Potomack river, in Maryland, 95 miles W. of Baltimore.

CUMBERLAND HARBOUR, a bay on the SE. coast of the island of Cuba. Lon. 76. 50. W. Lat. 20. 30. N.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE, a settlement of North America, near Pine-island lake. Lon. 102. 13. W. Lat. 53. 56. N.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND, an island in the Atlantic, about 20 miles in circumference, near the coast of Georgia. Lon. 81. 40. W. Lat. 31. 0. S.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific ocean. Lon. 140. 36. W. Lat. 19. 18. N.

CUMBERLAND ISLANDS, a cluster of islands, near the NE. coast of New Holland. Lon. 148. 32. E. Lat. 20. 36. S.

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS, mountains of the United States of America, which cross the Tennessee government, and join the Allegany mountains in the state of Virginia.

CUMBERLAND RIVER, a river of North America, which rises in the Cumberland mountains, at the western borders of Virginia, and runs into the Ohio. Lon. 89. 0. W. Lat. 36. 47. N.

CUMBERNAULD, a parish of Scotland, in Dunbartonshire, 7 miles long, and 4 broad; beautifully variegated by hills, dales, and water. It abounds with coal, lime, and free-stone. The climate is sharp in winter. The soil is chiefly a heavy clay, yielding considerable encouragement to the skilful farmer. Considerable remains of the ancient Roman wall, called *Graham's Dyke*, are to be seen in the parish; and the Great Canal passes through the N. part of it. The population, including the villages was 1795 in 1801.

CUMBERNAULD, a village in the above parish, pleasantly situated in a valley, almost surrounded with the policies and pleasure grounds of Cumbernauld-house, the seat of Lord Elphinstone. The new road from Glasgow to Edinburgh passes through the village; near which is built a large and commodious inn.

CUMBRAY, MEIKLE, or GREAT, an island of Scotland, about 6 miles in circumference, at the mouth of the river Clyde, betwixt the isle of Bute and the county of Ayr. The surface contains about 2300 acres, one 3d of which is arable; rising, with few exceptions, gradually to the centre of the island, where the hills are elevated nearly 400 feet above the level of the sea. On the SW. side of the island, near the village of Milnport, there is a safe anchorage, sheltered by a rocky islet. Cumbray affords plenty of limestone, and excellent freestone, of which last large quantities are exported. It contains above 500 inhabitants. The earl of Glasgow is proprietor of the greatest part.

CUMERAY, LITTLE, lies about half a mile S. from the above island, and is about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth. The strata of the rocks are nearly horizontal, and, as you recede from the shore, they rise one above another to the top, like the steps of a stair. There are several caves in the island, two of which are very remarkable. A lighthouse was erected in 1750, upon the most elevated part of the island, but, as the light was liable to be obscured in fogs, another, with a reflector, was lately erected upon a lower situation. The whole island belongs to the Earl of Eglintoun.

CUMIANA, a town of Italy, in the cidevant principality of Piedmont, 5 miles N. of Pinerolo, and 12 SW. of Turin.

CUMIERES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Marne, celebrated for its wines. It is 1 league NW. of Epernay.

CUMMASHAWS, a sea-port of the E. side of Washington island, on the NW. coast of North America. Lon. 228. 22. W. Lat. 53. 2. N.

CUMNOCK, OLD, a parish of Scotland in Ayrshire, extending about 10 miles in length, and 2 in breadth; its surface is partly flat, and partly hilly; the soil is in general a deep clay, but the low grounds are intermixed with sand and gravel. There are several rivulets, all of which fall into the Lugar, and are carried with it into the river of Ayr, near Barskimming. The hills exhibit frequent marks of volcanic fire, many of them being composed of basaltic columns, of irregular crystallization. Several specimens of calcareous petrifications of fish and mosses are found in the bed of the Lugar; and a species of red coral is found in a limestone quarry belonging to the Earl of Dumfries, the stone of

which quarry receives a good polish, and makes a very pretty bluish marble. A vein of lead ore also runs through it, which was found by a late trial to yield 65% of lead, per cwt. of ore. Freestone abounds, and a great part of the parish lies upon excellent coal. The population of the parish including the village, was 1798, in 1801.

CUMNOCK, a village in the above parish, situated on the banks of the Lugar, well adapted for manufactures. It contains nearly 800 inhabitants, and gives title of Baron to the family of Dumfries. Near the village are the remains of a moat or court-field, where anciently the baronial courts were held; it is nearly surrounded by the Lugar, and noted for its romantic and picturesque scenery. The site of the castle of Terranzan, the mansion of the barony of that name, from which the Countess of Loudon takes the title of Baroness Terranzean, may yet be traced.

CUMRICK, N.W., another parish in Ayrshire, 4 miles long, and 8 broad. The general appearance is hilly, affording excellent pasture for sheep; but having many spots of arable land with an excellent light soil. The river Nith takes its rise in the S.W. end, and runs through the middle of the parish. Besides the Nith, there are several lakes, which are the sources of the rivers Lugar and Afton. Coal and lime, abound; and a lead mine was lately opened on the barony of Afton, which employs from 20 to 30 miners. Near the church stood an old castle, which for many centuries was the residence of the Dumbars of Mochrum. Population in 1801, 1112.

CULUNGO, a town of Wallachia, N.W. of Bucharest.

CUMMAM, a district of Scotland, in the county of Ayr. It is a fine level plain, watered by numerous streams, and contains several populous towns and villages.

CUNLIAT, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, and chief place of a canton in the district of Ambert, 3 leagues N.W. of Ambert.

CUNNERSDORF, a village of Upper Saxony, in Brandenburg, where a bloody battle was fought, in 1759, between the Prussians and Austrians, in which about 8000 men were killed and wounded on each side. It is 2 miles E. of Frankfort.

CUNNOR, a river of Wales, which runs into the Tawe, in the county of Gla-

morgan.

CUNUGUATI, or **CUNUGNALES**, or **NUOVA VILLA RIE**, a town of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, and province of Paraguay.

CUNY, a small island of Ireland, in Sligo bay, 5 miles W. of Sligo.

CULGH BAY, a bay of Ireland, on the S.W. coast of the county of Cork, at the S. side of the entrance into Kenmar river. Lon. 9. 53. W. Lat. 51. 38. N.

CUOMI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chantong, 15 miles N.W. of Kiao.

CUPAR, a parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, measuring about five miles every way. The climate is healthy, and favourable to longevity. The soil in general is excellent, and agriculture has been much improved, within these 20 years. The river Eden divides the parish into two parts, and its banks are covered with numerous farm houses, and ornamented with elegant and stately villas. There are four mills, at which above 11,000 boils of meal are ground annually. The population, including the borough, in 1801, was 4463.

CUPAR, or **CUPAR OF FIFE**, a royal borough, in the centre of the above parish, beautifully situated on the N. bank of the Eden, on the spot where it joins the water of St Mary. It boasts of very high antiquity. The *Chronicles of Fife*, from the earliest times of which we have any accounts held their courts in it. It is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, and 13 counsellors, with 8 deacons, elected by the 8 incorporations. In conjunction with Perth, Dundee, St Andrews, and Forfar, it sends a representative to parliament. Its annual revenue is 450 l.; and its population about 3200. It is a well built town, above a third part of it having been rebuilt in a handsome stile, within these 30 years, with many additional houses. The streets are well paved; and a new one formed on the road leading to the S. The new church is the most elegant structure of the kind in Fife; and the grammar school is in high repair. The courtroom is built on a large scale, in the modern taste, adjoining to which the gentlemen of the county have lately erected a hall for county-meetings, &c. They have also wiped off the just reproaches of Dr Campbell respecting the prison, by the erection of a commodious and handsome public jail. A considerable manufacture of coarse linens is carried

on in this town and neighbourhood, about 500,000 yards being annually stamped in Cupar. There are also two tan-works, a bleachfield, and brick and tile works, in Cupar and its neighbourhood. It is about 30 miles from Edinburgh, and 10 from Dundee.

CUPAR, or CUPAR OF ANGUS, a parish of Scotland, situated in the valley of Strathmore, partly in Angus shire, and partly in Perthshire, about 12 miles from the towns of Perth and Dundee. It is about 5 miles long, and not quite 2 broad. The soil in the elevated grounds is light and gravelly, but in the low grounds a clay or loam. The lands are mostly inclosed, and agriculture much attended to, and followed by encouraging crops. There are 5 mills in the parish. Vestiges of a Roman camp, said to have been formed by Agricola in his 7th expedition are still visible. It is nearly a regular square of 24 acres, in the centre of which may be traced the foundations of an abbey for Cistercian monks, erected and endowed by Malcolm IV in 1104. The population of the parish, including the town, was 2416, in 1801.

CUPAR OF ANGUS, a town in the above parish, situated about a mile from the SE. bank of the Isla, and divided, on the boundary line between the counties of Perth and Angus, by a small rivulet, tributary to the Isla. The town has been much improved of late years, and the streets are well paved and lighted. On the spot where the prison of the court of regality stood, there is a town-house with a steeple. The chief manufacture is coarse linen cloth, of which nearly 200,000 yards are annually stamped in the town. Here is also a considerable tannery, and in the immediate neighbourhood an extensive bleachfield. Cupar contains above 1600 inhabitants, and has a market on Thursday, and fairs in April, May, July, and Dec. It lies about 12 miles from Perth, and nearly the same distance from Dundee.

CUPEA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, 20 miles N. of Suzava.

CUPERTINO, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, and late republican dept. of Brandano, 5½ miles NE. of Nardo.

CUPINOVA, a town of Servia, on the river Saave, 4 miles SSW. of Belgrade.

CURSHAY, or COPINSHAY, one of

the Orkney islands, about a mile long, and half a mile broad. It contains 2 or 3 families. On the Kirkholm of Copinshay, which is separated by a reef, dry at low water, are the ruins of an ancient chapel, and other religious houses.

CUPPIS, a town of Sweden, in the province of Finland.

CUR, or CHUR, a river in the district of Cowal in Argylishire, which takes its rise in the mountains bordering on Loch Goilhead, and after a course of about 9 or 10 miles, falls into Loch Eck, a lake which communicates with the Frith of Clyde by the river Echaig.

CURACOA, an island in the Caribbean sea, about 10 leagues from the continent of South America. It is 30 miles long and 10 broad, but naturally barren, and depending on the rains for water, with one of the worst harbours in America. Yet here the ingenuity and patience of the Dutch, who possessed it till lately, were triumphant. Upon the harbour, which is well fortified, is one of the largest, and by far the most cleanly town in the West Indies. The public buildings are numerous and handsome; the private houses commodious; and the magazines large, convenient, and well filled. All kinds of labour is here performed by engines; some of them so well contrived, that ships are at once lifted into the dock. The barrenness of the soil has also in some degree overcome, for it produces a considerable quantity both of tobacco and sugar. Here, besides, are good salt-works, for the produce of which there is a brisk demand from the neighbouring islands, and the colonies on the continent. What rendered this island of most advantage to the Dutch, however, was the contraband trade carried on between the inhabitants and the Spaniards; to which may be added, their harbour being a rendezvous to all nations in the time of war. Some Frenchmen having settled on part of this island in 1800, disturbances soon arose between them and the Dutch; from which time, the inhabitants expressing a desire to be under the protection of the British government, an expedition was fitted out in the end of 1806, consisting of 4 frigates, under the command of Capt. Bristane, and, on the 1st of Jan. 1807, the batteries, which before were deemed impregnable, were gallantly stormed and carried by the British seamen, along with 2 Dutch frigates, one of which was moored at the mouth

of the harbour, with chains across. Lon. 51. 40. W. Ferro. Lat. 12. 0. N.

CURARAY, a river of South America, which runs into the river of the Amazons.

CURCO, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, 35 miles SW. of Tarsus.

CURDISTAN, a country of Asia, inhabited by the Curdes; part of it lying in Armenia, and part in Persia. It comprehends great part of Ancient Assyria, and the Curdes are supposed to be descendants of the ancient Chaldeans. They live chiefly on plunder, and are not subject either to the Turks or Persians. They feed great numbers of cattle, and rove from place to place in search of pasture, usually living in tents. There are several cities or towns in the country. The religion is partly Christianity and partly Mahometanism.

CURE, a river of France, which runs into the Yonne, a little above Cravant.

CUREL, a town of France, in the dept. of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Joinville, 1 league N. of Joinville.

CUREMONTE, a town of France, in the dept. of the Correze, and chief place of a canton in the district of Brive, $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues SE. of Brive.

CURGIE, a village of Scotland, with a small harbour, on the coast of the county of Wigton, in Luce bay, 3 miles N. from the Mull of Galloway.

CURIA MARIA, an island in the Arabian sea, near the SE. coast of Arabia Felix, opposite the river Orme, 40 miles long, and 16 broad. Lon. 73. 0. E. Ferro. Lat. 17. 20. N.

CURIGLIANO, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, and late republican dept. of Crati, situated on a river of the same name, 6 miles W. of Rossano.

CURIGLIANO, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, 5 miles NE. of Curigliano.

CURISCH HIAFF, or the **GULF OF COURLAND**, a lake or gulf of Prussia, along-side of the Baltic, from which it is separated by the Kurisch-Nerung, extending about 60 miles from Memel to Lablaw. The breadth is very unequal, being wide to the S. and narrow towards the N.

CURISCH-NERUNG, a tongue of land, or peninsula, separating the Curisch-Haff from the B. Itic.

CURLEW, mountains of Ireland, in

the county of Sligo, 17 m. S. of Sligo.

CURLIGNANO, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, and late republican dept. of Brandano, 8 miles W. of Otranto.

CURRACH, an extensive common of Ireland, in Kildare, 30 m. from Dublin.

CURRAGHMORE, a town of Ireland, in Waterford, 4 m. SE. of Carrick.

CURRAGHROE, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 15 miles SW. of Strabane.

CURRAN, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad, 30 miles NW. of Allahabad.

CURRAN LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, 23 miles SW. of Killarney.

CURRENT ISLAND, a small island in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 134. 3. E. Lat. 4. 40. N.

CURRER, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Visapour, 60 miles W. of Visapour, and 22 SSE. of Sattarah.

CURRIE, a parish of Scotland, in Mid-Lothian, about 6 miles W. from Edinburgh, including a district of between 5 and 6 miles, in every direction, but extending in one part 9 miles from E. to W. Mr Johnston, in his *Antiquitates Calto-Normanice*, supposes it to be the *Koria* of Ptolemy. Its situation is very elevated, the middle part of it being not less than 800 feet above the level of the sea. This, and its vicinity to Pentland hills, renders the climate cold and damp; notwithstanding which it is healthy, and some of the natives attain to an uncommon degree of longevity. In 1791, William Napier, a day-labourer, died aged 113; and William Ritchie, a farmer, was alive in 1792, in his 105th year, and, what is still more incredible, had incurred church-censure for illicit connection with the fair-sex when in his 90th year! The population in 1801, was 1112. The soil is chiefly a tough clay, and requires much labour. Of 9000. acres which the parish contains, two 3ds are arable. Free-stone, iron-stone, and lime-stone are abundant. The only manufacture carried on in it, is one of paper.

CURRIE, a village in the above parish.

CURRITUCK, a county of N. Carolina, in Edenton district, containing 4114 citizens, and 1105 slaves.

CURSAY, or **CURZAY**, a town of France, in the dept. of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Loudoun, 12 miles SW. of Poitiers.

CURSOLIERS, a small island of Livadia,

vadia, in the Gulf of Patras, formerly called Echanades.

CURTATONE, or **CURTOLONE**, a town of Italy, in the late Italian republic, on the lake and in the dept. of the Mincio, 4 miles W. of Mantua.

CURVAT, a town of France, in the dept. of the Tarn, 4 leagues E. of Alby.

CURUPA, a town of South America, in the country of Brazil, situated on the S. side of the river Amazon, built by the Dutch, but now in possession of the Portuguese.

CURZOLA, a small island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, also called **CORZOLA**, which see. It was ceded by Ragusa to the Venetians in 1386, and included in the late Austrian territories in Italy. It abounds in wood, which makes the situation convenient for building ships, and produces good wine. It contains one city of the same name, 16 villages, and 7100 souls. It is 30 miles long, and 8 broad.

CURZOLA, a town at the east end of the above island, the see of a bishop, and residence of the governor. It is fortified with strong walls and towers, and has a good harbour. The Turks attempted to make a descent here in 1507, but were repulsed by the women, after the men had fled into the country through fear.

CURZOLARI, an island, or rather five small islands, which are little more than rocks, in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Greece, 12 miles E. from Cephalonia.

CUSANO, a town of Naples, in the province of Lavora, and late republican dept. of the Carigliano, 22 miles NE. of Capua.

CUSSANO, a town of Italy, in the late republican dept. of the Lario, on the E. bank of the lake of Como.

CUSAWATU, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia, 95 miles W. of Tugeroo.

CUSCO, a city of South America, in Peru; the see of a bishop. It is the most ancient, grand, and magnificent city of the country, built by the Incas, on the side of several hills. In the centre was a large level place, from which four grand streets divided. Each province of the empire had its peculiar quarter, in which the inhabitants behaved to reside during life, without the liberty of changing. There was also a quarter allotted to the descendants of the Incas. They might preserve their ancient customs, but were all compelled to worship

the sun in a sumptuous temple, whose walls were encrusted with gold and silver, and adorned with figures and idols of the different nations subdued by the Incas. On a hill towards the N. are yet seen the ruins of a fortress built by the Incas, which had a communication, by means of subterraneous passages, with three forts built on the walls of Cusco. The wall was of an extraordinary height, and built of stone with astonishing neatness. The Spaniards found the houses also built of stone, and, amongst them a great number of palaces ornamented with gold and silver, which glittered on the walls. Though from its situation in a mountainous country, and at a distance from the sea, it has been long on the decline, it is yet a large city, containing about 26,000 inhabitants; one 6th of whom are Spaniards. The houses are built of stone, and covered with red tiles; the apartments are well distributed; the mouldings of the doors are gilt, and the furniture not less magnificent. The cathedral church is large, all of stone, and of elegant and noble architecture. There are nine parish-churches, and several convents and hospitals. The government is in the hands of a corregidor, who has a council of regidores elected from among the nobles of the town, and from these are chosen the alcaldes. The bishop has an income of about 4000*l.* a year. The chapter is composed of 5 dignitaries, 4 canons, and 4 officers. The diocese is divided into 14 jurisdictions, 3 of which belong to the viceroyalty of Baenos Aytes, and 11 to Peru, in the audience of Lima. The air is temperate, but cold on the hills. It is fertile in grain and fruit, and well watered by the rivers Apurimac and Yukai. Lon. 64. 50. W. Ferro. Lat. 13. 30. S.

CUSE, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Baume les Dams, 3 leagues N. of Baume.

CUSHAI, a river of North Carolina, which runs into Albemarle Sound.

CUSHEENY, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Little Barrow, 7 miles ENF. of Portarlington.

CUSHENDON BAY, a small bay of Ireland, on the E. coast of the county of Antrim. Lon. 5. 53. W. Lat. 55. 7. N.

CUSHINE and **LEOCHEL**, two small parishes of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, united in 1798. No certain idea can be given of the extent of Cushine, being very

ry irregular in form; but Leochel is about 5 miles long and 4 broad. The surface of both is hilly, and the greater part covered with heath, and abounding with game. The arable land in the valleys is a strong clay, and on the sides of the hills a rich loam, yielding sufficient encouragement for agriculture. Freestone of an excellent quality abounds in Cusline. There are 3 ancient castles in Leochel; Craigivar, the seat of Sir William Forbes of Craigivar, around which there are several thriving plantations of forest trees; Lenturk, and Corse, now both in ruins. An ancient encampment may be traced on the top of the hill of Corse, and there are nine large tumuli or cairns in the parish, besides the remains of several Druidical temples. The population of the united parishes was 668 in 1801.

CUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, two leagues and a half SW. from St Flour.

CUSSATIE, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia, 12 miles W. from Tuglooc.

CUSSET, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Allier, situated on a small river, which soon after joins the Allier. It contains about 3000 inhabitants. It is 9 leagues S. of Moulins, and 8 SE. of Montmarault.

CUSSIANO, a town of Italy, in the late Italian republic, and department of Amona, situated on the Seno.

CUSSIE, a town of Egypt, 15 miles S. of Ashmunein.

CUSSITAH, an Indian town in the W. of Georgia, on the Chattahoochee.

CUSTIN^{le}, or **CONDENUR MOSELLE**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Nancy, situated on the Moselle, 2 leagues NNW. of Nancy.

CUSTOR, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Theiss, near its conflux with the Danube.

CUSTRIN, or **KUSTRIN**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg on the Oder. The environs are very marshy; the road which leads to the circle of Lebus is a fortified dike, with 36 bridges in the space of a league; the road towards the New Mark has 7. It is very strong both by art and nature, and contains only 200 houses within the walls; but the 3 suburbs are more extensive and elegant than the town. There are 4 churches,

3 magazines, 2 hospitals, &c. It was bombarded, and almost burned down by the Russians in 1739, but not taken; and was afterwards rebuilt in a more regular form. It is 48 miles E. of Berlin. Lon 32. 27. E Ferro. Lat. 52. 36. N.

CUTAIS, the chief town of Imeritia. From the remains of the cathedral, it would seem to have been a considerable place, but it now scarcely deserves the name of a village. Lon 43. 0. E. Lat. 43. 35. N.

CUTCH, a country of Hindoostan, bounded on the N. by sandy deserts, which separate it from the country of Agimere; on the E. by Guzerat; on the S. by an arm of the sea, called the Gulf of Cutch; and on the W. by the Sinde. It abounds with hills, woods, and sandy wilds. The interior part is unknown. The principal towns are Booge-booge and Tahaj.

CUTHBERTS-ST. OR WEST CHURCH, a parish of Mid-Lothian, comprehending the New Town of EDINBURGH.

CUTTACK, or **CATTACK**, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Orissa, on the road from Bengal to the Circars, 222 miles from Calcutta. Lon 86. 1. E. Lat. 20. 51. N.

CUTTERA, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Oude, 20 miles SSE. of Boreilly.

CUTILE, a small village in Haddingtonshire, near Prestonpans, containing 290 inhabitants.

CUTTUPDEA, an island in the NE. part of the bay of Bengal. Lon. 92. 0. E. Lat. 21. 53. N.

CUVAGNA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Friuli, 5 miles N. of Udine.

CUVIS, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, 10 miles E. of Avanches.

CUVILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, 7 miles SE. of Montdidier.

CUXAC, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, 5 miles NE. of Narbonne.

CUXHAVEN, a small sea-port of Lower Saxony, in the N. part of the duchy of Bremen, situated at the mouth of the Elbe, 70 m. NW of Hamburg.

CUYCK, a town of Brabant, in a small territory of the same name, of which Grave is the capital. It is 4 miles ESE. of Grave, and 12 W. of Cleves.

CUYOS, a province of South America, called also **CHIGUITOO**, which see. It is bounded on the N. by Tucuman,

on the E. by the province of Cordova, and on the S. and W. by Chilli. As far as is known, which is but little, it resembles Tucuman in its climate and productions.

CUZACATTAN, or **ST SALVADOR**, a town of North America, in the province of Guatimala, 165 miles ESE. of Guatimala.

CUZEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Saone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Louhans, $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues SSE of Louhans.

CYCLADES, those islands of the Grecian Archipelago, which form a circle round Delos.

CYCLADES, GREAT. See **HEBRIDES, NEW.**

CYDNUM, a river of Cilicia, in Asia Minor.

CYPRUS, an island in the Mediterranean sea, situated between the coast of Syria and that part of Turkey now called Caramania. It is 160 miles in length, and 70 in breadth, crossed, and divided from E. to W. by a chain of mountains, the highest of which are Olympus, St Croix, and Buffavent. The climate is exceedingly hot and dry, and, though there are many springs, there are few rivers the beds of which, even in winter, are not entirely dry; but the soil is an excellent fertile clay. This island was formerly famed for the worship of Venus, the Cyprian goddess; and during the time of the Crusades, was a rich and flourishing kingdom, inhabited by Christians. It was subdued by Richard I. king of England, on account of the treachery of its king, and its royal title was transferred to Guy Lusignan, king of Jerusalem, from whence it passed to the Venetians, who held that empty honour till 1570, when it was taken by the Turks. Under these indolent and oppressive masters it is impoverished and depopulated to an extreme degree, and the annual revenue they get from it does not exceed 1250*l.* bearing no proportion to the fruitfulness of its soil. It produces great quantities of excellent grapes, from which, particularly those growing at the foot of mount Olympus, the richest and most palatable wine of any of the Grecian islands is made. The other chief productions of the island are silk, cotton, wool, nutmegs, opium, turpentine, kermes, wheat, barley, colocintida, pitch, tar, glasswort, salt, St John's bread, umbre, and green earth. It has few trees, but the most beautiful and de-

licate herbs and flowers grow here luxuriantly. No wild animals are seen here but foxes and hares; but it is much infested with locusts, and the inhabitants are obliged to tack bells to their boots to frighten away the asps, tarantulas, and other venomous reptiles. One kind of serpent, improperly called the deaf snake, of a blackish colour, about 2 feet long and an inch in diameter, with two small horns on its head, bites mortally. The oxen here are lean, but the mutton is juicy and tender. The most common of the winged tribe are rails, partridges, snipes, quails, and thrushes. Waterfowl are in great abundance, particularly becaficos and ortolans, which are remarkably fat, and may often had from the peasants at a penny per dozen. Nicosia, in the midst of the country is the present capital; but the principal harbour is at Famagosta, the ancient capital. When the Turks conquered Cyprus, they reckoned it to contain 70,000 men subject to capitation, besides old people, women, and children; but the inhabitants now scarcely amount to 40,000. The greater part are Greeks; but there are many Armenians and Maronites. The Turks have a mulla, who is in some measure the chief of the law; the Greeks, an Archbishop, and 3 bishops; the Armenians, a bishop; the Maronites, a high priest; and the Latins, two rectors, one for the French, and the other for the Italians. Religious toleration is extended to all nations. The Greek and Turkish languages equally prevail; and from this mixture there results a corruption of the two idioms. The Greek, however, in its words, has preserved the purity of the ancient dialect; but the pronunciation of it has been totally changed since the arrival of the Venetians in the island. Commercial people generally speak the Italian language, and a very few of them the French. The Cypriots are, in general, well made. They are tall, have a noble and agreeable air. Their women do not degenerate from their ancestors, as devotees to Venus. The wants of the inhabitants support a few manufactures, and so little are they encouraged that their produce is scarcely sufficient for the consumption. In the side of a mountain near Paphos, that ancient seat of pleasure and corruption, is a cavern which produces the most beautiful rock chrystal, the brilliancy of which has gained it the name of the Paphian diamond. It is cut and polished

in the same manner as other precious stones. Red jasper, agates, and various other kinds of precious stones are also found. The hills nearest to Larne consist wholly of talc, which serves for the composition of that plaster used in all the houses of the country.

CYR, ST., a village of France, two miles from Versailles, lately celebrated for a nunnery, founded by Louis XIV. under the patronage of Madame de Maintenon, who was herself the abbess until her death in 1719.

CYRENE, the ancient name of a territory of Barca, in Africa. See **BARCA**.

CYRUS, ST. or **ECCLESGREIG**, a parish of Scotland, in Kincairdineshire; 5 miles long from E. to W, and 3 broad from N. to S, containing an extent of about 15 square miles. The land rises high, bold, and rocky, with a sudden elevation from the bay of St Cyrus, and continues with elevations, interrupted by dens and rivulets, to the Grampian hills. The soil is chiefly a deep clay. The climate is cold and sharp for the greater part of the year. The North Esk separates the parish from those of Montrose and Logie; and over this river there is an elegant stone-bridge. The salmon-fishing, which employs 14 boats, brings about 1000l. free rent to the proprietors. There are five romantic dens, and a beautiful cascade in the parish, which falls about 60 feet perpendicular; and there is another of 75 feet. The quarries of lime-stone, free-stone, &c. are inexhaustible. The greatest antiquity is the ruins of the Kame of Mathers. The parish abounds with many rare plants. Its agriculture is much improved. The population in 1801, was 1622.

CYRUS, ST., a village in the centre of the above parish, which in 1792 contained 144 inhabitants.

CZACHEC, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc; 28 miles ENE. of Brzesc.

CZACSANICH, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, 38 miles S. of Braclaw.

CZACKTHURN See **CSAKATHURN**.

CZARCASSY, or **CZERKASSI**, a town and territory of Poland, annexed to Russia, in 1793.

CZARIKOW, a town of Russia, in Europe, on the Saz.

CZARLAKOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiac, 34 miles WNW. of Kaminiac.

CZARNKAI, a town of Poland, in the

palatinate of Podolia, 60 miles NNE. of Kaminiac.

CZARNEWEZYCE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc; 10 miles NNE. of Brzesc.

CZARNKOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posnania, 26 miles N. of Posen.

CZARNOKOZYNECZIE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiac, 12 miles W. of Kaminiac.

CZARTORISKO, a town of Poland in Volhynia, 42 miles NE. of Lucko.

CZASLAU, or **TSCHASLAU**, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle to which it gives name; situated on the Crudemka. In the church is a tomb of the celebrated Zisca, the chief of the Hussites. Near this town the king of Prussia obtained a victory over the Austrians, in May 1748. It is 42 miles ESE. of Prague. Lon. 33. 9. E. Ferro. Lat. 49. 49 N.

CZASLAWSK, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaslau, 12 miles SW. of Ledetsch.

CZATORISKO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia, 42 miles NNE. of Lucko.

CZATZA, a town of Hungary, on the river Kussutsha, 104 miles NNE. of Vienna, and 48 N. of Cremnitz.

CZAY KOWKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia, 38 miles NE. of Zytomiers.

CZAZIN, a town of Croatia, 20 miles SSW. of Novi

CZCRAZAN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw; 64 miles NW. of Braclaw.

CZCZANOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Beltz; 36 miles SW. of Beltz.

CZEBRYN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow, 44 miles SSE. of Czerkasy.

CZECIHIITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaslau, 10 miles SW. of Ledetsch.

CZECKORNI, one of the principal towns in Abcassia, Asia.

CZECZORA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, 14 miles E. of Jassi.

CZEILTE, a town of Hungary, 20 miles W. of Topoltzan.

CZENSTOCHOW, or **CZESTOCHOW**, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Cracovia, on the Warta; near which there is a celebrated convent, fortified and garrisoned. It sustained a siege against the Swedes, in 1657, and near it

a battle was fought in 1665, between the royal army of Poland, and Lubomirski, to the disadvantage of the former. It is 50 miles NNW. of Cracow.

CZERCASSI, a town of the Russian Ukraine, on the Nieper, 96 miles SE. of Kiof. Lon. 32. 20. E. Lat. 49. 30. N.

CZERENITZ, or **TCHERINEK**, a town of Wallachia; situated near the N. side of the Danube. It is 44 miles E. of Belgrade, and 106 W. of Buchorest.

CZERNIGOFF. or **CZERNIKOW**, a duchy, city, and fort of Russia, the latter situated on the Dezna, 70 miles NE. of Kiof. Lon. 32. 15. E. Lat. 51. 29. N

CZFRNITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, 8 miles S. of Saatz.

CZERNOMITZ, a town of Hungary, on the river Gran, 11 miles NNW. of Bukin.

CZERNVODA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria, 42 miles N. of Ternova.

CZERSKO, a town of Poland, in Masovia, on the Vistula, 30 miles from Warsaw.

CZESTIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaslau; 13 miles from Czaslau.

CZETEZULA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, 6 miles S. of Jassy.

CZETNEK, a town of Hungary, 26 miles W. of Caschau.

CZETWERNIA, a town of Poland,

in the palatinate of Volhynia, 16 miles N. of Lucko.

CZIEZER, a town of Hungary, 21 miles E. of Caschau.

CZIGLIN, a town of Sclavonia, 7 miles NW. of Brod.

CZIRNIECHOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia, 12 miles W. of Zytomiers.

CZIRNITZ, or **CZERNICK**. See **CIRNITZ**.

CZIRNITZER. See **ZIRCHNITZER**.

CZIROKOGRODNA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, 54 miles NNW. of Braclaw.

CZNIELOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz, 24 miles NW. of Sandomirz.

CZUCHWIACE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiof, 4 miles S. of Bialacerkiev.

CZONGRODT. See **CSONGRAD**.

CZORNOW, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc, 18 miles SSW. of Brzesc.

CZUDNATZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, 40 miles NW. of Lublin

CZUDNOW, a town of Poland, in the Ukraine, annexed to Russia in 1793. Lon. 29. 40. E. Lat. 50. 24. N.

CZUGUR, a river of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, which runs into the Pruth near Stephanowze.

D.

DAAL, or **DALEA**. See **DALJA**.

DAALHAUSEN, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderburn, nine miles NNE. of Warburg.

DABAL. See **DALZELL**.

DABAY, a small island of the Hebrides, annexed to the county of Inverness; one of those termed the Bishop's isles. It is about one mile long, and half a mile broad; fertile in corn and grass, but liable to be blasted by the SW. winds.

DABER, a town of Russian Pomerania in a circle of its name, 16 miles NNE. of Stargard.

DABHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Braunfels. There are mines of copper near it. It is

8 miles NW. of Wetzlar.

DABIA, a town of Egypt, 21 miles S. of Cairo.

DABITO, a town of Italy, in the late republican dep. of the Lario, situated on the W. bank of the Lake Como.

DABO, or **DACHSPERC**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Meurte, situated on the mountains of Vosges, near the source of the Sarre. It is 7 miles SSW. of Savern.

DABRA SHIN, a town of Egypt, 12 miles S. of Cairo.

DABUL, a town of India, on the coast of Concan. It was taken and sacked by the Portuguese, under the conduct of Almeda, in 1509, but retaken by the natives. The principal commerce is in pepper and salt. It is 75 miles S.

of Bombay. Lon. 72. 53. E. Lat. 17. 52. N.

DACCA, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal; situated on a branch of the Ganges, which communicates with all the inland navigations. It was once the metropolis of all Bengal, and defended by a strong fortress, some ruins of which still remain; it is now the third city in the country in point of size and number of inhabitants, and is capital of a district. It has a vast trade in fine muslins; the cotton is produced within the prov. The country round is always covered with verdure, and not subject to such violent heat as other parts of Bengal. It is 120 miles ESE. of Moorshedabad, and 128 NE. of Calcutta. Lon. 90. 30. E. Lat. 23. 43. N.

DACHAU, a town of Bavaria, situated on an eminence, near the Ammer; with a palace of the sovereign, and fine gardens. It is 10 miles NW. of Munich.

DACHSBACH, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and principality of Culmbach. It is 22 miles S. of Bamberg.

DACHSTEIN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. It was taken by the allies in 1610, and by the Swedes in 1633. It is situated on the Brunsch, 8 miles W. of Strasburg.

DACHSTUL, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre and Moselle, late of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principal place of a lordship, which gives the possessor a seat and voice at the diets of the circle, but not of the empire. It paid 16 florins for a Roman month; and was taxed 10 rix-dollars and 73 kreutzers to the Imperial chamber. It is 22 miles SE. of Treves.

DACIA, an ancient Roman province, which comprehended Transylvania, Wallachia, part of Hungary, and Moldavia.

DACKENEM, or **DACQUENEM**, a town of France, in the dep. of Escout, late of Flanders, 8 miles NE. of Ghent.

DADACARDIM, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, 60 miles from Diarbek.

DADAI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 40 miles ESE. of Amasieh.

DADARI, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Delhi, 52 m. W. of Delhi.

DADELER, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, 12 miles N. of Cogni.

DADEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Slyn, near which there are some copper mines. I

is 8 miles S. of Siegen.

DADIVAN, a plain of Persia, about 4 or 5 leagues in circumference, between Schiras and Lar, covered with trees of oranges, citrons, and pomegranates, frequented by the English and Dutch merchants of Ormus in the summer.

DADLEMULIET, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kontu.

DAFAR, **DOFAR**, or **DOLFAR**, a sea-port town of Arabia, in the country of Hadramaut, on the W. coast of a bay in the Arabian sea, to which it gives name. It is governed by a shieck, who is a sovereign prince. The chief export is olibanum. It is 160 miles ENE. of Cape Fartach.

DAFAR, a town of Arabia, near the coast of the Red sea, in the country of Yemen, 130 miles S. of Mecca.

DAFF, a village of Scotland in Renfrewshire, containing upwards of 400 inhabitants, and lying about 3 miles from the sea-port of Greenock.

DAFNE, a river of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, which runs into the Uiana, between Marcenopoli and Varna.

DAGENHAM, a manor in the liberty of Haverin, county of Essex, 9 miles from London, memorable for the great breach made by the Thames, in 1707. A small sluice, which had been neglected, giving way, an opening was made 100 yards wide and in some places 20 feet deep, by which upwards of 1000 acres of rich land, in the levels of Dagenham and Haverin, were overflowed, and the soil of nearly 120 washed into the river. After much ineffectual labour by the landholders, the interference of parliament became necessary, and the first contractor was baffled; but, in 1718, Captain Perry, who had conducted some works for Peter the Great, on the river Don, commenced the undertaking, and by extraordinary exertions, reduced the river to its former channel; though a pool of between 40 and 50 acres still remains within the embankment.

DAGER-ORT, a town of Russia, in the island of Dago, 84 miles WSW. of Revel.

DAGHESTAN, a prov. of Asia, on the W. coast of the Caspian sea, between Circassia and the province of Schirvan. It is inhabited by Tartars, who are subject to Russia, and included in the government of Caucasus.

DAGISTAN, or **DABESTAN**, the capital of the above province, is situated on a river which runs into the Caspian

sea, 240 miles NW. of Meschid.

DAGLAN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sarlat, 8 miles S. of Sarlat.

DAGNO, a town of European Turkey in Albania, capital of the district of Davagni, situated on the Diimo, 15 miles SE of Scutari.

DAGO, or **DACHOF**, an island of Russia, in the Baltic, situated between the Gulfs of Riga and Finland, 7 miles N. of the isle of Oessel, about 20 miles in circumference. The capital is Dager-Ort. Lon. 40. 0. E. Ferr. Lat. 59. 0. N.

DAGONVILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Commercy, 3 leagues E. of Bar-le-Duc.

DAGOUA, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, a harbour for thieves and pirates, 12 miles N. of Cairo.

DAGSBOROUGH, a town of the United States, in Delaware, and county of Sussex, situated on a branch of Indian River, 35 miles SSE. of Dover.

DAHIL, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, 46 m. SE. of Lohcia.

DAIHLAK, **DALAKA**, or **DALACA**, an island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Abyssinia, about 22 leagues in length, and 4 in breadth, celebrated for its pearl-fishery. The inhabitants, who are numerous, are of the same religion with the Abyssinians. They are black, brave, addicted to piracy, and sworn enemies to the Mahometans. Lon. 39. 20. E. Lat. 15. 40. N.

DAIHIMAK, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, 16 miles SSE. of Abu-Arisch.

DAILL, the finest river of Sweden, which runs through the provinces of Dalecarlia and Gestrucia, and falls into the gulf of Bothnia, 4 leagues ESE. of Geflle. Near Escarleby it forms a celebrated cataract.

DAHLFN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and margraviate of Meissen, 23 miles NW. of Meissen.

DAHME, a town of Germany, Upper Saxony, and principality of Quersfurt, 40 miles S. of Berlin.

DAHMEC, a town of Asia, in the country of Candahar, 28 miles SW. of Candahar.

DAHN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Weissembourg, 18 miles W. of Landau.

DAHOMÉY, or **DAUMA**, a country

of Africa, on the slave coast, situated about 60 or 70 miles from the Atlantic, called also *Foun*. Dahomey, as known at present, is supposed to reach from the sea coast about 150 or 200 miles inland, though no European has penetrated above half that distance. The capital, Abomey, lies in about 9. 50^m. lat. and about 3. 20. E. lon. from Greenwich. The soil is a deep rich clay, of a reddish colour, with a little sand on the surface, except about Calmina, where it is more light and gravelly. Of farinaceous vegetables, the country yields a plentiful supply, proportionably to the quantity of culture; namely, maize, millet or Guinea corn of different sorts, a kind of peas, or rather kidney-beans, called *cadavances*, and also a species of beans, called ground-beans. The Dahomans likewise cultivate yams, potatoes of two sorts, the cassava or manioka, the plantain, and the banana. Pine-apples, melons, oranges, limes, guavas, and other tropical fruits, also abound in this fertile country. Nor is it destitute of productions adapted for commerce and manufacture; such as indigo, cotton, the sugar-cane, tobacco, palm oil, together with a variety of spices, particularly a species of pepper, very similar in flavour to the black pepper of the East Indies. The Dahomans, like the other inhabitants of tropical climates, plant twice a year, viz. at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes; after which the periodical rains prevail. The language is that which the Portuguese call *Lingua Gera*, or General Tongue, and is spoken not only in Dahomey Proper, but in Whydah, and the other dependent states, and likewise in Mahee and several neighbouring places. The Dahoman religion, consists of a jumble of superstitious ceremonies, of which it is impossible to convey any satisfactory idea. The government is perhaps the most perfect despotism upon earth. The policy of the country admits of no intermediate degree of subordination between the king and slave, at least in the royal presence, where the prime minister is obliged to prostrate himself with as much abject submission as the meanest subject, all acknowledging the unlimited power of the sovereign. A minister of state crawls towards the apartment of audience on his hands and knees, till he arrives in the royal presence, where he lays himself flat on his belly, rubbing his head in the dust, and uttering the most humiliating

humiliating expressions. The king of Dahomey maintains a considerable standing army, commanded by an agaow or general, with several other subordinate military officers, who must hold themselves in readiness to take the field upon all occasions, at the command of the sovereign. The payment of these troops chiefly depends on the success of the expeditions in which they are engaged. On extraordinary occasions, all the males able to bear arms are obliged to repair to the general's standard; every caboccer marching at the head of his own people. Sometimes the king takes the field at the head of his troops; and on very great emergencies at the head of his women. Within the walls of the different royal palaces in Dahomey are immured not less than 3000 women; several hundreds of these are trained to arms under a female general, and subordinate officers appointed by the king, in the same manner as those under the agaow. These Amazons are regularly exercised, and go through their evolutions with as much expertness as the male soldiers. They have their large umbrellas, their flags, their drums, trumpets, flutes, and other musical instruments. The dress of the men in Dahomey consists of a pair of striped or white cotton drawers, of the manufacture of the country, over which they wear a large square cloth of the same, or of European manufacture. This cloth is about the size of a common counterpane, for the middling class, but much larger for the grandees. It is wrapped about the loins, and tied on the left side by two of the corners, the others hanging down, and sometimes trailing on the ground. A piece of silk or velvet, of sixteen or eighteen yards, makes a cloth for a grandee. The head is usually covered with a beaver of felt hat, according to the quality of the wearer. The king, as well as some of his ministers, often wears a gold or silver laced hat and feather. The arms and upper part of the body remain naked, except when the party travels, or performs certain pieces of work, when the large cloth is laid aside, and the body is covered with a sort of frock or tunic without sleeves. The feet are always bare, none but the sovereign being permitted to wear sandals. The dress of the women, though simple, consists of a greater number of articles than that of the men. They use several cloths or handkerchiefs, some to wrap round the

loins, and others to cover occasionally the breasts and upper parts of the body. The neck, ears, arms, and ancles, are adorned with beads and **chowries**; and rings of silver, or baser metal, encircle the fingers. The general character of the Dahomans is marked by a mixture of ferocity and politeness. The former appears in the treatment of their enemies; the latter they possess far above the African nations with whom we hitherto had any intercourse; this being the country where strangers are least exposed to insult, and where it is easy to reside in security and tranquillity.

DAHRA, a small island, in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia, 1 league SW. of Loheia.

DAHRIGE, a town of Egypt, situated on the Nile, 13 miles SSW. of Damietta.

DAILY, a parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire, about 6 miles long, and from 4 to 6 broad. It consists of a valley through which the river Girvan flows bounded on both sides by hills of moderate height. The lower part of the valley is beautifully diversified with fertile meadows and natural woods and plantations; but the sides of the hills above particularly to the S. are bleak, heathy and barren. In this valley the Girvan is joined by numerous streams falling through deep glens, in which are many gentlemen's seats, admired for their picturesque and romantic beauty. Coal and limestone abound in the parish, and the number of inhabitants in 1801, was 1621.

DAINUR, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac Agemi, 50 miles W. of Amadan.

DAJON, a town of Africa, in the country of Agouana.

DAIR KARRAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Curdistan, 50 miles SSE. of Kerkuk.

DAIRE, a river of Scotland, which rises in the S. border of the parish of Crawford, in Lanarkshire, and forms the principal branch of the river Clyde.

DAIRSIE, a parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, bounded on the E. and S. by the river Eden, over which is a neat bridge of 3 arches, built by Sir John Spotswood, who was proprietor of the estate of Dairsie. The centre of the parish is elevated into two hills, arable to the top, the sloping sides of which are about a mile and a half each way, constitute the parish. The soil is rich and fertile.

fertile, and the population in 1801, was 550.

DALA, a river of Switzerland, which runs into the Rhone, not far from Leuk, in the Valais.

DALABORG, or **DALEBORG**, a town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Dalia, situated on the W. side of Lake Venner, 30 miles NE. of Udvala.

DALACCA. See **DAHHLAK**.

DALAGOA, a large bay on the coast of Caffraria, opposite the S. point of Madagascar, much frequented by whalers. It affords a commodious harbour, receiving very large rivers, particularly the Masumo, in which ships may lie perfectly safe from all winds, and obtain plenty of all sorts of refreshment. Lon. 33. 0. E. Lat. 25. 52. S.

DALAI. See **COULON**.

DALAROSSIE, a parish in Inverness-shire, united to that of Moy. See **MOY** and **DALAROSSIE**.

DALAVICHI, a parish in Argyllshire, united to that of Kilmrenan. See **KILMCHRENAN** and **DALAVICHI**.

DALBEATTIE, or **DALBEATY**, a thriving village of Scotland, in Kirkcudbright stewartry, situated on the E. bank of the river Uir, which is navigable so far for small vessels; and having a considerable stream called *Dalbeaty burn* running through it, well adapted for driving machinery. This village was built about 30 years ago, and bids fair to rival the most considerable towns in this district of Galloway.

DALBY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonon, 4 miles ESE. of Lund.

DALE, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into the Foyle, a little below Lifford.

DALE, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, 16 miles W. of Lifford.

DALECARLIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Helsingland, on the E. by Gesticria and Westmanland, on the S. by Warmland, and on the W. by Norway. It is 80 leagues in length, and from 15 to 40 in breadth; and is intersected by many mountains, which contain mines of silver, copper, and iron, intermixed with fertile pastures. The chief productions are corn, wood, and hemp. The principal towns are Hede-mora, Tuna, and Sater.

DALECARLIA, a river in Sweden, from which the province takes its name. It rises in the mountains, dividing Norway from Sweden, runs from NW. to

SE. through the whole province, and falls at last into the Bothnian Gulf between Upland and Gostrickland.

DALEHR, a fortress of Sweden, built on a rocky island, to guard the entrance, and receive the duties of vessels going to Stockholm.

DALEM, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Paderborn, 7 miles E. of Buren.

DALEM, or **DALEN**, a town of France, in the department of Ourte. late of Germany, in Westphalia, the duchy of Limburg, and capital of a county of the same name, situated on the river Bervine. Its fortifications were destroyed by the French, who took it in 1672. It was ceded to the Dutch at the peace of Nime-guen, and annexed to France in 1795. It is 15 miles NNW. of Juliers, and 16 WSW. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 23. 15. E. Fifeo. Lat. 50. 45. N.

DALENBURG, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, on the Netze, 16 miles ESE. of Zell.

DALEEN, or **DALSEN**, a town of Holland, in Overissel, and department of the Yssel, situated on the Vecht, 8 leagues SW. of Coverden, and 7 E. of Zwoll.

DALFHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, late of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, 6 miles NW. of Worms.

DALGAIN, a village of Scotland, in Ayrshire, situated on the road from Ayr to Muirkirk, on the banks of the river Ayr. It is regularly built, and in 1797 consisted of upwards of 30 neat houses, inhabited by 200 persons.

DALGETY, a parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, bounded on the S. by the Frith of Forth. It is of a triangular form, and extends about 4 miles each way; from the coast the ground rises considerably. The soil is in general a deep strong loam, productive of fertile crops. The valued rent amounts to 5394l. Scots. There are considerable coal and salt-works, and great quantities of the former are exported from the port of St David's in this parish. In 1801 the population was 898.

DALGINCROSS, a plain of Perthshire, near Comrie, where King Galgacus fought with Agricola, and where there are distinct relics of two Roman camps joined by an *agger*; the one 403 paces long, and 392 broad; the other encroached

encroached upon by the Ruchil.

DALHEIM, a town of France, in the Dep. of the Roer, late of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Saffers, 3 miles NNW. of Wassenberg.

DALIA, or **DAAL**, a province of Sweden, in West Gothland, about 28 leagues in length, and 13 in breadth, situated between the Venner lake, and the government of Bahus. It is full of mountains and forests towards the N.; but towards the S. it produces corn sufficient for the inhabitants. It has a number of mines. Cattle, fish, butter, and cheese, are the chief articles of commerce: Dalaborg the principal town.

DALLAS, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, 6 leagues WSW. of Almeida

DALKETH, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh. It does not exceed two miles either in breadth or length, and is watered by the N. and S. Esk, which unite about a mile below the town. The soil of the lower ground is light, the higher it is a deep rich clay. There is a good tannery, a soap-work, and manufactory of candles, in the parish. Population in 1801, 3906.

DALKEITH, a town in the above parish, about 6 miles SE. from Edinburgh, situated on the river Esk. It has a very handsome street, and one of the greatest markets in Scotland every Thursday, for corn, oat-meal, &c. and a fair on the 2d Tuesday, in October. The palace of the Duke of Buccleuch, built about the beginning of the 18th century on the site of Dalkeith castle, is the principal ornament of the place, and the plantations which surround it are laid out with great taste. The Duke's eldest son is Earl of Dalkeith.

DALKEY, a small island, near the E. coast of Ireland, a little to the S. of Dublin bay. Lon. 6 5. W. Lat. 53.20. N.

DALKOWICKE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, 32 miles NE. of Minsk.

DALLAS, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Egin, extending 12 miles from E. to W. and 9 from N. to S. The soil is either light and sandy, or mossy, but in general poor, yielding bad and late crops. Population in 1801, 818.

DALMACHERRY, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, 95 miles NE. of Bangalore, and 86 NW. of Madras.

DALMALLY, a small village of Scotland in Argyllshire, situated at the head

of Loch Awe.

DALMATIA, a country of Europe, in the late Maritime division of Austria, bounded on the N. by Bosnia and Croatia, on the E. by Servia, and on the S. and W. by the Adriatic, or gulf of Venice. The Dalmatians use the Slavonian language and customs, and profess the Roman Catholic religion. The rivers of Dalmatia have no long course, but are mostly navigable. The country is as it were strewed with mountains, but these are not unfruitful; olives, vines, myrtles, and a great variety of palatable and wholesome vegetables, growing upon them, besides treasures of gold and silver ore within them. It has also many fertile plains; and, besides a sufficiency of horned cattle, feeds considerable numbers of sheep. The air is temperate and pure. **HUNGARIAN DALMATIA** lies on the upper part of the Adriatic sea, containing part of ancient Liburnia, and is more generally called Morlachia. The part which was possessed by the Venetians lies to the SE. of Hungarian Dalmatia, and abounds in ancient castles and fortresses. The inhabitants are estimated at 25,000, and are distinguished by different names, as well as diversity of manners. See **HADUCKS**, **MERTACHS** and **UHLANS**. They are warlike, intrepid soldiers, and excellent seamen: The nobility and people were well attached to the republic; mildness made them faithful subjects to Venice; their privileges were respected, and it was dangerous to offend them. The principal towns are Zara, Sebenico, Trian, Spalatro, Narenta, and Almissa. Besides what the Venetians possessed on the continent, several islands in the Adriatic belong to them, which are considered as part of Dalmatia. **TURKISH DALMATIA** lies E. of Venetian Dalmatia. The principal towns are Scardona, Clinovo, and Herzegowina. The late republic of Ragusa formed the other part of Dalmatia.

DALMATIA, ISLANDS OF. Besides the islands included in the above province, Dr Oppenheim describes other 7 islands of the late Maritime division of Austria, as forming two distinct provinces; viz. the *Four islands of the Quarnero*, and the *Three Dalmatian islands*, peculiarly so called, viz. **BRAZZA**, **LESINA**, and **CURTOLA**.

DALMATIA, LOWER, OR ALBANIA, a province of the late Maritime division of Austria, divided from the ci-devant Venetian

Venetian Dalmatia, by the late republic of Ragusa, and a part of Turkish Dalmatia. It comprehends the canal, town, &c. of CATTARO, the mountains and valleys of BUDOJA, and the bailiwick of PASTROVICH. It is mountainous, but produces some corn, much wine, oil, and fine fruits. The inhabitants have also a considerable trade in the Levant.

DALMELLINGTON, or DAMFLINGTON, a parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 8 miles long and 3 broad. Part of Loch Doon, from whence issues the river of that name, lies in the parish, and from the celebrated *banks and braes of bonny Doon*, the ground has a gradual rise; the soil varying from a strong rich deep clay to a dry gravel, and becoming rocky towards the hills. Excellent coal, freestone, and iron-stone abound; and in the hills some veins of lead ore have been discovered. The population, including the village, was 758, in 1801.

DALMELLINGTON, a village in the above parish, in which several companies have erected machinery for cotton and woollen manufactures, and which, of course, has much increased of late; the number of inhabitants being above 500. To the village belongs two extensive commons, each of which afford pasture to about 30 cows. Above the village is a beautiful moat surrounded with a deep dry fosse.

DALMENY, a parish of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, about 4 miles long from E. to W. and 3 broad. The soil is in general a poor clay, bordering on till. Iron-stone is found on the shore; and excellent quarries of freestone and limestone. There are several marl pits; and coal has been recently raised on the estate of Lord Hopetoun. The church is a small elegant fabric, of Saxon architecture, apparently 800 years old. Barr-bougle castle is a very ancient edifice, remarkable for its curious situation, within flood-mark, with strong buttresses and embrasures to keep off the sea. This parish is famous for being the birth-place of Dr Wilkie, author of the *Epigoniad*. Craigie Hall, Dundas Castle, and Duddingstone, are the principal seats. Population in 1801, 765.

DAL-RUAIDH, the ancient name of that part of Scotland, now called Argyll, Kintyre, and Lorn, which, according to the Rev. Dr Smith of Campbeltown, constituted the "Cradle of the Scottish monarchy," and extended, in

the time of Fergus II. (A. D. 503.) "from the Irish sea, N. to Drunabinn, or Tyndrum; being bounded on the E. by the kingdom of the Britons of Strath-Clyde, whose capital was *Acluth*, or *Bal-lutha*, now DUMBARTON: and on the N. by that of the Picts whose capital was Inverness." *Stat. Acc. X.* 521.

DALTON, a town of England, in Lancashire, on a peninsula, near the coast of the Irish sea. It has an ancient but neat church, and 4 grammar schools. About a mile to the ruins of Furness Abbey, which are the most grand and beautiful of any in the kingdom; and on the W. side of the market place in Dalton is an old tower or castle built by the abbot of Furness as a prison, now used for holding the courts leet and baron of the lords of the lect of the manor of Furness, which is very extensive. Dalton has a market on Sat. and fairs June 6. and Oct. 25. It is 16 miles NW. of Lancaster, and 278. NNW. of London. Lon. S. 18. W. Lat. 54. 14. N.

DALTON, a parish of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, on the W. bank of the Annan, 4 miles long and 3 broad. The soil is in general well adapted for cultivation, and improvements attended to. Population in 1801, 595.

DALRY, a parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire, about 9 miles broad from N. to S. and about the same length. The soil varies much, but is in general productive. The annual rent is 6250l. Material improvements in agriculture have been made here within these few years. The population, including the villages was 2331, in 1801.

DALRY, a village in the above parish, from which it derives its name, containing above 800 inhabitants, mostly employed in the manufacture of silk and cotton goods. It is much admired by strangers for its situation, on a rising ground, almost surrounded with waters; and these running in their different directions so near the village, that when the streams are swelled, it has the appearance of an island. Limestone and iron-stone abound; and there are valuable coal-pits within a mile of the village, in boring for which a sulphureous spring, was discovered, now used in scrophulous and scorbutic cases.

DALRY, another parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Its length from N. to S. is about 15, and breadth about 10 miles. It is for the most part hilly, and fit only for pasture. Population in 1801,

1801, 832.

DALRYMPLE, a parish in the county of Ayr, extending along the banks of the river Doon, for 6 or 7 miles in length, and about 3 in breadth. Agriculture is here in a high state of improvement, and near the Doon the ground is indeed beautiful. There is plenty of limestone, marl, and some freestone. Population in 1801, 514.

DALRYMPLE'S POINT, a cape of the island of Dominica, two miles S. of Charlotte's Town.

DALSERF, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Lanark, about 14 miles from Glasgow. It is of a fertile soil. The Clyde bounds the parish on one side; the Avon and Calder intersect it. There are excellent pits of coal, and lime has been found in small quantity. There is great plenty of freestone, and ironstone is also abundant. There are several mineral springs, the water of which contain iron in solution. It contains three villages, Dalsersf, Millheugh, and Markhall. The annual rent is about 3000l. Sterling. Population in 1790, 1100.

DALWHINNIE, a stage inn, in Inverness-shire, on the great highland road to Inverness, 98 miles from Edinburgh.

DALZELL, a parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, about 4 miles long, and 2 broad. The soil is an excellent loam. There is a salmon-fishing on the Clyde, belonging to the family of Wishaw. Coal and freestone abound, but the former is not wrought. A Roman way passed through this parish, vestiges of which still remain; and the road from Lanark to Glasgow, and from Edinburgh to Glasgow, by Hamilton, passes through it. Population in 1801, 611.

DAM. See **DAMME**.

DAMA, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, 220 miles ENE. of Mecca.

DAMAC, a town of the island of Java, on the N. coast, where the Dutch have a factory.

DAMALA, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, 40 miles SE. of Napoli di Romania.

DAMANHOUR, or **DEMMENTHUR**, a town of Egypt, near the canal of Alexandria, 32 miles ESE. of Alexandria. See **DEMMENTHUR**.

DAMEPETTA, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Golconda, 45 miles NW. of Rajamundry, and 140 E. of Hyderabad.

DAMAR, a town of Arabia Felix, in the country of Yemen, 126 miles NE. of Sanaa.

DAMAR, a town of Arabia, in the country of Oman, 70 miles N. of Oman. Lon. 67. E. Ferro. Lat. 16. N.

DAMARSICOTTY, a river of the United States of America, in the district of Main, which runs into the sea. Lon. 69. 30. E. Lat. 43. 46. N.

DAMASCUS, a celebrated city of Syria, about 50 miles from the sea, now the capital of a pachalic, and called by the Arabs *El Sham*. It is situated in a vast plain, open to the S. and E., and shut in towards the N. and W. by mountains, which limit the view at no great distance; but, in return, a number of rivulets arise from these mountains, which render the territory of Damascus the best watered and most delicious province of all Syria. No city contains so many canals and fountains; each house has one; and all these waters are furnished by three rivulets, or branches of the same river, which, after fertilizing the gardens for a course of 3 leagues, flow into a hollow of the desert, to the SE. where they form a morass, called *Behairat el-Mardj*, or the *lake of the Meadows*. With such a situation, it cannot be disputed that Damascus is one of the most agreeable cities in Turkey; but it is still deficient in point of salubrity. M. Niebuhr, who has given a plan of it, makes it 3250 toises, or something less than a league and a half, in circumference, and it probably contains 80,000 inhabitants. The greater part of these are Arabs and Turks; the number of Christians is estimated at 15,000. Damascus is the rendezvous for all the pilgrims who go to Mecca from the N. of Asia, as Cairo is for those from Africa. Their number every year amounts to from thirty to fifty thousand. Many of them repair here four months before the time, but the greatest number only at the end of the Ramadan. Damascus then resembles an immense fair; nothing is to be seen but strangers from all parts of Turkey, and even Persia; and every place is full of camels, horses, mules, and merchandise. By means of this caravan, Damascus is become the centre of a very extensive commerce. By Aleppo, the merchants of this city correspond with Armenia, Natolia, Diarbekar, and even with Persia. They send caravans to Cairo, which, following a route frequented in the time of the patriarchs, take

take their course by Djesr-yakoub, Tabaria, Nablous, and Gaza. In return, they receive the merchandise of Constantinople and Europe, by way of Saide and Bairout. The home consumption is balanced by silk and cotton stuffs, which are manufactured here in great quantities, and are very well made; by the dried fruits of their own growth, and sweetmeats, cakes of roses, apricots, and peaches, of which Turkey consumes to the amount of 40,000 pounds. The remainder, paid for by course of exchange, occasions a considerable circulation of money, in custom-house duties, and the commission of the merchants. The patriarchal of Damascus comprehends nearly the whole eastern part of Syria. In this vast extent of country, the soil and its productions are very various; but the plains of the Hauran, and those on the banks of the Orontes, are the most fertile; they produce wheat, barley, sesamum, doura, and cotton. Damascus is 270 miles SSW. of Diarbek, and 130 NNE. of Jerusalem.

DAMASENSA, a town of Africa, in the country of Jagra, situated on a river of that name which runs into the Gambia.

DAMASO, a village of Italy, in the late republican dept. of the Lano, situated on the W. bank of the Lake of Como.

DAMAUN, a sea-port town of Hindoostan, in the county of the Pashwash, on the coast of the Arabian sea. It is in the possession of the Portuguese, by whom it was taken in 1535. Aurungzebe besieged it about the middle of the 17th century, with an army of 40,000 men; but the garrison sallying out on a part of his camp guarded by 500 elephants, so terrified these animals by their fire arms, that they turned on their masters, and trampled half his army to death. It is 53 miles S. of Surat, and 25 SW. of Durrampour. Lon. 72. 48. E. Lat. 20. 18. N.

DAMAZAN, a town of France, in the dept. of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Castel Jaloux, 2 leagues E. of Castel Jaloux.

DAMBACH, a town of France, in the dept. of the Lower Rhine, 6½ leagues SSW. of Strasburg.

DAMBACH, a town of Austria, 8 miles ESE. of Freustadt.

DAMBANNA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kontu.

DAMBEA, the capital of Abyssinia,

or Ethiopia, in Africa, situated at the head of a lake of the same name, 320 miles W. of the Red Sea. Lon. 31. 20. E. Lat. 14. 40. N.

DAMBEA, or DEMBEA, a province of Abyssinia, N. of the lake so named.

DAMBEK, or DAMKE, a town of Upper Saxony, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, 4 miles S. of Saltwedel.

DAMBLAIN, a town of France, in the dept. of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Marche, 5 miles E. of La Marche.

DAMBROUCZA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, 8 miles NE. of Lemberg.

DAMEL, or KAYO, a country of Africa, on the coast of the Atlantic, between the rivers Senegal and Gambia.

DAMELEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, 6 miles W. of Rehtz.

DAMERIE, a town of France, in the dept. of Morne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Epernay, 1½ leagues W. of Epernay.

DAMERSHEIM, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, 10 miles NW. of Neuburg.

DAMGARTEN, a town of Swedish Pomerania, on the Recknitz. It was taken by the Swedes in 1690, retaken by the Imperialists in 1697, and restored to the Swedes in 1698. It is 22 miles SW. of Stralsund. Lon. 12. 39. E. Lat. 54. 34. N.

DAMIANOVITZ, a town of Croatia, 64 miles S. of Varasdin, and 52 ESE. of Carlstadt.

DAMIANO, ST, a town of Piedmont, in the late republican dept. of the Sesia, the ci-devant duchy of Montferrat.

DAMIATTE, a town of France, in the dept. of the Tarn, 10 miles W. of Castres.

DAMICOTTA, a town of Hindoostan, in the Coimbetore country, 30 miles N. of Coimbetore, and 60 S. of Seringapatam. Lon. 77. 11. E. Ferro. Lat. 11. 28. N.

DAMIETTA, or DAMIAT, a sea-port town of Egypt, built at the eastern mouth of the Nile, and called *Thamiatis*, under the government of the Lower Empire. Damietta is larger, and not less agreeable, than Rosetta; it forms a semicircle on the eastern shore of the Nile, 2½ leagues from its mouth. It contains about 80,000 inhabitants. The numerous bazars filled with merchandise, ovals, or khans, under the porticos of

which are Indian stuffs, silks from Mount Lebanon, sal ammoniac, and quantities of rice, bespeak it a commercial place. There are several squares. The houses, especially near the river, are very high; most of them have pleasant saloons built on the terraces, open to every wind. Various grand mosques, with high minarets, ornament the city. The public baths, faced with marble, are similar to those of Grand Cairo. Multitudes of boats and small vessels incessantly fill the port of Damietta. Some named *Sherve*, serve to load and unload the ships that anchor in the road; others are coasting pilot-boats. There is a great trade between this city and Syria, Cyprus, and Marseilles. The rice *mezelaoui*, the finest of Egypt, is cultivated in their neighbouring plains, and its annual exportation amounts to between 200,000 and 300,000 pounds. There are likewise cloths, sal-ammoniac, wheat, &c. The Christians of Aleppo and Damascus, for many ages established here, carry on the principal trade; they are suffered to grow rich by Turkish indolence, which contents itself with occasional extortions. The most disadvantageous circumstance to the trade of Damietta is its defective harbour; the road where vessels lie being totally exposed, whenever a gale arises, the captains are obliged to slip their cables, and take refuge at Cyprus, or keep the open sea. The slip of land where Damietta is built, shut in on one side by the river, and on the other by the lake *Menzaia*, is only from 2 to 6 miles wide E. and W. Rivulets intersect it in every direction, and render it the most fruitful part of Egypt. The rice in common yields 80 bushels for one, and other products are in the same proportion. Damietta was taken by the French under Gen. Bonaparte in July 1798. It is 84 miles NNE. of Cairo. Lon. 49. 35. E. Ferro. Lat. 31. 22. N.

DAMINS, a town of Switzerland, in the *Grey League*, 16 m. NNE. of *Ilantz*.

DAMISCHE SLA, a large lake of Germany, or rather an expansion of the *Oder*, in Upper Saxony, northward of the town of *Damm*, 8 miles long, and about 14 wide.

DAMM, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, situated on the *Płone*, where it runs into the *Damische Sea*. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in manufacturing steel. It is 5 miles E. of *Stettin*. Lon. 32. 25. E. Ferro. Lat. 53. 21. N.

DAMMARIE, a town of France, in the dept. of the *Fure and Loire*, and chief place of a canton, in the district of *Chartres*, 2 leagues S. of *Chartres*.

DAMMARTIN, a town of France, in the dept. of the *Seine and Marne*, and chief place of a canton, in the district of *Meaux*, 10 miles NW. of *Meaux*, and 17 NE. of *Paris*.

DAMMARTIN, a town of France, in the dept. of the *Seine and Oise*, and chief place of a canton, in the district of *Montfort l'Amaury*, 3½ leagues NW of *Montfort*.

DAMME, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of *Munster*, 12 miles S. of *Vechta*.

DAMME, a town of Holland, in the late province of *Groningen*, and dept. of the *Fms*, situated on the river *Damster*, the capital of a country called *Fvelingo*, which comprehends 45 villages. *Damme* has a communication with *Groningen* by means of a canal. It was anciently fortified, and still enjoys the privileges of a city. It suffered much in the religious wars of the 16th century, as well as by inundations some years since. It is 14 miles NE. of *Groningen*, and 2 W. of *Delfzyl*.

DAMME, a town of France, in the dept. of the *Las*, late of *Flanders*, situated on the canal between *Bruges* and *Sluys*. It takes its name from the long dyke made here to prevent the inundations of the sea. *Damme* was first surrounded with walls in 1233, and has been since regularly fortified with 7 bastions. It forms a citadel to the city of *Bruges*, and could at any time inundate the country, if that city was besieged. It was taken by the Duke of *Marborough* in 1706, and ceded to the Dutch at the peace of *Utrecht*. It is 3 miles NNE. of *Bruges*, and 6 SSW. of *Sluys*.

DAMMER, a town of Silesia, in the principality of *Oels*, 4 miles SE. of *Militsch*.

DAMNA, a town of Arabia Deserta, 80 miles S of *Damascus*.

DAMOT, a province of Abyssinia, situated in the SW. part of that empire, about 40 miles long from N. to S. and 20 from E. to W.

DAMPIERRE SUR SAISON, a town of France, in the dept. of the Upper *Saone*, and chief place of a canton, in the district of *Châtillette*, 8 miles N of *Gray*.

DAMPIERRE LES FRAISANS, a town of France, in the dept. of *Jura*, and chief place of a canton, in the district of *Dole*,

20 miles NE. from Dole.

DAMRABAD, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan, 180 miles SW. of Zareug.

DAMSELÉ, a lake of Upper Saxony, on the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, 9 miles NW of Prenslow.

DAMSONG, a town of Asia, in the country of Bootan, 54 miles SW. of Tassasudon. Lon. 88. 24. E. Lat 27. 11. N.

DAMSTER, a river of Germany, which runs into the Ems at Delfzyl

DAMVILLE, a town of France, in the dept. of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Verneuil, 10 miles S of Evieux.

DAMVILLIERS, a small town of France, in the dept. of the Meuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Verdun, 11 miles N. of Verdun, and 11 S. of Montmedy.

DAN, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which runs into the Roanoke. Lon. 78. 50. W. Lat. 36. 34. N.

DANARAKIE, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, 60 miles E. of Isbahan.

DANBURY, a town of the United States, in Connecticut, and county of Fairfield. It has 2 churches and a courthouse. The town, with a large quantity of military stores, was burnt by the British in 1777. It is 15 miles NNE. of New York, and 116 SW. of Boston.

DANBURY, a village of England, in Essex, situated on a hill, 5 miles E. of Chelmsford, and 16 W. of the sea. The spire of the church was burnt by lightning in 1750, but was soon after rebuilt, and forms a good sea-mark.

DANBY, a town of the United States, in Vermont, containing, in 1799, 1206 citizens, 23 miles N. from Bennington.

DANDA, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo.

DANDAR, a principal town in Abascia, Asia.

DANDAR, a circar of Hindoostan, in the country of Guzerat, on the banks of the Paddar, SW. of Oudipour.

DANE, a river of England, in Chesh. which joins the Weever at Norwich.

DANGALA, **DANGOLA**, or **DANCALLA**, a town of Africa, in Nubia, on the Nile, 150 miles N. of Sennar.

DANGE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chatelherault, 2½ miles N. of Chatelherault.

DANGEAU, a town of France, in the

dep. of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateaudun, 3 leagues NNW. of Chateaudun.

DANGER, ISLANDS OF, 3 islands in the Southern Pacific ocean, seen by Commodore Byron, in June 1765. They appeared crowded with people, but were so surrounded in every direction by rocks and breakers, that it was very unsafe to attempt to land. The commodore supposed them to be the islands seen by the Quiros in the beginning of the 17th century, and named Solomon's islands; but very imperfectly described by him. Lon. 169. 28. W. Lat. 10. 15. S.

DANGER POINT, a cape on the E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 153. 30. E. Lat. 28. 8. S.

DANGEROUS ARCHIPELAGO, a cluster of islands in the South Sea, between New Zealand and Otaheite, discovered in 1772, by Captain Cook, who named 4 of them, **ADVENTURE**, **DOUBTFUL**, **FURNEAUX**, and **RESOLUTION ISLANDS**. Lon. between 141. 38. and 144. 30. W. Lat. between 17. 4. and 17. 24. S.

DANGOLISZCI, a town of Lithuania, 36 miles SSW from Braslaw.

DANGU, a town of France, in the dep. of the Eure, 1 league SW. of Gisors.

DANICHA, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, or the Chantaga, 360 miles NNE. of Turuchansk. Lon. 116. E. Ferro. Lat. 70. 45. N.

DANIEL, a small island in the river Meuse, a little below Stockem, late in the bishopric of Liege, now in the French dep. of the Lower Meuse.

DANIEL, St, a village of Italy, in Friuli, between the Tagliamento and the Cornò, famous for its extensive corn trade.

DAINILOV, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslaval, 28 miles ENE. from Jaroslaval, and 860 ESE. from Petersburg.

DANILOWICZE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, 44 miles S. of Braclaw.

DANKALI, or **DANCALI**, a kingdom of Abyssinia, lying along the coast of the Red Sea. The soil is unproductive, and the chief riches are salt and honey. It is governed by a prince, nominally tributary to the Negus, or Emperor of Abyssinia, Baylur is the principal town.

DANMONII, ancient Britons who inhabited Cornwall and Devonshire.

DANN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Meurte, celebrated for its medicinal springs, 1 league N. of Phalsburg.

DANNE

DANNFMARIE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Befort, 3 leagues E. from Befort.

DANNEMOINE, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, 1 league N. of Tonnerre.

DANNENBERG, or **DANNEBERG**, a town of Lower Saxony, and capital of a county of the same name, in the principality of Luneburg, on the Jetze. Beer is the principal article of commerce. It is 36 miles ESE. of Luneburg, and 54 NE. of Zell.

DANNGE, a river of Prussia, which runs into the sea, at Memel.

DANTZICK, or **DANTZIG**, a seaport town of Prussia, situated in the province of Pomerania, on the Vistula, about 4 miles from the Baltic. Two small rivers, called the Radaune and the Motlau, after passing through the city, unite, and fall into the Vistula. It is large and populous, and properly consists of two parts, the Old Town and New Town, with their suburbs. The Old Town was a large commercial place as early as the year 997. The New Town was founded by the Teutonic knights in 1311, and was first surrounded with a wall and moat in 1349. It has a very good harbour, though of no great depth. Here are twelve Lutheran churches, two for Calvinists, and one for Roman Catholics. It was anciently the principal of the Hanse towns, being one of the first that entered into that association. The German is almost the only language spoken here. In the year 1752, 1288 Polish vessels, small and great, from the Vistula, and 1014 ships from the sea, arrived in this port; and 58,060 lasts and 40 bushels of corn were brought into this city for exportation. The other exports consist of tallow, leather, wool, wax, butter, skins, &c. Articles of importation are wine, spices, cloth, silk, and woollen stuffs, herrings, salt, iron, lead, drugs, &c. In 1793, the king of Prussia, who had before seized on the greater part of the province, added the remainder, with the city of Dantzick, to his dominions. It is 68 miles WSW. from Konigsberg. Lon. 18. 50. E. Geenenwich. Lat. 54. 24. N.

DANUBA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tomani.

DANUBE, a river of Germany, which rises in Suabia, near Doneschingen, and becomes navigable at Ulm, passes through Suabia, Bavaria, Austria, Hungary, Ser-

via, Bulgaria, Walachia, and Moldavia; and after a course of about 3000 miles, falls into the Black Sea by several mouths, between Lat. 44. 55. and 45. 30. N. 35 miles E. of Ismail. It receives 60 rivers, great and small, in its course, and runs near to, or washes, the following cities and towns; Eschingen, Ulm, Donawert, Neuburg, Ingoldstadt, Straubing, Passau, Lints, Ips, Stein, Tulln, Vienna, Piesburg, Raab or Javarin, Comorn, Gran, Vicedrad, Waitzen, Pest, Buda, Colocza, Baja, Illok, Peterwaradin, Belgrade, Semandria, Vipalanka, Orsova, Vidden, Nicopoli, Kussig or Ruceef, Dristra, Kassoat, Kirsowa, Ibrail, Rem, Rakel, Lukzi, Ismail, Tulicza, Kilia, &c. The Danube is 50 broad and deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and Christians have fleets upon it, which in the late wars had frequent engagements; yet it has cataacts both below and above Buda, so as not to be navigable either way.

DANVERS, a township of Massachusetts, in Essex county, containing one town of the same name, 2425 citizens, and several flourishing settlements.

DANVILLE, a town of the United States of America, in Kentucky, 33 miles SSE. of Frankfort, and 1830 from Philadelphia. Lon. 85. 50. W. Lat. 37. 30. N.

DANVILLE, a township of Vermont, in Caledonia county.

DANVOU, a town of France, in the department of the Colvados, and chief place of a canton in the district of Vine, 3 leagues S. of Bayeux.

DANYAN, a town of Ireland, in Connaught.

DANYLOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, 64 miles E. of Lemberg.

DAON, a town of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateau Gontier, 2 leagues S. of Chateau Gontier.

DARS, a river of Denmark, which runs into the Little Belt, 14 miles NE. of Hadersleben.

DARAAN, or **DARAUN**, a town of Asia, in Grand Tartary, about 24 leagues E. of Samarcand.

DARABGERD, or **DARAB-GUERD**, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan, said to have been founded by Darius. It is large, but not populous; near it salt is found of various colours, white, black, red, and green. A considerable manufacture of glass is carried on. It is 116 miles ESE. of Schinas.

DARAI,

DARAH, or **DRAS**, a river of Africa, which rises in the greater Atlas, not far from Tefza, and runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Non.

DARAH, or **DRAS**, a country of Africa, bounded on the N. by Morocco, Cezula, and Tagilet, on the E. and the S. by Zuhara, and on the W. by Sus. It takes its name from the river Darah, or Dras, which passes through it. The principal produce is indigo and dates. The inhabitants are Arabians and Mahometans, and some of the districts of the country are dependent on Morocco.

DARAMAJON, a town on the N. coast of the island of Java, 30 miles E. of Batavia.

DARAMPOORY, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, 88 miles E. of Seringapatam, and 110 N. of Duidigul. Lon. 78. 30. E. Lat. 12. 11. N.

DARAPORUM, a town of Hindoostan, in the Combetore country, 36 miles ESE. of Combetore, and 73 W. of Tutchinopoly. Upon the late fall of Tippoo Saib, and the dismemberment of his territories, this town, and the district which belongs to it, were allotted to the British East India Company. Lon. 77. 40. E. Lat. 10. 42. N.

DARBY, a town of the United States of America, in Pennsylvania. It is five miles SW. of Philadelphia.

DARBY, a town of Connecticut, in New Haven county, 175 miles from Philadelphia, from which it lies in Lon. 1. 41. E. Lat. 41. 22. N.

DARDA, a town and fortress of Lower Hungary, built by the Turks in 1686, and taken by the Imperialists in 1687. It is situated on the Drave at the end of the bridge of Esseck, 30 miles S. of Bacs, and 44 SSE. of Ziget. Lon. 19. 56. E. Lat. 45. 45. N.

DARDANELLES, two castles, one on each side of the strait of Gallipoli, between the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora, built in 1658, by Mahomet IV. to guard the entrance of that narrow sea, which is not more than a league wide. The one on the side of Europe was anciently called Lestos, and the other, on that of Asia, Abydos. In 1656, the Venetians passed through with their fleets between these forts, and drove that of the Turks on shore. The passage of these straits was also forced, and several Turkish ships burned, by a British fleet under Adm. Duckworth, in the beginning of 1807.

DARDASSEN, or **DARDASHEIM**, a

town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, 4 miles ENE. of Osterwick.

DAREC, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan, 60 miles S. of Zareng.

DAREC DE CAMUNA, a town of Persia, in the province of Mactan, 180 miles W. of Kidge.

DAK-EL-HAMARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, said to have been built by the Romans. The trade is principally in corn and oil. Lon. 3. E. Fezo. Lat. 34. 20. N.

DAREN, a river of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the sea, 15 miles SW. of Pulhely.

DARENT, a village of England, in Kent, situated on a river from whence it derives its name, 24 miles S. of Dartford. It is remarkable for an ancient church, with the history of St. Dunstan curiously carved on its front. The river Darent runs into the Thames, 3 miles N. of Dartford, and near its mouth is called Dartford Creek.

DAREW, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek, 34 miles SSE. of Novogrodek.

DARGAN, a town of Asia, in the country of Charasin, situated on the Gihon.

DARGEL, a river of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, which runs into St. George's channel, 9 m. SSE. of Dublin.

DARGESIN, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac Agemi, 48 miles NE. of Amadan.

DARGIFS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, 5 miles S. of Pois.

DARIEN, a town of the United States, in Georgia, 47 miles SSW. of Savannah.

DARIEN, a river of Terra Firma, which divides the provinces of Darica and Carthagera, and empties itself into the Spanish main, forming a large gulf of the same name. Lat. 8. 40. N.

DARIEN, ISTHMUS OF, sometimes called **CALEDONIA**, a country of South America, and the northern part of Terra Firma, extending in length about 120 leagues, in the form of a half moon, and from 16 to 45 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Spanish main, on the E. by the province of Carthagera, on the S. by the country of Popayan and the Pacific ocean, and on the W. by the Pacific ocean, and the province of Veragua. This isthmus unites the continents of North and South America. The land

land is almost every where of an unequal surface, distinguished by hills and valleys of great variety for height, depth, and extent. The valleys are generally watered with rivers, brooks, and springs, with which the country very much abounds. They fall, some into the North, and others into the South Sea; and most of them take their rise from a ridge, or chain of higher hills than the rest, running the length of the isthmus, and in a manner parallel to the shore. This is of an unequal breadth, and curves, as the isthmus itself. It is in general nearest the North sea, and seldom above 10 or 15 miles distant. The principal towns of Darien are Panama and Porto Bello. In 1698, an attempt was made by the Scots to establish a settlement on this isthmus, which, had it not been opposed and ruined by the mean and selfish policy of a few narrow-minded monopolists, would have proved one of the most useful and important to Great Britain that ever was projected. Of the rise, progress, and catastrophe, of this well planned but ill-fated undertaking, Sir John Dalrymple, in his *Memoirs of Great Britain*, vol. 2. has given a most interesting and authentic account. Pater-son, a Scots clergyman, was the projector; the celebrated Fletcher of Salton patronised his plan; through his influence the Scots ministry adopted it, and in a short time near a million sterling was subscribed in England, Scotland and Holland. But "the jealousy of trade, (says Sir John) which has done more mischief to England, than all other causes put together, created an alarm in England, and both houses concurred in a joint address to the king against the establishment, as detrimental to the interest of the East India Company. Among 600 legislators not one had the happy ray of genius to propose a committee of both parliaments to inquire into the principles and consequences of the establishment; and if these should be found, that the benefit should be communicated to both nations." The consequence was, that the English, Dutch, and Americans, were prohibited by king William III. from all correspondence with the new colony, and thus the colonists were absolutely starved, and the settlement totally ruined, in a few months.

DARKEHMEN, a town of Prussia, 50 miles E.S.E. of Konigsberg.

DARKING, or DOR KING, a town of

England, in the county of Surry, situated at the angle of two valleys, surrounded by hills, on the banks of the river Mole. The streets are broad, open, and well paved. The church is collegiate. The custom of burgh English prevails in this manor; that is, the youngest son is heir to the copyhold estate. It is noted for a great mealing trade, the mill in the neighbourhood being very numerous; and also for its market on Thursday for poultry. It is 11 miles E. of Guildford, and 24 S.W. of London.

DARLASTON, a village of England, near Stone, in Staffordshire, where are the remains of a castle on a hill.

DARLINGTON, a town of England in the bishopric of Durham, situated on the Skem, over which there is a stone bridge of 3 arches. It consists of several streets branching from a large square where the market is held. At the SW. angle of the market-place is a spacious church, with a tower and spire rising from the centre to the height of 180 feet. Near the river is a grammar-school founded and endowed by Q. Elizabeth, as also the Bp. of Durham's Palace, now used as a work-house for the poor. The happy situation of this town, its large market, well supplied with cattle, sheep, wool, corn, &c. and the cheapness of provisions, render it a sort of emporium for manufactures. The woollen, linen, and cotton, are all successfully prosecuted; and in the course of 13 miles adjacent, the river Skem turns 12 mills; 7 for corn, 2 for spinning linen yarn, 1 for woollen, 1 fulling mill, and 1 for grinding optical glasses, the invention of a native of Darlington, and the first of the kind constructed in Britain. It is 18 miles S. of Durham, and 238 N. of London.

DARLINGTON, a county of South Carolina, in Cheraws district.

DARMADJERA, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet, 3 leagues N. of Sarangpour.

DARMSTADT, a town of Germany, the capital of a principality belonging to a branch of the House of Hesse, to which it gives name. It was fortified with a wall in 1330. This town contains a regency, a court of appeals, a consistory, a criminal court, and a grammar-school. The Prince of Hesse Darmstadt entered into the late confederation of the states of the Rhine; and by the treaty of alliance receives the title of Grand Duke, and Royal Highness. It is

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is 18 miles SE. of Mentz, and 32 N. of Heidelberg. Lon. 26. 13. E. Ferro. Lat. 49. 52. N.

DARNALL, a river of Wales, which runs into the Wyc, 3 miles NW. of Ray-ader Gowy.

DARNETAI, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rouen; half a league E. of Rouen.

DARNEY, a town of France, and chief place of a district, in the dep. of the Vosges, 5½ leagues WSW. of Epinal.

DARNICHEIM, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenburg; 3 miles W. of Hanau.

DAROCA, a town of Spain, in the province of Arragon, on the Xiloca, in a valley between two hills. The town is large, containing 7 parish churches, one of which is collegiate, and 5 convents; but is not populous. It is 38 miles SSW. of Saragossa. Lon. 15. 20. E. Peak of Teneriffe. Lat. 41. 15. N.

DARORE, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Dowlatabad, 95 miles NW. of Beder.

DARRO, a river of Spain, which runs through the city of Grenada, and joins the Xenil, a little below.

DARRYFIELD, a town of the United States, in New Hampshire, 15 miles S. of Concord.

DARSO, a considerable town of Italy, in the late Italo-Republic, in the dep. of the Benaco.

DART, a river of England, in Devonshire, which runs into the English channel, a little below Dartmouth.

DARTFORD, a town of England, in the county of Kent, situated on the river Darent, in the road from London to Canterbury. Here was a celebrated nunnery, which Henry VIII. converted to a royal palace, and is now become a gentleman's seat. The river Darent, or Dartford Creek, as it is called, will admit boats to bring up goods to the town. The first paper mill in England was erected here by Sir John Spilman, to whom King Charles I. granted a patent with 200l. a-year, to encourage the manufactory. On this river was also the first mill for slitting iron bars to make wire. The insurrection headed by Wat Tyler, began in Dartford. It is 11 m. W. of Rochester, and 15 E. of London.

DARTMOOR, an extensive forest of England, in the county of Devon, reaching from Brent, S. to Oakhampton, N.

20 miles, and 5 to 15 broad. In all this space, there is no town, and only two villages. It contains about 80,000 acres, and is watered by the river Dart. Many sheep are bred here; but the chief riches of the inhabitants are their black cattle, which thrive much better than the sheep on the coarse herbage.

DARTMOUTH, a sea-port town of England, situated at the mouth of the Dart, on the English channel, which originally consisted of three villages, Clifton, Hardness, and Dartmouth. It contains 3 churches, and has 3 charity schools. It is a corporation and burgh town, and sends two members to parliament. The harbour is safe, and large enough to contain 500 ships. Fronting the quay is a spacious and handsome street, mostly occupied by enterprising merchants, who send out vessels to Newfoundland for fish, which they dispose of in the southern parts of Europe, loading back with wine, fruit, oil, &c. Dartmouth is esteemed a great nursery of seamen, the fishery employing near 5000 men, a certain number of which, the owners are obliged by act of parliament to select from landmen. It has a weekly market on Friday, for corn and provisions, and one almost every day for fish. It was burnt in the reigns of Richard I. and Henry IV. by the French; but they were repulsed in a 3d attempt afterwards, chiefly by the valour of the women, who fought so bravely, that after making a great slaughter, they took M. Castel, the French general, 3 lords, and 23 knights prisoners. It is 31 miles S. of Exeter, 201 WSW. of London. Lon. 5. 35. W. Lat. 50. 17. N.

DARTMOUTH, a town of the United States, in New Hampshire, 100 miles NW. of Boston. Lon. 72. 13. W. Lat. 43. 15. N.

DARTMOUTH, a sea port town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, 70 miles S. of Boston, containing 2499 citizens. Lon. 70. 52. W. Lat. 41. 37. N.

DARU, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman, 90 m. NE. of Sirgian.

DARWAR, a considerable fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Sanore, and one of the king of Mysore's frontier towns. It is 88 miles S. of Visiapour, and 99 ENE. of Goa. Lon. 75. 9. E. Lat. 16. 5. N.

DARWENT, four rivers of England; 1. in the county of Lancaster, which runs into the Ribble, near Preston; 2 which rises in the Peak of Derbyshire, and running

running though that county, falls into the Trent near Great Weln; 3. which rises in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and running S. falls into the Ouse; and 4. rising near Westram, in Kent, also called DARENT, which see.

DARWENT FIELDS, a range of mountains, between Boisdale and Keswick, in the county of CUMBERLAND.

DARWENT WATER, a river in Cumberland, which runs from the SW. to the NW. and forming several lakes in its passage, falls into the Irish sea below Cockermouth.

DASCHITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, 7 miles NNE. of Chrudim.

DASCHITZ, or **DATSCHITZ**, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau, 6 miles N. of Zlabins.

DASHUR, a town of Egypt, 15 miles S. of Cairo.

DASSAWN, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Betwa, 10 miles W. of Raat.

DASSEL, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, belonging to the bishopric of Hildesheim, but insulated, with its district, in the duchy of Brunswick. It is 17 miles SSE. of Hamein, and 22 SSW. of Hildesheim.

DASSEN-EYLANDOR, Isle of DEFR, one of the three small islands near the coast of Africa, between the Cape of Good Hope, and the Saldanha bay, so called, on account of the great number of deer which were first carried thither in 1601. Here are also sheep, whose tails weigh 19 lb. Lon. 17. 2. E. Lat. 23. 26. S.

DASSET, **BURTON** or **MAGNA**, a town of Warwickshire, on the N. side of Avon Dasset, with a good market on Friday, and fair at St James-tide.

DAST SURAB, a town of Persia, in the province of Parsistan, 70 miles S. of Schiras.

DAT-AL-SAMIN, a town of Arabia, 250 miles W. of Cathem.

DATCHLET, a village in Buckinghamshire, near Windsor, with a bridge over the Thames, built in the reign of Queen Anne, and noted for its frequent horse races. It is situated in a small valley, surrounded on every side with steep hills.

DATHPAT, a town of Arabia, 16 miles NE. of Medina.

DATOLA, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, 10 miles NE. of Lipari.

DATTEAH, a town of Hindostan, in the circar of Gobud, 96 miles S. of Agra.

DAU GLEDHEU, or **TWO SWORDS**, a river of S. Wales, which rises in Pembrokehire to the S. of Figard, and runs into the river Clethy, near Milford Haven.

DAVA, or **USPO**, a province of Japan.

DAUBA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw, 16 miles WNW. of Jung Buntzel.

DAUBENSEE, a lake of Bavaria, 10 miles S. of Traunstein.

DAUBENSSE, a lake of Switzerland, on mount Gemmi.

DAUDIE, a town of Egypt, 16 miles N. of Ashmuncin.

DAVENTRY, or **DAINTRY**, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, erected into a corporation by a charter of King John, which was renewed by Queen Elizabeth. The corporation consists of 13 burgesses, one of whom is annually chosen bailiff, a recorder, town-clerk, 2 head and 2 sub-wardens, and 20 common council men. Daventry is noted for making whips; besides which, many of the inhabitants are employed in the various branches of the silk manufacture. It is a great thoroughfare to and from the NW. country, and has many good inns. Market on Wednesday. Fairs Easter Monday, June 6, Aug. 3, Oct 2, and 27. It is 19 miles SE. of Coventry, and 72 NW. of London.

DAUHN, or **THAUN**, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Nahe, late of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 12 miles S. of Summern.

DAUHN, or **DAUN**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Sarre and Moselle, late of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, on the Leser, 25 miles from Coblent.

DAVID POINT, a cape on the N. coast of the island of Grenada. Lon. 61. 26. W. Lat. 12. 20. N.

DAVIDOVA, a lake of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, 208 miles NNE. of Turuchansk.

DAVIDOVA, a town of Russian Siberia, on the Lena, in the government of the Irkutsch, 24 miles NNW. of Vercholsensk.

DAVIDOVA, a town of Russian Siberia, in the government of Irkutsch, on the Kircnga, 60 miles S. of Kirensk.

DAVIDOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polesia, which was annexed

rexed by Catharine II. to Russia.

DAVID'S, ST., a town of Asia, with a settlement belonging to the English East India Company, on the coast of Coronandel. Its fort was destroyed by the French in 1758. Lon. 79. 45. E. Lat. 11. 30. N.

DAVID'S, ST., a town of S. Wales, in Pembrookeshire, on the Illen, near the coast, 24 miles NW. of Pembroke, and 155 W. by N. of London. It was formerly an archbishop's see, and in King Arthur's days the metropolitan of the British church, and continued so till the reign of king Henry I. at which time Pernaud, who was the 47th archbishop of St David's, became suffragan to the see of Canterbury. The situation of the town being very unhealthful, and the soil of the adjacent country very barren, it has nothing now to boast of but its cathedral, which is 300 feet long, and about 127 high, and is supposed to be the highest in Britain; though the E. end is in ruins, the western part and choir are in good repair. St David's is at present a bishop's see, yet only a single street of miserable cottages. Lon. 5. 15. W. Lat. 51. 26. N.

DAVIDSON, a county of the United States, in Tennessee.

DAVIOT, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, about 5 miles in length and 4 in breadth. The surface is level, with a S. and SE. exposure; and the soil partly a rich fertile loam, and partly strong clay, yielding abundant encouragement to improvement; but the nearest place at which lime can be got is about 20 miles distant. The population in 1801. was 644.

DAVIOT and DUNLICHTY, two united parishes of Scotland, in Invernessshire, about 23 miles in length, the greatest breadth not exceeding four. This parochial district lies on both sides the river Nann, has a very wild and romantic appearance, little of it fit for cultivation, and that little in a very backward state. In the low grounds are large tracts of peat moss, and in the hills several lakes abounding with trout. Many acres have lately been planted with trees; and the Laird of Macintosh, has erected a fine modern house from the ruins of a castle built by the Earl of Crawford, in the beginning of the 15th century, on the Mauns of Daviot. The population in 1801, was 1818.

DAVIS'S COVE, a cove on the W. coast of the island of Jamaica, two miles

N. of Green Island harbour.

DAVIE'S INLET, a river or arm of the sea, on the E. coast of Labrador, the mouth situated in Lon. 60. 10. W. Lat 56. 20. N.

DAVIS'S STRAIT, an arm of the sea, between Greenland and North America, much frequented by whale fishers; and so named from its discoverer, Capt. Davis, in 1585. It is connected with Hudson's Bay by the Straits of that name.

DAULE, a town of South America, in the audience of Quito, and jurisdiction of Guayaquil.

DAULSEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Verden, four miles NNE. of Verden.

DAUMA. See **DAHOMLY**.

DAUMAZAN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mirepoix, 8 leagues W. of Mirepoix.

DAUN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, situated on the Lagar, at the foot of a mountain, 4 miles E. of Judenburg.

DAVOS, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the country of the Grisons. Great numbers of cattle are bred in the district; and it contains *two lakes well* stored with fish, and mines of lead, and silver. Davos is ~~in the~~ of Zurich. Lon. 27. 21. E. Lat. 46. 40. N.

DAUPHIN, an island in the N. part of the gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Mobile, about 5 leagues long, but narrow. It is very barren. Lon. 88. 10. W. Lat. 30. 15. N.

DAUPHIN, a county of Pennsylvania, which contains mines of iron ore. The number of inhabitants, in 1790, was 18,177. Harrisburg is the capital.

DAUPHIN, FORT, a fort built by the French on the E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 45. 10. E. Lat. 24. 55. S.

DAUPHINY, a country of France, which, before the revolution, was not incorporated, but formed a separate state, bounded on the W. by the Rhone, N. by the Rhone and Savoy, S. by Provence, and E. by the Alps. From this province the heir apparent of the late crown of France received the title of Dauphin; a name which he derived from the following circumstance. In 1349, Hubert II. count of Dauphiny, being inconsolable for the loss of his son, whom he let fall from a window of his palace at Grenoble into the Isere, entered into a convent

of Jacobins, and ceded Dauphiny to Philip, a younger son of Philip of Valois, for 120,000 florins of gold (each 12d. English.) on condition that the eldest son of the king of France should be styled the Dauphin. Charles V. grandson to Philip of Valois, first bore this title in 1530, and the king took the title of the Dauphin of the Viennois. This country, of which nearly two thirds are mountainous and barren, has many fertile spots, producing corn, wine, olives, hemp, barley, oats, salt, wood, copperas, silk, varnish, crystal, iron, copper, lead, and gold. The principal rivers are the Rhone, Durance, Isere, and Drome. It now forms the departments of the Isere, the Drome, and the Higher Alps.

DAUSENAS, a town of the duchy of Courland, 16 miles WSW. of Seelburg.

DAUW, a town in the southern part of the island of Celebes.

DAWIDGRODFK, } two towns of
DAWIDOW, } Lithuania, in
the palatinate of Brzesc, 56 miles E. of Brzesc.

DAX, or **DACS**, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Landes; situated on the *Adour*. It is surrounded with walls, and has towers, and contains about 1000 inhabitants. It is celebrated for its *mineral baths*, the spring of which discharges 20 cubic feet of water in 15 minutes. Before the revolution it was the see of a bishop, suffragan of Auch. It is 22 miles NE. of Bayonne, and 26 SW. of Monte de Marsan. Lon. 16. 37 E. Ferro. Lat. 43. 42. N.

DAXABON, or **LAXABON**, a town and district of Hispaniola, 240 miles NW. of St Domingo. Lon. 74. 9. W. of Paris. Lat. 19. 32. N.

DAXBERG, a town of Austria, two miles W. of Efferding.

DAXENBACH, or **TAXENBACH**, a town of Bavaria, and archbishopric of Salzburg, 30 miles S. of Salzburg.

DAYA, a town on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra, on a river of the same name, 30 miles S. of Achen.

DAYMAR, a town of Arabia, in the country of Oman, 220 miles S. of Mascat.

DEA, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan, 60 miles SW. of Kin.

DEABAGEN, a town of Asia, in the country of Candahar, 30 miles NW. of Candahar.

DEAD, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Neveon, near Newport, in the county of Pembroke.

DEAD SEA, or **LAKE ASPHALTITES**, a large lake or inland sea of Palestine, which contains neither animal nor vegetable life; owing to the excessive saltness of its waters, which also impregnates the surrounding ground. Its waters, however, are limpid and incorruptible, as must be the case with dissolution of salt. Mines of fossil salt are found in the side of the mountains which extend along the shore, and for time immemorial have supplied the neighbouring Arabs, and even the city of Jerusalem. Fragments of sulphur and bitumen are also found, which the Arabs convert into trifling articles of commerce. It receives the Jordan, but has no outlet. It has been demonstrated that evaporation is more than sufficient to carry off the water brought by the river.

DEADMAN'S ISLAND, one of the Magdalen islands. Lon. 61. 30. W. Lat. 47. 22. N.

DEADMAN'S HEAD, or **DEADMAN'S POINT**, a cape of England, on the coast of Cornwall, in the English Channel. Lon. 4. 48. W. Lat. 50. 13. N.

DEAL, a flourishing town of England, on the coast of Kent, between the North and South Forelands. It consists chiefly of 3 long streets, running parallel to each other, nearly in a N. and S. direction; and is governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 jurats, &c. It has no harbour, but the sea between the shore and the Goodwin sands, called the Downs, is generally a secure road for ships, where they stop both outward and homeward. It is defended by a castle, or it rather receives the protection of several castles, which were built to defend the coast between Dover and the North Foreland. Julius Caesar landed here when he made his first descent on the island. It is not reckoned one of the Cinque ports, but is a member of Sandwich. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 5120. It is 72 miles ESE. of London. Lon. 1. 30. E. Lat. 51. 14. N.

DEAN, a forest of England, in Gloucestershire, between the river Severn and the county of Monmouth. It was once reckoned the chief support of the English navy; and the Spanish Armada, it is said, was expressly commissioned to destroy it. Within its bounds are 4 market towns and 23 parishes; and, though it still contains much fine timber, it is fertile in pastures and tillage. The hills abound in iron ore, and coal has also been found in it.

DEAN, GREAT, or MICHAEL DEAN, a town of England, in the forest of Dean, 12 miles W. of Gloucester, and 120 W. of London. It has a weekly market on Monday.

DEAN, a deep running river in the county of Angus, which issues from the lake of Foutar, and after receiving the water of Gairie, near Glammis castle, falls into the Isla.

DEANE, a river of England, which runs into the Trent, near Newark, in Nottinghamshire.

DEARADERE, a river of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, which runs into the Mariza, near Demotica.

DEBALPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the Malwa country, 21 miles W. of Indore, and 13 S. of Ougain.

DEBALPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a district in the country of Moultan; situated on the great road from Delhi to Moultan. It is 70 miles SE. of Lahore, and 150 E. of Moultan. Lon. 73. 50. W. Lat. 29. 10. N.

DEBEN, a river of England, in the county of Suffolk, which rises near Debenham, and runs into the sea at Harwich.

DEBENHAM, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Friday, situated near the head of the Deben, 14½ miles N. of Ipswich, and 83½ NNE. of London.

DEBIN, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, 38 m. E. of Chamir.

DEBLOW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, 4 miles SSW. of Chrudim.

DEBRA LIBANO, a town of Africa, in the country of Abyssinia, 180 miles S. of Gondar.

DEBRA SELALO, a town of Africa, in the country of Abyssinia, 90 miles SW. of Gondar.

DEBRA SFMONA, a town of Africa, in the country of Abyssinia, 110 miles S. of Gondar.

DEBRECZIN, a large and populous town of Hungary without walls. It was taken by the Turks in 1684, but retaken by the Imperialists the same year. It is 67 miles WNW. of Colosvar, and 165 ESE. of Vienna. Lon. 38. 27. E. Ferro. Lat. 47. 16. N.

DEBROTA, an opulent burgh of Lower Dalmatia, containing 1000 souls.

DECA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Xalon, 2 leagues below Anza, in Arragon.

DECCAN: By this general term,

which signifies *South*, the Indian geographers include all the countries of India S. of the parallel of 21 or 22 degrees of N. latitude, forming an extent of territory about equal to the British islands, Spain, and European Turkey. This is the most extensive sense; but in its proper and more limited sense, it means only the countries situated between Hindoostan Proper, the Carnatic, the Western Indian sea, and the province of Orissa, that is, the Deccan is formed of the provinces of Candeish, Dowlatabad, or Amednagur, Visiapour, Golconda, and the western part of Berar. Aurengzebe conquered this country, and erected it into a viceroyalty, or soubah, the possessor of which, at the time of the invasion of Nadir Shah, took the title of Nizam Elmoulouk, or Protector of the Empire. He preserved an apparent independence, his jurisdiction extending from Burhampoor to Cape Comorin, and eastward to the sea. Six provinces depended on this prince; and the number of his subjects was estimated at 35 millions. The Mahrattas are now in possession of the greater part. Other districts have from time to time been formed into separate states; and the constant revolutions of India, and the boundaries of each country. The Nizam's present dominions, including his late acquisitions, extend 430 miles long from NW. to SE. about 200 broad, comprising the principal part of Dowlatabad, and the western part of Berar; the latter subject to a tribute of a fourth part of its net revenue to the Berar Mahrattas. His territories are bounded on the NW. by the Poonah Mahrattas, N. by the Berar Mahrattas, E. by the northern circars, and S. by the Carnatic and Mysore. By family succession in 1780, the Nizam became possessed of the districts of Adoni and Tachore, and of the Guntoor circar; and by the peace in 1792, and partition of 1799, he had a share of the countries belonging to Tipoo Sultan, including Kopaul, Cuddapa, Gangecolla, Gutty, and Curramconda. Hyderabad is the capital. Each province will be considered under its respective head.

DECCAN SHABAZPOUR, an island of India, in the mouth of the Ganges, Lon. 98. 58. E. Lat. 22. 30. N.

DECEPTION BAY, a bay on the W. coast of North America, in the North Pacific ocean. Lon. 124. 5. W. Lat. 46. 10. N.

DECIZE,

DECIZE, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Nyevic: situated on an island at the conflux of the Aion and the Loire. Near it are coal mines; antimony is also found in the vicinity. It is 5 leagues SE of Nevers. Lon. 21. 8. E. Ferro Lat. 46 50. N.

DECKENDORF, a town of Bavaria, near the Danube, taken by the troops of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, in 1638. and retaken by the Swedes in 1641. It is 20 miles NW. of Passau, and 38 ESE. of Ratisbon.

DECTURAPOUR, one of the Laccadive islands, in the Indian sea. Lon. 72. 0. E. Lat. 12 3. N.

DECZ, or DEEZ, a town of Transylvania, on the river Samos, 7 miles NW. of Samosvivar.

DED, a peninsula of Pago, an island in the gulf of Venice.

DEDARD, a town of Transylvania, 3 miles W. of Ekeresztier,

DEDDINGTON, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, so much famed for the excellence of its malt liquor, as to be called *Drunken Deddington*. It was formerly a corporation, and sent members to parliament; and has still a weekly market on Sat. and fairs Aug. 21, Oct. 11, and Nov. 22. It is 10 miles N. of Oxford, and 5½ WNW. of London.

DEDELER, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, 21 miles NW. of Cogni.

DEDHAM, a town of England, in the county of Essex, situated about a mile S. of the river Stour, over which, to the Suffolk side, a good bridge was finished in 1790. A weekly market is held on Tuesday. It is 7 miles NNE. of Colchester, and 58 NE. of London.

DEDHAM, a town of the United States, in Massachusetts, and county of Suffolk, where a wire manufacture has been established. It is pleasantly situated on Charles river, 15 miles SW. of Boston.

DEE, a river of Wales, which rises in the county of Merioneth, in 2 springs which unite near Pimble Meer into one stream; it passes through that lake, crosses the county of Denbigh, and separates that county from Cheshire, and runs into the Irish sea, about 15 miles NW. from Chester.

DEE, a river of Scotland, which issues from Loch Dee, in the NW. part of Kirkcudbrightshire, and after a serpentine course of near 40 miles falls into the

Solway Frith, about 5 miles below Kirkcudbright.

DEE, a river of Scotland, which rises in the borders of Inverness-shire, amid the mountains of Mar forest, and flows through a wild country, till it reaches the fertile vale of Brae-Mar, whence it proceeds in an eastern direction to Aberdeen, below which it falls into the British ocean. It abounds with salmon, and the produce of its fishings are estimated at nearly 8000l. Sterling per annum.

DEE, a river of Ireland, which crosses the county of Louth, and runs into the sea, 4 miles NE. of Dunleer.

DEEL, a river of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, which runs into Lough Coro.

DEENKOTE, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Lahore, on the E. side of the Indus, where is a pass across that river, 22 miles S. of Attock.

DEEP BAY, a bay on the E. coast of the island of Antigua, one mile S. of Green Island.

DEIPING, or MARKET DEIPING, an old built town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market on Thursday. It is situated among the Fens, on the N. side of Welland river, 8 miles N. of Peterborough, and 8½ N. of London.

DEER, a parish and village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, situated almost in the centre of the district of Buchan. The parish is about 10 miles in length from N. to S. and about 5 in breadth. The surface is very irregular, and the soil various; but there are several quarries of excellent limestone, of which near 20,000 tols are annually burnt. The village of OLD DEER, situated in the midst of a plain ornamented with the woods and pleasure grounds of Pitfou, about 10½ miles from Peterhead, contains nearly 900 inhabitants. In its neighbourhood stand the remains of the abbey of Deer, built in the beginning of the 13th century. There are other two villages in the parish. Petterangus, and Stewartfield. The population, in 1801, was 3552.

DEER, NEW, another parish in Aberdeenshire, lying on the W. of the former. It is 14 miles long from E. to W. and about 7 broad, with a surface almost level, and in general well cultivated. Limestone being found on every farm, the ground has been rather over-limed. The population, in 1801, was 2984.

DEER, a river of Scotland, which takes its rise in the W. border of the district

district of Buchan, waters the parishes of Deer, unites with the Strichen, forming the Ugie, about 5 miles from its influx into the ocean near Peterhead.

DEER, an island of the Atlantic, near the coast of Main, in the United States, about 18 miles in circumference. Lon. 68. 20. W. Lat. 44. 10. N.

DEERFIELD, a town of the United States, in Massachusetts, situated on the river Connecticut, 72 miles W. of Boston, and 126 NNE of New-York.

DEER-FIELD, a river of the United States, in Massachusetts, which runs into the Connecticut, 4 miles N of Deerfield.

DEERFIELD, a town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, containing 1679 souls in 1790.

DEERNESS. a parish in Orkney, united to that of St Andrew's in forming a parochial charge. It is situated in the eastern extremity of Pomona island, and extends 10 miles in breadth. The soil is chiefly loam and moss, intermixed with sand, which is tolerably productive; but the cultivated land bears a small proportion to that which lies waste and uncultivated. Population in 1801, 1517.

DEERNESS, a peninsulated promontory on the coast of the above parish.

DEFENZANO, a department of the late Italian republic.

DEFERTINES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montluçon, one mile NE. of Montluçon

DEGAGNA, a village of Italy, in the late republican department of Benaco.

DEGAGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, 4½ leagues N. of Cahors.

DEGLIGI, a town of the island of Ceylon, 16 miles NE. of Candy.

DEGNFCAM, or DENNECHAM, a town of Holland, in Overissel, and department of the Yssel, situated on the Dückel, 10 miles NW. of Bentheim.

DEGNEZO, a town of Transylvania, 10 miles NW. of Bistricz.

DEGNIZLU, or DENIZLEY, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, near the ruins of the ancient Laodicea. It is 108 miles ESE. of Smyrna. Lon. 46. 58. E. Ferro. Lat. 37. 51. N.

DEGO, a village of Piedmont, in the late republican dep. of Bormida, and cidevant province of Montferrat, where the French, after being surprised and dislodged by the Austrians, rallied and defeated them, in April 1796. It lies

15 miles SSW. of Acqui.

DEH BOUZOUR, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, 80 miles NNW. of Ispahan.

DEH COUCHEK, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, 48 miles NW. of Ispahan.

DEHAM, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, 28 miles WNW. of Sana.

DEHCHAR, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman, 70 miles SW. of Sugian

DEHDANLI, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasán, 60 miles NE. of Herat.

DEHEURED, a village in Cardiganshire, South Wales, with a fair on May 9.

DEH COUH, or DEHAKU, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan, 9 miles W. of Lar.

DEH DOMOF, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan, 100 miles SSW. of Schiras.

DEH GHERDOU, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan, 109 miles N. of Schiras.

DEH KOURD, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan, 21 miles NW. of Lar.

DEHNE, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasán, 108 miles E. of Meschid.

DEHTIEZ, a town of Hungary, 12 miles NW. of Leopoldstat.

DEIFAN, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, 32 miles N. of Sana.

DEIGGITSCHLI, a river of Germany, which runs into the Kainach, about a mile SE. from Voitsberg.

DEINEK, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, 36 miles W. of Birlat.

DEINSBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, 5 miles N. of Eberstein.

DEINSE, or DEYNSE, a town of France, in the department of the Scheldt, late of Flanders, situated on the Lys, 9 miles SW. of Ghent. Here the Austrians were posted in June 1794, but were driven from it by Pichegru, and retreated to Ghent. Lon. 21. 5. E. Ferro Lat. 50. 59. N.

DEIR ABULIFE, a town of Egypt, 45 miles SW. of Cairo.

DEIRUT, or DEFREOTE, a town of Egypt, situated in an island formed by the canal between Cairo and Rosetta, 14 miles S. of Rosetta. Lon. 49. 50. E. Ferro. Lat. 30. 40. N.

DEIZABAD, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, 90 miles N. of Is-pahan.

DELARAM, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan, 90 miles NE. of Zareng.

DELAS, a river of Wales, in the county of Brecknock, which runs into the Yrvon, 5 miles SW. of Beath.

DE LA-WAR, a town of Virginia, in King William's county, situated on the peninsula formed by the confluence of the Pamunky and Mattapony, whose united streams hence acquire the name of York river. It is 20 miles N. by W. of Williamsburg, and 45 W. of Richmond.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of America, bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania, on the E. by the river and bay of Delaware, and on the S. and W. by Maryland; about 92 miles long from N. to S. and 24 broad from E. to W. It is divided into three counties, Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex; the whole population of which in 1801, amounted to 61,273 inhabitants. The air is in general healthy; but in some parts where there are large quantities of stagnant water, it is less salubrious. The soil along the Delaware river, and from 8 to 10 miles into the interior country, is generally a rich clay, adapted to the various purposes of agriculture. From thence to the swamps the soil is light, sandy, and of an inferior quality. The wheat raised in this State is not only particularly sought by the manufacturers of flour throughout the Union, but distinguished and preferred for its superior qualities in foreign markets. It also produces plentiful crops of Indian corn, barley, rye, oats, flax, buck-wheat, and potatoes; and affords rich pasture for cattle. This country was considered as part of Pennsylvania, without a specific name, till the Revolution, when the 3 counties became an independent state, under the title of *The Delaware State*, with a governor, senate, and house of representatives. The chief towns are Dover, Newcastle, Wilmington, Milford, and Duck Creek. The eastern side of the state, along the Delaware river and bay, is indented with a great number of small creeks. The principal rivers are the Choptank, Nanticoke, and Pocomoke, which have their sources in this state; all have a westerly course, and are navigable for vessels of 50 or 60 tons for 20 or 30 miles into the country. In the state there are 7 episcopal churches, 24

Presbyterian congregations, 7 of Baptists, and 4 of Quakers, besides a Swedish church at Wilmington, the oldest in the United States, and a number of Methodists. In January, 1796, an act was passed by the legislature to create a fund for the establishment of schools throughout the state. The principal exports are wheat, corn, hay, and lumber, valued, for 1795, at 158,041 dollars.

DELAWARE, a fine river of North America, which issues by two streams from the Katskill mountains, in the state of New York. In its course it separates the state of Pennsylvania from those of New York and Jersey, and a few miles below Philadelphia, the state of Delaware from Jersey, till it loses itself in Delaware bay, a few miles below Salem.

DELAWARE BAY, a large bay, or arm of the sea, between the states of Delaware and New Jersey, formed by the mouth of Delaware river, and several other smaller ones. It is about 60 miles long, and in the centre about 10 leagues across, and about 7 at its mouth, from Cape Henlopen to Cape May. From the mouth of the Delaware at Cape Henlopen to Philadelphia, 118 miles distance, there is sufficient depth of water for a 74 gun ship; above Philadelphia it is navigable for sloops up to the great falls of Trenton; and for boats 40 miles higher.

DELAWARE, a county of New York.

DELAWARE, a county of Pennsylvania, 21 miles long, and 15 broad; containing 115 200 acres in 19 townships, and 9,483 souls in 1790.

DELAWARE INDIANS, a nation of N. American, formerly numerous and powerful, who possessed part of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, and now reside between Lake Erie and the Ohio. They are ingenious, intelligent, and courageous; and are in league with most of the neighbouring tribes. They made peace with the United States in 1795, and ceded some lands to them, for which the states have engaged to pay 1000 dollars a-year for ever.

DELBRUCK, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Paderborn, near which Germanicus defeated the Bructeri. It is 8 miles WNW. of Paderborn.

DELE LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of West Meath, 10 miles NE. of Mullingar.

DELEBIO, a town of the Valteline, formerly of Switzerland, now in the kingdom of Italy, 5 miles NW. of Morbegno.

begno.

DELECITO, a town of Naples, in the province of Capua, and late republican dept. of Opanto, 10 miles SSE. of Troja.

DELFINO, a town of European Turkey, and capital of Lower Albania, where the pacha resides. It is 356 miles W. of Constantinople, and 60 SSW. of Edessa. Lon. 39. 1. E. Ferro. Lat. 40. 4. N.

DELFT, a department of the late Batavian republic, comprehending the southern part of South Holland.

DELFT, a city of Holland, the capital of the above department, situated on a canal called the Schie. Godfrey le Bossu, Duke of Lorraine, having conquered Holland, began to build this city in 1075. The country about it is agreeable, with 3 dikes, to prevent its being flooded. The city holds a third rank in the country, and has many handsome houses and grand buildings. Its figure is a long square. It was formerly much celebrated for beer, of which it exported large quantities; as likewise for a peculiar kind of glazed earthen ware, called Delft, from the place of its manufacture or invention. The magistracy is composed of 4 burgomasters, and 7 schepens, jointly with the vroedschap or common council, who name the escout for 3 years, and continue him if they judge proper. In 1536, the city was reduced to ashes by a dreadful fire, during which, a stork, not being able to save her young, was observed to precipitate herself into the flames. It was soon after built with greater magnificence. In 1654, it was again greatly damaged by a fire. Before the reformation, Delft had ten religious houses, besides hospitals and chapels. The celebrated Hugo Grotius was a native of this place. It is 29 miles SSW. of Amsterdam, and 8 NW. of Rotterdam. Lon. 21. 47. E. Ferro. Lat. 52. 1. N.

DELFTHAVEN, a sea-port town of Holland, situated on the N. side of the Meuse, with a canal cut to join the Schie, by means of which boats may pass to Delft, the Hague, and other places. It is strongly fortified, and well defended by dams. It is 2 miles SW. of Rotterdam, and 8 SSE of Delft.

DELFTZUYL, a fortress of Holland, in Groningen, in the Ommelanden, and dept. of the Ems, situated at the conflux of the river Danster with the Ems. It has been demolished and rebuilt, and is now a strong place, fortified with good

ramparts, 7 bastions, and a citadel, with large and deep ditches. The harbor is very convenient, and will contain a great number of vessels. It is 11 miles WSW. of Embden, and 15 NE. of Groningen. Lon. 24. 6. E Ferro. Lat. 53. 19. N.

DELHI, a county of Hindoostan, bounded on the N. by the mountains of Thibet, on the E. by the country of Thibet and the soubah of Oude, on the S. by the countries of Agra and Agimere, and on the W. by Moultan; being about 165 miles in length, and 140 in breadth. It is divided into several provinces or circars, and contains many cities and towns. Several parts of it produce wheat, rice, millet, sugar, indigo pulse, and fruits of various sorts. The principal rivers are the Jumna and the Ganges. The climate is more temperate than that of Agra, and it was formerly the richest part of Hindoostan; but having been the seat of continual wars, it has been miserably laid waste, and many parts of it almost depopulated. As it now remains, it constitutes, perhaps, the whole of the dominions of the Great Mogul. Delhi is the capital.

DELHI, a city of Asia, at present the nominal capital of Hindoostan, and actually so during the greater part of the time since the Mahometan conquest. Its ancient name is said to have been *Indraput*. Shah Jehan, grandson of Acbar, and father of Aurengzebe, made this city his residence, to avoid the heat of Agra, and, adding greatly to its size, directed it to be called *Shahjahanabad*. It contains three principal streets, which are long and spacious; the others are narrow, crooked, and dirty. It has two grand mosques, built at a great expense, of red stone brought from Fattipour; and two others, whose cupolas are covered with gold; besides an incredible number of small ones. It is composed of two towns, the Old Town, founded by the Gentoos, the New by the emperor Shah Jehan; and is in the whole rather more than 9 miles in circumference. The palace of the Mogul is a magnificent building of red stone, about 1000 ells in length, and 600 in breadth, and cost 10,500,000 rupees. Delhi was said to contain, during the latter part of the 16th century, 2,000,000 of inhabitants; but, in 1738, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindoostan, he entered Delhi, and dreadful were the tumults, massacres, and famine that followed; 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword, and plunder

plunder to the amount of 62,000,000 l. Sterling was said to be collected. They endured similar calamities on the subsequent invasion of Abdallah king of Candahar; and now that the Mogul empire is so much reduced, the population must be very low. - Delhi is 880 miles NE. by N. of Bombay. Lon. 77. 40. E. Lat. 28. 37. N.

DELICHI, a river of Albania, the Acheron of the ancient poets, who feigned it to be in hell.

DELITZSCH, or **DOLITZSH**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipsic, containing 3 churches and a chapel. It was burned by the Hussites in 1429. It is 12 miles N. of Leipsic, and 16 E. of Halle.

DELKENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Hesse-Darmstadt, 5 miles NNE. of Mentz.

DELKIRAS, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 40 miles W. of Tokat.

DELTA, or **DELTA COTTA**, a fortress of Asia, in the country of Boin, which commands the principal pass over the mountains. It was taken by storm in 1773, by a British detachment under the command of Captain John Jones. It is 50 miles SW. of Tamasuden, and 175 N. of Moorshedabad.

DELLE, a town of France, in the dept. of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Belfort, 3 leagues SE. of Belfort.

DELLYS, or **TEDDILES**, a sea-port town of Africa, in the country of Algiers, 15 leagues E. of Algiers.

DELME, a town of France, in the dept. of the Maine, and chief place of a canton in the district of Chateou Salms, 2 leagues NW. of Chateou Salms.

DELME, a river of Germany, which runs into the Weser, near Delmenhorst.

DELMENHORST, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and capital of a small county on the river Delme, near its union with the Weser, containing only one church, about 237 houses, and 1100 inhabitants. The county belongs to the kings of Denmark, as counts of Oldenburg, and pays 80 florins for a Roman mouth. It is 7 miles SW of Bremen. Lon. 25. 57. E. Ferro. Lat. 53. 2. N.

DELMONA, a river of Italy, in the late republican dept. of the Upper Po.

DELMONTE, or **DELFMONT**, or **TALSPERG**, a town of Germany, in the late

circle of the Upper Rhine, and bishopric of Bale, situated near the conflux of the Biers and the Sorne. It contains an episcopal palace, 2 convents, and about 800 inhabitants. It is 16 miles SSW. of Bale, and 12 ESE. of Porrentrui.

DELOS, or **DILI**, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, formerly celebrated for the temple of Apollo, and the oracle contained within it. It is now little more than a desert rock, covered with ruins, and uninhabited. Some call it the Little Delos, giving the name of the Greater Delos to the island Rhenea, which lies near it. It is not above 6 miles in circuit. Lon. 43. 20. E. Ferro. Lat. 37. 22. N.

DELPHI, or **DELPHOS**, anciently a famous city of Achaia, now Livadia, (a province of Turkey in Europe,) situated on the declivity of mount Parnassus, about 10 miles N. of the gulf of Lepanto, where Castri, a mean village of about 200 houses, stands. It was formerly much resorted to on account of the temple and oracle of Apollo, and the dark cave from whence the Pythian priestess pronounced her sentences.

DELTA, a name given to the tract of country inclosed between the branches of the river Nile and the Mediterranean, so called from its supposed resemblance to the Greek letter of that name. It is likewise applied to the mouths of the Ganges, of the Ava, and some other rivers.

DELTING, a parish of Scotland, in Shetland, on the N. coast of Mainland, much intersected by arms of the sea. The surface is hilly, bleak, and barren; but some spots on the coast are cultivated, and produces tolerable crops of oats and barley. The chief harbours are St Magnus Bay, Altha Frith, Bushla Voe. The principal islands are Mickle and Little Rhoe, Brother Isle, Fisholm, and Bigga. Population in 1801, 1419.

DELVIN, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albama, 36 miles SW. of Deliano.

DEMA, a river of Russia, which runs into the Bielaia, at Upha.

DEMAIE, a town of Egypt, 6 miles NW. of Mansora.

DEMANCE AUX EAUX, a town of France, in the dept. of the Meuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vaucouleurs. It is 8 miles W. of Vaucouleurs.

DEMANIN, a town of Swedish Pomerania, situated among morasses on the river

river Peene, 16 miles SW. of Cripswald.

DEMASS, or **DEMSAS**, a town of Africa, on the E. coast of the country of Tunis, 8 miles SE. of Lempta.

DEMAVEND, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, 170 miles E. of Amadan.

DEMBEA, a large lake of Africa, in the western part of Abyssinia, in a province of the same name. It is supposed to be 150 leagues in circumference, and contains many islands, one of which is a place of confinement for state prisoners.

DEMENHOUR, a town of Egypt, 42 miles ESE. of Alexandria. It was taken by the French on the 8th July 1798.

DEMER, a river which rises in the bishopric of Liege, and passing by Hasselt, Diest, Arschot, &c. runs into the Scheldt, between Antwerp and Dendermond.

DEMERARA, a river of South America, in Dutch Guiana, which falls into the Atlantic E. of the Essequibo. It is navigable for merchant vessels 30 leagues up the country; near its mouth, where it is 2 miles broad, the Dutch had a very flourishing settlement, cultivating sugar, cotton, and coffee, and defended by a fort on its E. bank. It was taken by the British in 1781, who lost it to the French soon after; but at the peace of 1783, it was restored to the Dutch, and formed one government with Essequibo; the two districts containing about 3000 whites, and 40,000 slaves. It was again taken by the British in 1796, who restored it at the treaty of Amiens, but retook it in 1804. Lon. 57. 45. W. Lat. 6. 40. N.

DEMETRIOWITZ, a city of Russia in Smoiensko, on the Ugra. Lon. 37. 0. E. Lat. 53. 20. N.

DEMEU, a town of France, in the department of the Gers 2 leagues W. of Vic-Fezensac.

DEMIANSKA, a river of Russia, which runs into the Irtysh.

DEMIANSKOI, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk; situated at the conflux of the Demianka and the Irtysh. It is 100 miles NNE. of Tobolsk. Lon. 87. 8. E. Ferro. Lat. 59. 35. N.

DEMI-QUIAN, a lake and river of the United States, in the North-Western Territory. The lake is 6 miles broad. The river lies on the W. side of the Illinois; runs SSE; is navigable for 120 miles, and has a swamp on its N. bank, near its mouth, 50 yards wide.

DEMIR CAPI, a town of Asiatic

Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 20 miles SE. of Balikesiri.

DEMM, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, 20 m. SSW. of Chamir.

DEMMIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania; situated on the Peene. Its commerce is principally in grain. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631, by the Imperialists in 1637, and again by the Swedes in 1639. It is 26 miles S. of Stralsund. Lon. 30. 43. E. Ferro. Lat. 53. 53. N.

DEMOCRAT, a town of Egypt, 20 miles N. of Asna.

DEMONA, VALLEY OF, a division of the island of Sicily, lying in the NE. part of the island, nearest to Italy. It is about 100 miles long, and 20 broad.

DEMONT, or **DEMONA**, a town of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo; situated in a valley near the Sturia. It has a citadel, and contains three parish churches. It is 11 miles W. of Coni, and 14 SSW. of Saluzzo.

DEMOTICA, or **ΔΙΜΟΤΙΣ**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania; situated near the Maritsch, where a Greek archbishop resides, and the Christians have two churches. Here Charles XII. of Sweden resided during the last year of his captivity. It is 12 miles S. of Adrianople.

DENAIN, a town of France, in the department of the N.; situated on the W. side of the Scheldt, near which Marschal Villars defeated the Imperialists and Dutch under Prince Eugene in 1712. It is 4 miles NE. of Bouchain, and 5 SW. of Valenciennes.

DENAT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, 7 miles N. of Alby.

DENAVACA, a town of the island of Ceylon, 50 miles S. of Candy

DENBIGH, a town of North Wales, in Denbighshire, situated on a branch of the river Clwyd, called the Ilshod, near the foot of a rock, the top of which was its original site. The present town, built in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, is the capital of the county, handsome, large, and populous, and by many considered the best in N. Wales. It has a considerable business in tanning leather, and making gloves and shoes, which are sent to London for exportation. It is an earldom in the Fielding family, sends one member to parliament, and is governed by 2 aldermen, 2 bailiffs, and 25 capital burgesses, with other inferior officers. A weekly market is held on Wednesday. It is 61 miles E. of Holyhead, and 208 NW.

NW. of London. Lon. 3. 21. W. Lat. 38. 12. N.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a county of North Wales; bounded on the N. by the Irish sea, on the NE. by the county of Flint, on the E. by Cheshire and Shropshire, on the S. by Merionshire, and on the W. by Caernarvonshire; about 38 miles long, and 18 broad; and is divided into 12 hundreds, containing 4 market towns, 57 parishes, and 60,352 inhabitants. The principal towns are Denbigh, Wrexham, Ruthin, and Llanrwst. The chief rivers are the Conway, which separates it from the county of Caernarvon, the Clwyd, the Dee, and the Elwy. The country is in general mountainous, and some of the mountains always covered with snow; in some are mines of lead. The air is very wholesome, but sharp, being continually agitated by the winds which blow over the snowy tops of the mountains. The soil is various: for the famous vale of the Clwyd, extending near 17 miles from N. to S. and about 5 from E. to W. is said to be equalled by few places in Europe, in fertility and a profusion of noble seats. The E. side of the county, however, is not very fertile; and the W. is in a manner entirely barren. The products are chiefly corn, cheese, cattle, lead and coal. It sends one member to parliament.

DENDER, a river of Flanders, which rises in Hainault, flows by Leuse, Ath, Lessines, Grammont, Nimove, and Alost, into the Scheldt, at Dendermond.

DENDERA, a town of Egypt, on the W. side of the Nile, at the edge of a small but fertile plain, about half a mile from the river. Near the town are magnificent ruins, supposed of an ancient temple of Serapis. It is 212 miles S. of Cairo, and 48 SSE. of Gize.

DENDERBELLE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Dyle, late of Flanders, one league S. of Dendermond.

DENDERMOND, or **TERMOND**, a town of France, which was formerly included in Flanders; situated at the union of the Dender and Scheldt, in a very fertile country. It has two parishes, and several religious houses. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and the Dutch put a garrison into it as one of the barrier towns. The French took it in 1745, and again in 1794. It is 14 miles E. of Ghent, and 17 NW. of Brussels. Lon. 21. 39. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 1. N.

DENDERWYNDEKE, a town of France, late of Flanders, one league S. of

Nimove.

DENEE, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire, 7 miles S. of Angers.

DENUVRE, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, 10 miles SE. of Lunville.

DENEZE, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire, 8 miles W. of Saumur.

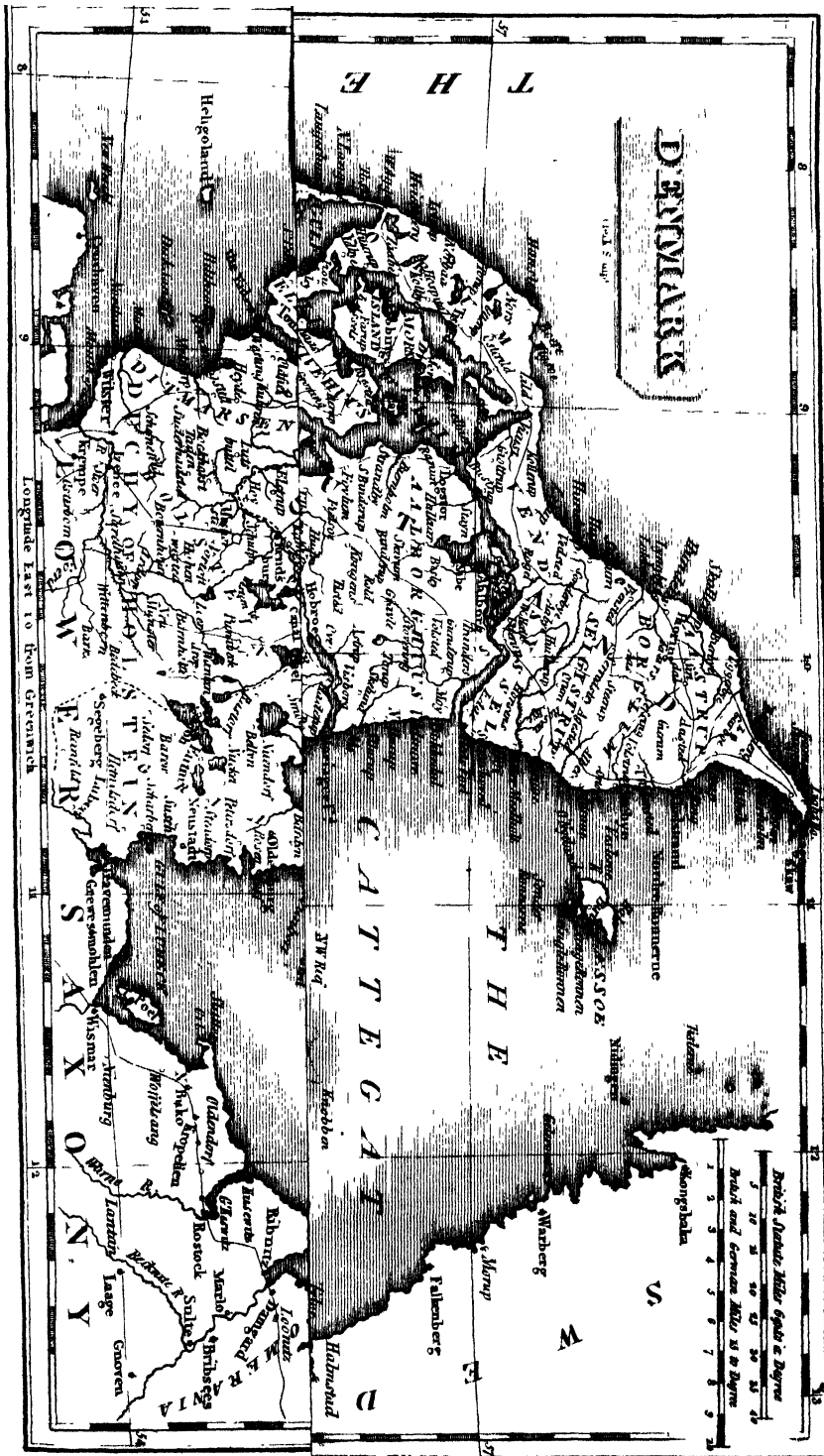
DFENGLING, a town of Bavaria, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, 20 miles NW. of Saltzburg.

DENQUIN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, 1 league W. of Lescar.

DENIA, anciently Artemisium, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Valencia, said to have been founded by the Marseillois, before the Christian era. It has a high tower, and well fortified castle. The entrance into the harbour is difficult and dangerous. The chief trade is in raisins and almonds. During the war of succession, Denia was taken by the Duke of Marlborough, in 1706, but retaken in 1708. It is situated near Mount Mongon, on the declivity of a hill, extending to the sea; 38 miles NNE. of Alicante. Lon. 16. 40. E. Peak of Teneriffe. Lat. 38. 50. N.

DENING, a parish of Scotland, in Fife-shire, about 3 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. It lies between St Andrew's and Anstruther. The soil is in general wet and spongy, most of the farms being broken with swamps and fens, and is principally fitted for pasturage. Population in 1801, 226.

DENMARK, a northern kingdom of Europe; divided from Germany towards the N. by the Leuensane and the Eiderstrom, which last, from very ancient times, has been known as the boundary between these countries. It is washed by the North sea on the W. by the waters of the Cattegat or Schaggenack on the N., and by those of the East sea or Baltic on the E. Between the continent and the large islands of Funer and Zealand, are the famous straits called the Small and Great Belts, and the Oere-sund, which last separates Denmark from Sweden, being at Helsingoer about 181 fathoms, or half a mile in breadth, and is the usual passage out of the Baltic into the sea, over all which the king of Denmark has the sovereignty, and all ships are obliged to pay him a certain toll. The country is in general flat, barren and sandy; and the air, from the sea surrounding



DANMARK

1:100,000

Longitude East to from Greenwich

British Standard Meridian of Time
 5 10 15 20 25 30 35
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9



DANMARK

1:100,000

Longitude East to from Greenwich

British Standard Meridian of Time
 5 10 15 20 25 30 35
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

surrounding it, and its numerous lakes, thick and foggy. Denmark properly consists of the two large islands of Funen and Zealand, several smaller ones lying contiguous, and the peninsula of Jutland. The king of Denmark is also sovereign of Norway, the islands of Faro, Iceland, and half of the duchy of Holstein, the county of Oldenburg and Delmonhurst, in Germany, besides some small settlements in Asia, Africa, and America. The constitution of Denmark, from being successively hereditary, elective, and limited, became absolute in the year 1660, when the peasants being grievously oppressed by the nobility and gentry, agreed, in conjunction with the clergy, to make the crown hereditary and absolute; and the king, assembling his nobility and gentry in a garrisoned town, compelled them to deliver up their liberties into his hands. In 1787, however, the peasantry were restored to many of their long lost liberties, by the present king, Frederic, then prince-royal. The number of souls in Funen, Zealand, and Jutland, is estimated at 800,000, in the duchy of Slewick or South Jutland, 24,000, to which if we add Norway, the duchy of Holstein, and other estates in Germany, the whole number will be rather more than 2,000,000. The military force of Denmark, a few years since, amounted to 11,000 cavalry, and 64,000 infantry; and the fleet, according to the official gazette, Oct. 15, 1803, consisted of 19 ships of the line, 15 frigates, 8 brigs, and 13 gun boats. The king's annual revenues are reckoned at about 1,400,000*l.*, which arise from crown lands, customs, and several imposts on beer, malt, corn, piper, land, &c. In Norway, the king has the tenth of all the timber, tar, fish, oil, and mines. Commercial companies are established in Denmark to the East Indies, West Indies, and Africa, and trade, in general, seems to be making rapid progress. In 1746, the number of manufactures in Copenhagen was only 1200; but, in 1780, they were upwards of 4000. In Denmark their religion is Lutheran, besides which no religion is tolerated; and the clergy are subsisted by the state, all the church lands having been seized by the government at the Reformation. COPENHAGEN is the capital.

DENN, a town of Arabia, 40 miles E. of Zebid. Lon. 43. 43 E. Lat. 14. 15. N.

DENNFCIAM. See **DFGNECHAM**.

DENNY, a parish and village of Scot-

land, in Stirlingshire. The parish is about 4 miles in length, and 2½ in breadth. The soil is dry and sandy, but tolerably fertile and well cultivated. The village of **DENNY** is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Carron, the boundary betwixt this parish and Dunipace. Population in 1801, 2033.

DENREHOUT, a town of France in the department of the Scheldt, or Escaut, late of Flanders, 5 miles S. of Alost.

DENSCHENDORF, a town of Denmark, in the island of Femerin, 4 miles W. of Bore.

DENTSIHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, late of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, 10 miles NE. of Treves.

DENUTAR, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, 8 miles NE. of Shabur.

DENYS, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, and ci-devant province of Anjou, 3 miles from Sarre.

DENYS DE CANDE, a town of France, in the department of Maine.

DENYS LE GAST, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and ci-devant province of Normandy.

DENYS ST, a town of France, in the department of the Seine, now called *Franciad*, situated on the Crould, near the Seine, 5 miles N. of Paris. The swords of St Lewis and St Joan of Arc, the patriotic maid of Orleans, and the sceptre of Charlemagne, were preserved in the church of this town. Lon. 2. 26. E. Lat. 48. 56. N.

DEOGUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Berar, formerly a capital city, and the residence of a rajah, 56 miles NNW. of Nagpour, and 75 NE. of Eluchpour. Lon. 79. 12 E. Lat. 21. 54. N.

DEOGUR, other two towns of Hindoostan; 1. in the country of Agra, 20 miles S. of Gohud; 2. in the country of Bahar, 72 miles SE. of Babar.

DEOLARY, a town of Asia, in the country of Almora, 10 miles W. of Ram-pour.

DEOGEN, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan, 33 miles SW. of Kin.

DEONNELLY, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, 19 miles NNE. of Bangalore.

DEPART, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, on the Gave; opposite Orthea.

DEPATY, a rock near the south coast of the island of Copland, in the North Channel.

Channel of the Irish sea.

DEPIGNANO, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, and late republican department of Crati, 3 miles SSW. of Cosenza.

DEPIFORD, a town of England, situated on the Thames, partly in the county of Kent, and partly in Surry. It was generally known in ancient records by the name of Depiford Strond, alias West Greenwich, a name which, in latter times, became solely appropriated to the lower parts of it, on the banks of the Thames; the upper town retaining that of Depiford only. Depiford is now a large and populous town, though it has no market, and is divided into Upper and Lower Depiford. It contains about 2000 houses, many of which are neat and well built, two churches, several meeting-houses, and two charity schools. The chief support of the town arises from its excellent docks. The whole extent of the port and yard is 31 acres. It has 2 wet docks, a Coulbe and single one, and a slip for a barge and mast pole, in anchor and the shop, and about 20 berths, with a very large of store-house for beer, to be used for the officers. Here are also several dock belonging to shipbuilders to be chartered yearly. On the site of St. Ys-Cornt, where King the Great, the emperor of Char of Muscovy resided with the proprietor Sir John Evelyn, and in this yard completed his knowledge in the practical part of naval architecture was erected a dock-house in 1725; and on that of the store-houses formerly called the Red-house, which had been often destroyed by fire, stands a range of buildings of various descriptions, for supplying the navy with provisions. At Depiford is the society of the Trinity House, founded in 1517, by Sir Thomas Spert, knight, controller of the navy to Henry VIII. for the regulation of seamen, and the convenience of ships and mariners on the coast, and incorporated by the above-mentioned prince, who conferred to them, not only the rights and privileges of the company of mariners of England, but their several possessions at Depiford. There are annually relieved by this company about 3000 poor seamen, their widows, and orphans, at the expense of 6000 l. It is 4 miles E. of London.

DER, a town of Egypt, 11 miles S. of Smit.

DERAS, a town of Persia. Lon. 61. 56 E. Lat. 31. 32. N.

DERASNIA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, 68 miles NW. of Braclaw.

DERAZINA, A town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lucko, 28 miles NE. of Lucko.

DERBE, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aosta, 10 miles W. of Aosta.

DERBEND, or DIRBINS, a town of Persia, in the province of Selarvan, situated on the W. coast of the Caspian sea. It has a good harbour, said to have been founded by Alexander the Great. It is the residence of a Khan, and many Armenian merchants. Cesar Peter became master of it during the civil wars of Persia, and the Empress Catherine II. took it in 1760. The fortress was retaken by the Russians in 1796, after a bombardment of 10 days; it is now under their dominion. Lon. 67. 55. E. Lat. 42. 8. N.

DERLEND, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, 20 miles N. of Adinople.

DERPIANT, two towns of Persia, in the prov. of Clousan; the 1st 110 m. NE. of Isfah; the 2d 60 m. E. of Abadeh.

DERRENSKOL, a town of the province of Selara, in the government of Ilsted, in the Empire. Lon. 14. 6. E. Lat. 52. 20. N.

DERBY, a town of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, situated on the river Derwent, over which there is an ancient well built stone bridge. It is populous and flourishing, contains five parishes, and two hundred and thirty houses, with a large market-place, and a handsome town-house. It is a corporation and a borough town, sending two members to parliament. It is an ancient in the noble family of Stanley. By a grant of King Henry II. no longer alive in the town. The situation of Derby, on the banks of the Derwent, has induced the establishment of numerous manufactures requiring the aid of water. The *silk-mill*, as it is called, because the first and largest of the kind ever erected in England, stands upon an island in the Derwent, facing the town. It was erected by Johnombe, who brought the plan out of Italy at the hazard of his life about the year 1716. It is 110 feet long, 89 broad, and 55½ high; lighted by 468 windows; and contains 24,000 wheels moved by one water-wheel. By this machinery for making organdie or thrown silk, all the operations are performed, from the winding of the raw material

material to its preparation for the weavers. In 1718, Mr Lombe obtained a patent to secure the profits arising from his address and ingenuity, for 14 years, but died, (supposed to poison by a woman sent from Italy,) before the half of the term had expired. His brother William succeeded for a short time; and afterwards his cousin, Sir Thomas Lombe, to whom government, instead of renewing the patent, granted £15000. for a model to be kept in the tower of London in order to secure and perpetuate the art. Besides this, there are 7 or 8 other smaller pieces of the same kind, which are now by water, and others by horses. A great part of the silk is sent to supply the manufactures at Nottingham. Derby also possesses a considerable manufactory of cotton, for the spinning of which several very ingenious mills have been erected; one of them fire-proof, the first of the kind in England, was built in 1772; it is constructed on brick arches and paved with brick. From the cotton spun in these mills are made figured worsted puttees, stockings, and many other articles. The fabric of Derby porcelain is equal to that of any other, in quality to any in the kingdom. The china is remarkable for its coloring and gaudy ornaments, such as vases, urns, pillars, columns, &c. made of Derbyshire spar, crystals and glass, form likewise a considerable branch of trade. Prince Charles entered Derby on the 4th of Dec. 1713, but abandoned it on the 6th. It is 126 miles NNW. of London. Lon. 1.30. W. Lat. 52.35. N.

DERBY, a town of the United States, in Connecticut and Newhaven county, situated on the Housatonic, which is navigable thence to the sea, 14 miles NW. of Newhaven, and 27 miles SW. of Middletown.

DERBY, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin county, noted for a remarkable cave in its vicinity, which has numerous apartments, adorned with stalactites, curiously diversified in size and colour. It is situated on the Swatara, 2 miles above its confluence with the Susquehanna, and 19 SE. of Harrisburg.

DERBY, a town of Vermont, in Orleans county.

DERBYSHIRE, an inland county of England, bounded on the NW. by Cheshire, on the N. by Yorkshire, on the E. by the counties of Nottingham and Leicestershire, and on the S. by the counties of Leicestershire and Stafford, and on the W. by the

county of Stafford; about 58 miles in length from N. to S. and from 18 to 30 broad, containing 790,640 acres. It is divided into six hundred, which contain 100 parishes, and 16 market towns. The market towns are Derby, Chesterfield, Winksworth, Bakewell, Ashbourne, Polsover, Blithton, Chapel in the Dale, Dronfield, and Tadswall. The principal rivers are the Derwent, the Trent, the Wye, the Dove, and the Rother. Towards the NW. it is very mountainous, and that part is called the High Peak. The eastern part of the county and the centre are called the Low Peak. The southern part is more level. The soil of the High Peak is very shallow, and hardly admits the use of the plough; it affords, however, pasture for sheep. The low level is more capable of cultivation, and the southern parts are rich and fertile. In the mountains are lead, iron, and copper ore, a tin mine, asbestos, mica, &c. but stone is scarce every where, but rocks in few places. The Peak is generally reckoned one of the highest but not the highest. The number of inhabitants in 1761, was 161,142.

DERHAM, LAST, or MARKET DERHAM, a considerable town of England, in Northampton. It has a very large ancient church, a well supplied weekly market, and 4 annual fairs. It is 16 miles W. of Norwich, and 100 NNE. of London.

DERHAM, WEST, a village of Norfolk, 2 miles near Downham.

DERNBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, is the principality of Halberstadt, and capital of a lordship. It is 6 miles WSW. of Halberstadt, and 17 E. of Goslar.

DERENTURG, a town of Austria, 5 miles S. of Ueberath.

DERFOIE. See **DEIRUT**.

DERVIANNOE, a town of Russia, in the province of Ustria, or the Vatchegda, 76 miles E. of Ust S.orsk.

DERVIANNOI, a town of Russia, in the government of Oonetz, on the W. coast of Lake Ononetz, 12 miles S. of Petrovavsk.

DEREWANIA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek, 42 miles ENE of Novogrodek.

DERG, a celebrated lake of Ireland, with a river of the same name, which runs from the lake to the river Foyle, in the county of Donegal. In the lake is an island, which used to be much frequented by persons of the Roman Catholic religion.

the persuasion, on account of a place called St Patrick's Purgatory, a narrow little cell hewn out of the solid rock, in which a man could scarcely stand upright. The many marvellous stones related of this place, formerly contributed to the gainful trade of the friars who attended it; but in 1630, a stop was put to their impositions, by banging the friars, and breaking open the cell, which has ever since been exposed to public view. It is 8 miles E. of Donegal.

DERGHAS, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan, 120 miles ESE. of Zareh.

DERGUTS LE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sauveterre, 5 leagues S. of Rhodéz.

DERG, a small island, near the W. coast of Ireland, and county of Sligo. Lon. 8. 24. W. Lat. 54. 55. N.

DERG, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Longford, 5 miles ENE. of Edgeworthstown.

DERINA, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, 24 miles SW. of Killarney.

DERVAL, a river of Russia, which runs into the Donetz, 36 miles S. of Bielovodsk.

DERNBACH, or **THIRBACH**, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, and bishopric of Tüda, containing two churches. It is 22 miles ENE. of Bielefeld.

DERNE, a town of Africa, and capital of a district in the country of Tripoli, near the coast of the Mediterranean, the residence of a sultan. Lon. 22. 45. E. Lat. 32. 55. N.

DERNES, or **DERNICH**, a town and fortress of Baharia; situated on a mountain near the river Kerke. It was taken from the Turks by the Venetians, in 1684.

DERP, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, and a bishop's see with a university. It stands near the river Amber, 50 miles NW. of Pskof. Lon. 26. 15. E. Lat. 58. 30. N.

DERRY, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, 46 miles SE. of Laher.

DERRIK, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Corah, 136 m. NW. of Resh.

DERRY, DARY, or DELRY, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Avon, in Merionethshire.

DERRY. See **LONDONDERRY**.

DERRY, the name of 4 townships in

Pennsylvania in Dauphin, Mifflin, and Westmoreland counties, and on the Susquehanna.

DERSENA, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan, 228 miles SSW. of Zareh.

DERSO, a flourishing town of Italy, in the late Republican dep. of Montagne, situated on the E. bank of the lake of Como.

DETHIA, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan, 110 miles ENE. of Zareh.

DERVAL, or **DERVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateau-Briant; 12 miles W. of Chateau-Briant.

DERVILLE, or **DERVAL**, a thriving manufacturing village in the parish of Loudon, county of Ayr. The lands of Derville, in old times, belonged to the knights ten plow, and it is remarkable, that these lands now hold of no superior, not even to the crown. The village contains about 400 inhabitants.

DERVERAGH LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of West Meath, 5 miles N. of Mullingar.

DIRVOCK, a town of Ireland, in Antrim, 120 miles from Dublin.

DERWENT, a river of England, in the county of Cumberland, which rises about 6 miles S. of Feswick, and runs into the Irish sea, near Workington.

DERWENT, a river of England, which runs into the Ouse, 5 miles SE. of Selby, in the county of York.

DERWENT, a river of England, which rises in Northumberland, crosses the county from Durham for several miles, when it crosses a small part of the latter county, and enters the Tyne about 3 miles above Newcastle.

DERWENT, a river of England, which rises in the High Peak of Derby, and passing through the county, joins the Trent 8 miles ESE. from Derby.

DERWENT FELS, a mountain of England, in the county of Cumberland; celebrated for its mines of black-lead, a little to the S. of Keswick.

DERWENT WATER, a lake of England, in the county of Cumberland, formed by the river Derwent, about 4 miles long, and about 1 broad, with several small islands, one of which is called Derwent.

DIRRY, a river of Wales, which runs into the Avon, near Dolgelly, in Merionethshire.

DESAGUEDERO,

DESAGUEDERO, a river of Mexico, which runs from the lake of Nicaragua into the Caribbean sea. Lon. 66. 22. W. Ferro. Lat. 12. 0. N.

DESAIGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, 5½ leagues N. of Privas.

DESANA, a town of Italy, in the lordship of Vercelli, 5 miles SW. of Vercelli.

DESCHÉL, a town of France, in the department of Deux Natte, state of Brabant, 13 miles S. of Hermetals.

DESCHIKIN, a town of Russia, in the government of Orel. It is 24 miles N. of Orel, and 484 SSE. of Petersburg.

DESCHINAY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Königgratz, 21 miles ENE. of Königgratz.

DESCHINO, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau, 4 miles W. of Aycha.

DESEADA, **DESIRADA**, or **DISIDERADA**, the first of the Caribbee islands discovered by Columbus in 1494. It is about 10 miles long, and hardly 5 broad. The soil is in some places black and good, in others sandy and unproductive. It is 4 leagues E. of Guadalupe. Lon. 61. 15. W. Lat. 10. 4. N.

DESEADA, or **CAPÉ DISIRI**, the most western promontory of the Straits of Magellan in South America, at the entrance to the South Sea. Lon. 74. 17. W. Lat. 53. 4. N.

DESEADEN, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan, 30 miles SSE. of Kim.

DESENIK, a town of Hungary, 10 miles S. of Levens.

DESENZANO, or **DISSENZANO**, a town of Italy, in the Bressan, and late republican dep. of the Benaco. It is situated on the Garda, and is celebrated for its wines, in which it carries on a considerable trade, as well as in corn and other grain. It contains 3160 citizens, and lies 15 miles E. of Brescia. Lon. 10. 23. E. Lat. 45. 20. N.

DESEKINES, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, 12 miles W. of Mayenne.

DESINÉ, a town of Arabia, in the country of Oman, 240 miles SW. of Mascat.

DESISE, a town of France, in the department of the Saone and Loire, and chief place of a canton in the district of Autun, 15 miles E. of Autun.

DESKFORD, a parish of Scotland,

in the county of Banff, about 5 miles long and 3 broad; in some parts, rich, and fertile, in others cold and moorish. The ruins of the tower of Dealford, and of the castle of Scuth, are surrounded with thriving wood. Population in 1801, 610.

DESNA, a river of Russia, which runs into the Dnieper, near Kiev.

LESOJA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 10 miles SW. of Estella.

DESOLATION ISLAND. See **KRUGUEVA** ISLAND.

DESSAU, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, the capital of the principality of Anhalt Dessau, situated on the Muldau, near its union with the Elbe. It is divided into the old and new town; has three suburbs; and was surrounded with walls, in 1231, by Prince Leopold. There are two churches for Calvinists, one for Lutherans, a Latin school, two hospitals, and an orphan-house; with manufactures of cloth, stockings, and hats. It is 28 miles SE. of Magdeburg, and 45 SW. of Potsdam. Lon. 29. 55. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 49. N.

DESSOUBRE, a river of France, which runs into the Doubs, at St Hippolite.

DESTAKUBDE, a Tartarian village of Siberia, 48 miles SE. of Yedick.

DE SUNNLY, a river of Wales, in the county of Merioneth, which runs into the Irish sea 5 miles SE. from Sarnaburg point.

DESURÉS, or **DESURENS**, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the districts of Boulogne, 9 miles SE. of Boulogne, and 16 WSW. of St Omer.

DESWARTE, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Demer near Deist.

DE TERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of East Friesland, 1 mile S. of Stuckhausen.

DETMOLD, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Lippe, the seat of the tribunals of the county, and the ordinary residence of the reigning counts. It is situated near the mountains of Teutberg, or Teutenberg, where Varus was defeated, 24 miles NNE. of Lippstadt, and 25 SSW. of Minden. Lon. 25. 56. E. Ferro. Lat. 52. N.

DETROIT, or **STRAIT OF ST CLAIR**, a river of North America, which flows from Lake St Clair, and after a course of 28 miles, between the United States and Upper Canada, falls into Lake Erie.

DETROIT, a town of North America

hundreds, which contain one city. Exeter, 40 market towns, 1783 villages, 57,955 houses, and about 343,000 inhabitants. The towns are Bantstaple, Plymouth, Taverton, Dartmouth, Tavistock, Okehampton, Ashburton, Houlton, Plymton, Totness, Bearston, Crediton, Biddiford, Tops'ham, Axminster, Hampton, Newton-Abbot, Lyston, Bowe, Sidmouth, Brent, Kingsbridge, Dodbrook, Columpton, Chacklogh, Chumleigh, Comb-Marian, Culliton, Hartland, Hatherly, Holdsworthy, Hincorab, Modbury, Merton, Sidmouth, South, Moulton, Torrington, Chexford, Sheepwash, and Torremouth, or Timmouth; of which the 1st five are burgh towns, and send each 2 members to parliament; which with 2 for the city of Exeter, and 2 for the county, make in the whole 26 members. The air is mild in the valleys, and sharp, though healthy, on the hills. The soil of the western part is generally a clay and moony, feeding a great number of swine, which are afterwards sent to the better pastures of Somersetshire, to be ready for slaughtering. The northern parts are dry and rocky, where the downs afford good pasture for sheep, and the arable lands excellent crops of corn; yet these are not equal in fertility to the E. and middle parts. The S. of the county, however, is esteemed the most rich and fertile part of it. That part called the South Herts, near Totbury, is particularly celebrated for the excellence and quantity of its oxen. Devonshire was formerly more celebrated for its mines than even Cornwall; and, in the reign of King John, when the mines of the latter were found for 100 marks, those of the former produced 100l. per annum. Iron as well as copper mines have been discovered, with veins of leadstone and silver. There are likewise quarries of good building stone and slate, great quantities of which are exported. The chief manufactures are serges, duroys, gunggets, shalloons, narrow cloths, stuffs, &c. The principal rivers are the Ex, Tamar, Tave, Lad, Oke, Tame, Toundge, Dart, Ken, &c. The county gives the title of Duke to the noble family of Cavendish.

DEVONSHIRE, a district or tribe of the Bermuda Islands, which has a parish church, and a good library.

DEUPRAG, a town in the country of Thibet, 15 miles S. of Sirinagur.

DEUX NATTES, or the Two Nats.

THESE, a dep. of the French republic, one of the nine into which the cis-rhine Austrian Netherlands were divided in 1796. It comprehends part of the late prov. of Austrian Brabant. Antwerp is the capital.

DEUX PONTS, **DUCHY OF**, a late principality of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It was composed of the ancient county of the same name, and the county of Veldentz; and was bounded on one side by what was formerly Alsace and Lorraine, and on the other by the electorate of Treves and the Lower Palatinate, but much intersected by the possessions of different princes. In 1567, it was annexed to the palatinate. The descendant of the princes palatine having obtained the throne of Sweden, and given 3 provinces to that kingdom, Charles X. XI. and XII. it remained under the dominion of Sweden during that period; but this has become extinct, it descended to the house of Bakenfeldt, which continued in possession till its late subjection to the power of France. The duchy was overrun by the French in 1793, and finally ceded to that kingdom in 1797, and chiefly included in the Département of the Sarre, Moselle, and Mont Tonnerre. The soil is mountainous, with some pastures and corn helds, which afford a sufficient supply to the inhabitants. The sides of the Glen are vineyards; and in the mountains are mines of quicksilver, iron, copper, and coals. The principality, when under the German government, paid for the Roman month 240 florins, and to the Imperial chamber 172 rixdollars and 36 krutzers. The revenues were estimated at 500,000 florins.

DEUX PONTS, in German *Zwei Brücken*, a town of France, in the dep. of Mont Tonnerre, formerly the capital of the above duchy, to which it gave name. It was the seat of justice for the principality, and has churches for Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists. It is situated on the Ellbach, 46 miles W. of Manheim, 58 E. of Mentz, and 15 N. of Strasburg. Lon. 25. E. Ferro Lat. 49 16. N.

DEWAH, or **GOGRA**, a river of Hindoostan, which crosses the country of Oude, and joins the Ganges, 15 miles W of Patna.

DE WITTSBURGH, a town of the United States of America, in the State of New York, on the Susquehanna, 155 miles NW. of New York.

DEWSBURG, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, at the foot of a hill, to the W. of Wakefield, 8 m. SW. of Leeds. Fairs Wed. before May 22, and Wed. before Oct. 10.

DEYDESHEIM, or DIDINESHEIM, a town of France, in the dep. of Monte Tonnerre, late of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bishopric of Spire, 14 miles WNW. of Spire.

DEYNSE. See DEINSE.

DEZIZE, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, near Cairo, where the prophet Jeremiah, is supposed to have been buried.

DEZKAK, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Segestan, 110 m. ENE. of Zareng.

DEZZA, a river of Italy, which runs thro' the vale of Scalva into the Oglio.

DEJEFAN, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, on the coast of the Red Sea, 22 miles W. of Abu-Arisch.

DGIARON, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Farsistan, 84 m. S. of Selmas.

DHAR, a town of Hundoostan, in the country of Malwa, 42 miles W. of Indore, and 86 SSW. of Oudem.

DIARMSALEH, a town in the country of Thibet, 60 m. from Sarangpour.

DHOLPOUR, a town of Hundoostan, 52 miles S. of Agra.

DHUL, a lake of Asia, 5 m. NE. of Cashimere

DIACHER, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Mazenderan, 24 m. SW. of Zaveh.

DIADORA. See ZARA.

DIAFERI, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Chorasán, 131 m. N. of Herat.

DIAM, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Chorasán, 80 miles N. of Herat.

DIAMANT, LE, a town of the island of Martinico, on the S. coast. Lon. 43. 10. W. Ferro. Lat. 14. 26. N.

DIAMINITZ, or DUSAMOND, a town of Russia, on the coast of the Baltic, 12 miles NW. of Riga.

DIAMOND, a small island of the West Indies, near the SW. coast of the island of Martinico, half a league S. of Cape Diamond.

DIAMOND, a small island in the bay of Bengal, near the SW. coast of Ava. Lon. 94. 30. E. Lat. 15. 50. N.

DIAMOND POINT, a cape on the N. coast of the island of Sumatra, in the strait of Malacca. Lon. 97. 52. E. Lat. 5. 20. N.

DIAMPJ'R, or UDFAMPER, a town of India, in the country of Cochin, said

to be inhabited by Christians of St Thomas, 15 miles W. of Cochin. Lon. 76. 21. E. Lat 9. 57. N.

DIAN MAHE, a town of the island of Madagascar, 100 miles N. of Carembole.

DIAN RAHOLT, a town of the island of Madagascar, 110 miles NNE. of Carembole.

DIAN RAVAL, a town of the island of Madagascar, 60 m. NNE. of Carembole.

DIANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato Citra, and late republican dep. of the Selo, 18 m. NNW. of Policastro.

DIANO, a town of Italy, in Genoa, about 2 miles from the sea, and 3 from Onegho.

DIAR, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasán, 190 miles NNE. of Herat.

DIARBEEK, or DIARBEEKIR, a city of Asiatic Turkey, and capital of a province to which it gives name, situated on a beautiful plain, near the W. bank of the Tigris; formerly called *Amida*, and by the Turks *Kara-Amid*, or *Karamid*. It is one of the most populous and commercial towns of Asiatic Turkey. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in red cloth, cotton, and Morocco leather, with Hungary, Poland, Russia, and other countries, where long dresses and short boots are usually worn. It is surrounded with a double wall, fortified with towers. It is supposed there are about 20,000 Christians in this place, two-thirds of whom are Armenians, the rest Nestorians and Jacobites; they are better treated by the Turks than in other places. Diarbek is the residence of a pacha. It is 600 m. NW. of Ispahan, and 540 ESE. of Constantinople. Lon. 57. 30. E. Ferro. Lat. 36. 50. N.

DIARBEEKIR, a province and government of Asiatic Turkey, situated between the Tigris and the Euphrates, and anciently called *Mesopotamia*. It is bounded on the N. by Turcomania, on the E. by Curdistán, on the S. by Arabia, and on the W. by Syria. The government is divided into 19 sangiacats, and 5 other districts, called *Hukmet*, which are free: 11 of the sangiacats belong to the Turks, and 8 in Curdistán, which acknowledge the Grand Signior, but whose chiefs are hereditary. The principal towns are Diarbek and Mosul.

DIASHENKIR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania,

6 miles NW. of Kir-shchr.

DIAS, a town of Egypt, 3 miles N. of Mansora.

DIABOLO, an island in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 40. 58. E. Ferro. Lat. 27. 27. N.

DIBE, or **PESCHIERA**, a town of Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 18 miles SE. of Damietta.

DIBI, a town of Egypt, on the W. side of the Nile, 8 miles SE. of Rosetta.

DIBRA, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the confines of Albania. It was besieged by the Turks in 1442, who found means to convey a dead dog into the only spring which supplied the town with water, which compelled the inhabitants to surrender. It is 30 miles N. of Akrida.

DICHMOUNT, a hill of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, from the top of which, though only 700 feet above the sea level, part of 14 counties are visible.

DICHMOUNT, or **DICKMOUNT LAW**, a hill of Scotland, in the county of Angus, and parish of St Vigors, supposed to be so called from the buoys having anciently held their courts on its top, where there is a large camp, 670 feet above the level of the sea.

DICTY, a rivulet of Scotland, in the county of Angus, which, after a course of about 12 or 13 miles, much occupied by machinery, falls into the Frith of Tay, near the village of Montfith.

DICK, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina, 16 miles W. of Queenborough.

DICKSCOVE, a village of Africa, on the Gold Coast, situated on a small creek, which admits only boats.

DICKSON, a town of the United States, in North Carolina, 40 miles NE. of Fayetteville.

DICKVELL, a town of the island of Ceylon, near the S. coast, 102 miles S. of Candy.

DIERICH, or **DIEKRICH**, a town of France, in the dept. of Forets, lately belonging to the duchy of Luxemburg, situated on the river Semoy. It was surrounded with a wall by John, King of Bohemia, and Count of Luxemburg, and under the late government was the capital of a jurisdiction, which extended over 26 villages and hamlets; in spirituals, it was under the archbishop of Treves. It is 15 miles N. of Luxemburg, and 15 NW. from Treves. Lon. 23. 38. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 5. N.

DIDWANA, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Aginere, 30 miles NE. of Nagore, and 51 N. of Aginere.

DIE, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the dept. of the Drome, situated on the Drome, 10 leagues NE. of Montelimart. Lon. 22. 4. E. Ferro. Lat. 44. 46. N.

DIEBACH, a town of France, in the dept. of Forets, late of the duchy of Luxemburg, 4 m. WSW. of Luxemburg.

DIEBURG, or **DIPURG**, a town of Germany, in the territory of Mentz, 24 miles ESE. of Mentz.

DIEGIM, a town of France, in the dept. of Dyle, 4 miles N. of Brussels.

DIEGO GARCAS, or **CHAGAS**, an island of Africa, in the Indian sea. Lon. 68. 10. E. Lat. 8. 45. S.

DIEGO DE RAMIRES, an island near the coast of Terra del Fuego, SSW. of Cape Horn. Lon. 68. 45. W. Lat. 56. 39. S.

DIEGORIAS, or **RODRIGUEZ**, an island of Africa, in the Indian ocean, 100 leagues E. from the island of Mauritius. Lon. 37. 32. E. Lat. 19. 30. S.

DIEGO SOURIZ, an island in the Indian sea, near the E. coast of the island of Madagascar. Lon. 73. 27. E. Ferro. Lat. 11. 50. S.

DIELE, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Pruth, near Czeczora.

DIFLETTE, a river of France, which runs into the English channel, 5 leagues SSW. of Cherbourg.

DIEMEN, a town of Holland, 4 miles SE. of Amsterdam.

DIEMEN STRAITS OF, between the coast of Asia and the islands of Japan.

DIEMEN'S, or **VAN DIEMEN'S LAND**, the southern coast of New Holland, discovered by Tasman, in 1642.

DIENNE, a town of France, in the dept. of the Cantal, 4 leagues N. of St Flour.

DIENVILLE, a town of France, in the dept. of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bar-sur-Aube, 3 leagues NW. of Bar-sur-Aube.

DIEP BAY, a bay on the island of St Christopher, near Diep Bay Town.

DIEP BAY TOWN, a town on the N. coast of the island of St Christopher. Lon. 62. 43. W. Lat. 17. 30. N.

DIEPENLAU, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, 21 miles SSW. of Hoya.

DIEPHOLZ, a county of Westphalia, bounded on the N. by the county of Hoya.

Hoya, on the E. by Minden, on the S. by the bishopric of Osnabruck, and on the W. by Munster. It is about 8 leagues in length, and 4 in breadth, full of briers, and under wood, and morasses. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by breeding cattle, which they sell to Holland and the countries bordering on the Rhine. It contains 4 towns, and about 1900 houses. The inhabitants are Lutherans. It was erected into a county by the Emperor Maximilian. On the attainder of the Count, in 1365, it passed to the Duke of Zell, and from them to the electorate of Hanover. The matricular taxation is one horse and 4 foot, or 28 florins monthly.

DIEPHOLZ, the capital of the above county, situated on the Hunte. The inhabitants carry on a considerable manufacture of coarse woollen cloth. It is 30 miles SSW. of Bremen. Lon. 25. 45. E. Ferro. Lat. 52. 38. N.

DIEPPE, a sea-port town of France, and principal place of a district, in the dept. of the Lower Seine, situated between two rocky mountains, at the mouth of the river Bethune, in the English channel; with a good harbour for small vessels; generally a station for privateers. It is 29 miles N. of Rouen. Lon. 18. 45 E. Ferro. Lat. 49. 56. N.

DIEPPENHEIM, a town of Holland, in Overysel, and late republican dept. of the Yssel, 20 miles E. of Deventer.

DIERDORF, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Wied Runkel, situated on the Wiedbach, with a castle, the residence of the counts. The inhabitants are industrious, and employed in a riculture and commerce. It is 8 miles NNE. of Coldeutz.

DIERNBACH, a town of Austria, 11 miles S. of Steyr.

DIERNBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, 6 miles N. of Nitterfeldt.

DIERNPACH, a town of Austria, 5 miles E. of Müssau.

DIERNSTEIN, a town of Lower Austria, near which is a castle, where Richard I. king of England, was imprisoned. It is 6 miles W. of Crems.

DIESSEN, a town of Bavaria, on the Ammer sea, 3 miles S. of Landsberg.

DIESSENHOFFEN, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgaw, situated on the Rhine, 5 miles S. of Schaff hausen.

DIESSENSTEIN, a town and castle of Baehia, 12 miles N. of Passau.

DIEST, a town of France, in the dept.

of Dyle, late of Brabant, situated on the river Demer. The inhabitants carry on considerable manufactures of cloth, stockings, &c. particularly for the supply of the neighbouring country. The French took it from the allies in 1705, made the garrison prisoners of war, and demolished the fortifications. It is 12 miles NE. of Louvain and 22 W. of Maastricht. Lon. 22. 23. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 58. N.

DIETERSTORFF, a town of Austria, 4 miles SSW. of Tuin.

DIETFURTH, a town of Bavaria, situated on the N. coast of the Altmühl, 19 miles W. of Ratisbon. Lon. 29. 21. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 59. N.

DIETMANSRIED, a town of Swabia, belonging to the abbey of Kempten, 8 miles NNW. of Kempten.

DIETSKICHTEIN, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the Geyl, one league W. of Arnoldstein.

DIETZ, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, situated on the Lahn, capital of a county to which it gives name, formerly independent, but now united to the principality of Nassau, under the name of *Landgravia Dietz*. It contains 3 churches, two for Catholics, and one for Lutherans. It is 23 miles W. of Wetzlar, and 2 N. of Mentz. Lon. 25. 39. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 23. N.

DIEU, *LE DUE*, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of France, about 7 miles long, and 3 wide, 15 miles SSW. of Nonmouthen. It was taken by the British and French Royalists, Oct. 7, 1795. Lon. 15. 17. E. Ferro. Lat. 46. 42. N.

DIEU-LIT, a town of France, in the dept. of the Drome, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montemart, 4 leagues E. of Montemart.

DIEUE, a town of France, in the dept. of the Meuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Verdun, on the Meuse, 6 miles S. of Verdun.

DIEULISH, a town of England, which runs into the Stour, near Sturminster, in Dorsetshire.

DIEULOUARD, a town of France, in the dept. of the Meurthe, on the Moselle, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pont-a-Mousson, 3 leagues NNW. of Nancy.

DIEUSE, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the dept. of the Meurthe, celebrated for its salt-works, 22 miles NE. of Nancy, and 27 SE. of Metz.

DIEZ, *SI*, a town of France, in the dept.

dep. of Vosges, on the Monte, 30 miles SE. of Luneville. Lon. 7. 4. E. Lat. 48. 20. N.

DIG, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Mewat, 63 miles S. of Delhi.

DIGARPA, a lake of Italy, in the late republican dept. of the Mela, 17 miles N. of Brescia.

DIGBY, a town of Nova Scotia, on the S. coast of the bay of Annapolis, 15 miles SW. of Annapolis.

DIGES, a town of France, in the dept. of the Yonne, 2 leagues NW. of Tonnerre.

DIGHTON, a town of the United States, in Massachusetts, 33 miles S. of Boston.

DIGNAC, a town of France, in the dept. of the Charente, 7 miles S. of Angoulesme.

DIGNAN, or DIGNANO, a fertile district of Istria, abounding in corn, wine, wood, gums, m. ble. fish, game, &c. It has 4,600 inhabitants.

DIGNAN, a considerable town of the above district, about a league from the sea. Lon. 51. 46. E. Ferro. Lat. 45. 10. N.

DIGNE, a town of France, capital of the dept. of the Lower Alps, and a bishop's see, containing about 3,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the small river Bloune, at the foot of some mountains, and is celebrated for its mineral waters, used both for drinking and bathing. It is 28 miles S. of Apt. Lon. 23. 54. E. Ferro. Lat. 41. 5. N.

DIGNISCA, a village of Italy, in the isle of Pago, with an old fort.

DIGNY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Eure and Loire, 3 leagues W. of Chartres.

DIGOIN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Saone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Charollais, 4 leagues W. from Charolles.

DIGOVILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Cherbourg, 4 miles E. of Cherbourg.

DIJON, a town of France, and capital of the dep. of Cote d'Or, situated on the Ouche, in a fertile and charming plain, bounded by a ridge of mountains, on the side of which the inhabitants cultivate vines of which they make excellent wine. Dijon was formerly the capital of the Dijonnais, the see of a bishop; and contained 7 parishes, 4 abbeys, 11 convents, a college, an hospital, &c. and 25,000 souls. The public

structures, particularly the churches, are very fine. It has 4 gates and 3 suburbs, and is near a league in circumference. The walls are handsome, but the fortifications old. The castle was built by Louis XI. In front of the palace royal is the ancient palace of the Dukes of Burgundy; and at one of the gates is a late Chartreuse, in which some of these princes are interred. It is 11 posts W. of Besancon, and 37 SE. of Paris. Lon. 22. 42. E. Ferro. Lat. 47. 18. N.

DIKOWO, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Komgnegratz, 9 miles ESE. of Gitschin.

DILIN, a town of Hungary, 2 miles N. of Schemnitz.

DILL, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, and seat of a jurisdiction, in the county of Spottenheim, 26 m. WNW. from Creutznach.

DILLA, a high mountain of India, on the coast of Malabar, 97 miles N. W. of Tenconomy. Lon. 75. 2. E. Lat. 12. 1. N.

DILLENBURG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and capital of Nassau Dillenburg, situated on the Dill. Near it is a furnace for the smelting of copper. The sovereignty of this town was added to the Grand Duke of Berg, by the late Treaty of Confederation between the States of the Rhine. It is 14 miles NW. of Wetzlar. Lon. 25. 59. E Ferro. Lat. 50. 36. N.

DILLENGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and bishopric of Augsburg, situated near the Danube, where the Bishop of Augsburg usually resides. It contains a chapter and three convents; and was formerly a county; the princes of which were powerful. It is 25 miles NNW. of Augsburg, and 24 NE. of Ulm. Lon. 28. 5. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 34. N.

DILLSBERG, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Lower R. 13, and palatinate of the Rhine, 6 miles E. of Heidelberg.

DIMBACH, a town of Austria, 4 miles N. of Grein.

DIMCHURCH, or DIMCHURCH, a village of England, in Kent, situated by the side of a strong dyke, called *Dimchurch Wall*, between Romney and Hythe. The wall was built to prevent the encroachments of the sea, with a carriage road on the top. The records of Romney Marsh are kept here in a place called New Hall, built in the 15th century, and the lords of the Man. and mem.

bers of the corporation, hold the circuits here for regulating all affairs concerning it. It is 3½ miles NNE. of Romney, and 4¼ SSW. of Hythe.

DIMEL, a river of Germany, which runs into the Weser, near Helmeishausen.

DIMIKUR, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz, 10 miles W. of Biezow.

DIMITRIA, a fort of Russian Tartary, on the Don, in the government of Caucasus, 12 miles N. from Ekaterinograd.

DIMITROW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, 50 miles SSW. of Braclaw.

DIMLU, a strong town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, 20 miles ESE. of Dschebi.

DIMOTUC, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania, on a mountain; 12 miles SW. of Adrianople. Lon. 26. 15 E. Lat. 41. 37. N.

DINABURG, a town of Russia, in the government of Polotsk, on the Dwina; 80 miles NW. of Polotsk, and 256 SSW. of Peterburgh. Lon. 41. 0. E. Ferro. Lat. 56. 5 N.

DINAGIPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal, 85 miles N. of Moorshedabad, and 180 E. of Patna.

DINAN, or **DINANT**, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the dept. of the North Coasts, surrounded with thick walls. It is situated in a healthy and fertile country; and contains about 4000 inhabitants. The chief manufactures are of linen and thread. Near it is a chalybeate spring. It is 12 miles S. of St Malo, and 28 E. of St Briec. Lon. 15. 35. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 23. N.

DINANT, a town of France, in the dept. of the Sambre and Meuse, late of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, near the Meuse; containing 8 churches, 6 convents, 2 hospitals, and a college. The chief trade is in leather. Near it are quarries of marble, and some mines of iron ore. It is 12 miles S. of Namur, and 5 N. of Charlmont. Lon. 22. 17. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 16. N.

DINANT, a bay of France, on the W. coast of the department of Finisterre, in the English Channel, between Brest road and the bay of Douanenez. Lon. 13. 2. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 13. N.

DINARA, a mountain of Dalmatia,

in the territory of Almisa.

DINASMAWDDWY, or **DINASMOUTHY**, a town of North Wales, in the county of Merioneth. A weekly market is held on Friday. It is 35 miles NW. of Montgomery, and 196 WNW. of London. Lon. 3. 40. W. Lat. 52. 17. N.

DINAW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, 60 miles WSW. of Lemberg.

DINCKEL, a river of Germany, which runs into the Vecht, about 7 m. N. from Nieuhuys, in the county of Bentheim.

DINCKEL, a river of Germany, which runs into the Emmer, near Webbel, in the county of Lippe.

DINDIGUL, a city of India, in the Mysore country, and capital of a district or circle to which it gives name. It is 51 miles SW. of Trichinopoly, and 70 SE. of Combettore. Lon. 78. 6. E. Lat. 10. 23. N.

DINESTONS, a town of the United States, in Pennsylvania, 25 miles E. of Pittsburg.

DINGE, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton in the district of Dol. It is 5 leagues N. of Rennes.

DINGELFINGEN, a town of Bavaria, on the Isar, 40 miles W. of Passau, and 48 NE. of Munich.

DINGELSTADT, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Lower Rhine, and county of Eichsfeld, on the Ulstrutt, 23 miles NW. of Esfurt.

DINGLE, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry; situated on the N. coast of a large bay, to which it gives name. It is a burgh town, and was once a place of great note and commerce, represented by two members in the Irish parliament. It is now greatly decayed, but has still some trade in the exportation of butter, beef, corn, and linen. It is 21 miles WSW. of Tralee. Lon. 10. 8. W. Lat. 52. 8. N.

DINGMANS, a town of the United States, in Pennsylvania, 75 miles N. of Philadelphia.

DINGWALL, a royal borough of Scotland, in Ross-shire, situated in a fertile and highly cultivated vale, (which constitutes the greater part of the parish of Dingwall, about 2 miles square,) at the W. end of the Frith of Cromarty. It received its charter of royalty from Alexander II. in 1226, and its privileges were confirmed by a charter granted in the reign of James IV. The borough is judged

judged to have been much larger than it is at present; causeways and foundations of houses having been found some hundred yards distant from where it now stands. It is well situated for trade, the Frith being navigable for small vessels as far as the town; and of late years it is much improved; the streets are neat and well paved; with about 800 inhabitants.

*The population of the whole parish, in 1801, amounted to 1418. Dingwall unites with Kirkwall, Wick, Dornoch, and Tain, in sending a member to the British parliament. It is 9 miles W. of Fortrose. Lon. 1. 7. W. Edinburgh. Lat. 57. 35. N.

DININ, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Nore, in the county of Kilkenny.

DINKLESBUHL, or **DUNKELSPUHL**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, situated on three hills, near the Wernitz. It was surrounded with a wall in 928, and by another in 1126. The inhabitants are partly Protestants, and partly Roman Catholics; the magistracy is composed of one half each. It was assailed to the German empire and the circle at 96 florins, and to the chamber of Weislaer at 148 rix-dollars, and 71 krutz. It was ceded to Bavaria in 1802, as part of its indemnification for the cessions to France, at the peace of Lunaville. It is 16 miles SW. of Anspach. Lon. 28. 0. E. Ferro. Lat. 49. 0. N.

DINKIRA, or **DINKERRA**, a country of Africa, near the Gold Coast.

DINSLAKEN, a town of Westphalia, 23 miles SE. of Cleves.

DINVIDIE, a town of the United States, in Virginia, 11 miles SW. of Petersburg.

DIOKO-WAR, or **DIACOVAR**, a town of Sclavonia, 16 m. SW. of Eszek.

DIONYSI ST, a town of Italy, in the late republican dep. of Montign.

DIOS GYS, a town of Hungary, 32 miles W. of Tokay.

DIOSTETWIL, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, 3 miles SSW. of Mittelwalden.

DIOW, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan, 270 m. N. of Herat.

DIPPOLDISWALDA, a town of Upper Saxony, in the margraviate of Meissen, 12 miles SSW. of Dresden, and 20 S. of Meissen.

DIRACOUIL, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, 42 miles SSW. of Bagdad.

DIRCHAU, a fortified town of Prus-

sia, in the palatinate of Culm, on the Vistula, 12 miles S. of Dantzick.

DIRECTION, ISLANDS OF, 4 small islands at the W entrance of the straits of Magellan, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 77. 19. W. Lat. 52. 27. S.

DIRENKRUTT, a town of Austria, five miles SE. of Zistersdorff.

DIRENOW, a river of Upper Saxony, which runs from the Gross Haft into the Baltic.

DIRLETON, a parish and village of Scotland, in East Lothian; the parish is about 6 miles in length, and the same in breadth, in some places sandy and barren, in others warm and fertile, but in general in a considerable state of improvement. It is situated where the Frith of Forth opens into the German Ocean, and the village of Dirleton stands on a rising ground facing the ocean. The population is about 1200.

DIRMSTEIN, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, late of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bishopric of Worms; 7 miles SSW. of Worms.

DIRRITORE, a town of Austria, 3 miles N. of Steyr, which was pillaged and reduced to ashes by Charles de Treves, grand master of the Teutonic order, in 1310.

DIRRCHIL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitnitz, 6 miles S. of Leypac.

DISAPPOINTMENT, ISLANDS OF, two islands in the South Pacific ocean. Lon. 111. 5. to 12. W. Lat. 14. 5. to 10. S.

DISEL, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Chorasan, 18 miles SE. of Herat.

DISEN LIS, one of the eight jurisdictions in the superior part of the Grison league. It is 16 leagues long, mountainous and fertile. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and their language the Romansh, i. e. a mixture of Latin, German, and ancient Celtic. The country contains mines of copper and silver.

DISENTIS, a town of Switzerland, and capital of the above jurisdiction, situated near the sources of the Rhine. It has an abbey, founded in the 7th century. It is 10 miles SSW. of Iantz.

DISIUNE, a town of Egypt, 16 miles NE. of Menuf.

DISIMIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, 1 league SE. of Cremieu.

DISMA, a town of Japan, where the Dutch carry on a considerable trade.

DISS, a town of England, in Norfolk-shire, situated on the river Waveny. It is

is a neat flourishing town, with a handsome church and a charity-school: the streets are wide, well paved, and clean; and it contains about 600 good houses. The chief manufactures are stockings and coarse hempen cloth. It has a well supplied market on Friday, and a fair Nov. 9. It is 13 miles SSW. of Norwich, and 92 NNE. of London.

DISSAY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Poitiers; 21 leagues NNE. of Poitiers.

DISSDORF, a town of Upper Saxony, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, 16 miles WSW. of Salzwedel.

DISSEN, or **TISSEN**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Osnabruck, with some salt-works which belong to the elector of Hanover. It is 16 miles SE. of Osnabruck.

DISSENHOFFEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, surrounded with walls in 1179. The church serves for Roman Catholics as well as Protestants. It is 3 miles SE. of Schaffhausen.

DISTRE, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Saumur, 3 leagues SW. of Saumur.

DITBERT, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, belonging to the abbey of Quedlingburg, 4 miles NE. of Quedlingburg.

DITKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, on the Lahn, 17 miles W. of Wetzlar.

DIEMSDORF, a town of Austria, 2 miles S. of Schrottenthal.

DIEMARSEN, a country situated near the Balise, between the Libe and the Eyder. The chief towns are Mel-dorp and Lund.

DITOMBIO, a river of Piedmont, which rises 2 miles NE. from Citta, passes through the Novares, and divides into the Albana and the Gorta.

DITTERBACH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudan, 7 miles S. of Poutzka.

DITTMITZ, a town of Prussia, 3 miles S. of Insterburg.

DIU, an island in the Indian sea, near the S. coast of the country of Guzerat, about 3 miles long and 1 broad, with a town of the same name that has a good port, subject to the Portuguese. The town is built of freestone and marble, and contains some fine churches erected by the Portuguese, about the time they

took possession of the island, in 1515; but its trade, once important, is almost entirely removed to Surat. It is situated W. of the gulf of Cambaya. Lon. 70. 5. E. Lat. 20. 45. N.

DIU POINT, a cape of Hindoostan, on the coast of Guzerat. Lon. 69. 53. E. Lat. 30. 46. N.

DIVANDUROU, the name of five small islands in the Indian sea, near the Maldives.

DIVE, a river of France, which runs into the sea, about 2 miles NNE. of Dives.

DIVES, a town of France, in the department of the Calvades, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pont l'Evêque, 4 leagues NE. of Caen.

DIVIE, one of the most rapid rivers in Scotland, in Morayshire, often swelling suddenly to a great height.

DIUL, a sea-port town of Asia, in the province of Tatta or Suda, in the latter India, 58 miles W. of the city of Tatta. It was ceded to Kooli Khan by the Mogul, when prisoner at Delhi. Lon. 68. 58. E. Lat. 26. 11. N.

DIVVIS, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 2 m. W. of Belfast.

DIVY POINT, a cape of Hindoostan on the coast of the near of Condulpy, in the Bay of Bengal. Lon. 81. 20. E. Lat. 15. 55. N.

DIXAN, a town of Abyssinia, and the principal on the side of Faran, situated on the summit of a steep conical hill. The inhabitants are Moors and Christians, whose chief trade is selling children for slaves. Lon. 40. 8. E. Lat. 14. 3. N.

DIXMONT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, 6 miles N. of Joigny.

DIXMUDE, a town of France, in the department of Lys, late of Flanders, situated on the river Yperlee. The sea came formerly up to the walls, making a small bay capable of receiving merchant vessels. It was first surrounded with walls in 1275, and Philip the Fair, king of France, took it in 1299, and augmented its fortifications. It has often experienced the calamities of war and fire. The magistracy is composed of two burgomasters, 13 ecchevins, and a common council. Dixmude is much celebrated for its excellent butter, and before its annexation to France, had every year a free fair for horses in July. It is 14 miles N. of Ypres, and 11 S. of Ostend. Lon. 20. 26. E. Lat. 51. 2. N.

DIXON, a town of the United States, in South Carolina, 27 m. E. of Camden.

DIXON'S ENTRANCE, straits in the North Pacific ocean, between Queen Charlotte's island and the continent of North America.

DIZABAD, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Irak, 60 miles SSE. of Amadan.

DIZIER, ST., a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 15 miles SE. of Vitri le Francois. Lon. 4. 54. E. Lat. 48. 35. N.

DIZUM, or DITSUM, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of East Friseland, 4 miles SSE. of Emden.

DMITREVSKOI, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslavl, 68 miles NNW. of Jaroslavl.

DMITRIEV SVOPA, a town of Russia, in the government of Kusk, on the Sopa, 20 miles NNW. of Kusk, and 432 SSE. of Petersburg. Lon. 53. 30. E. Ferro. Lat. 52. 5. N.

DMITRIJA ROSTOVSKOI, a town of Russia, in the province of Ustug, on the Sula, 140 miles ESE. of Ustug.

DMITROV, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow. The environs are celebrated for yellow and white apples, which are so transparent, that the pips may be seen through the rind. It is 32 miles N. of Moscow.

DNEPROVSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Tamis, on the Dneper, 80 miles SSW. of Ekaterinoslav.

DNEPHER, DNI PFR, NIEPER, or BORISTHENS, a river of Russia, which rises in the S. part of the government of Tver, passes by Smolensko, Mogilev, Kiou, Ekaterinoslav, &c. and runs into the Black sea, near Otchakov. It begins to be navigable a little above Smolensko. The navigation is only once interrupted by a series of cataracts, which begin below the mouth of the Samara, and continue for above 40 miles; but they may be passed in spring without much hazard even by loaded barks. In other seasons, the goods are landed at Kemensk, opposite the mouth of the Samara, and transported 40 miles by land to Kitchkase, 6 miles from the fortress of Alexandrowsk, where they are again embarked, and descend the stream to Cherson.

DNIESTER, or NIESTER, a fine river of Poland, which rises in Galicia, and passing by Hales, Choczim, Saroka, Raszcow, Egerlik, Bender, &c. and falls into the Black sea at Akernian.

DOAB. See DOOAB.

DOABEH, a river of Asia, which changes its name to Kameh, near Cabul.

DOAN, a town of Arabia, in the

province of Hadramaut, the residence of a schiech, 25 days journey E. from Sana.

DOARCON, DOIARCON, or OIARCON, a river of Spain, which runs into the Bay of Biscay, near Port Passage.

DOBA, or DABA, a town of Arabia, in the country of Oman, 144 miles NNW. of Mascat.

DOBARUA, or DOBAROWA, a town of Africa, in the empire of Abyssinia, 120 miles E. of Sute.

DOBASNIZZA, a burgh of Italy, in the isle of Veglia, containing above 2500 souls.

DOBBER, a town of Arabia, 36 miles NW. of Sana.

DOBBS, a county of North Carolina.

DOBELN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipsic, 24 miles WNW. of Dresden, and 14 W. of Meissen.

DOBERSDORP, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, 10 miles W. of Luthenborg.

DOBERSPERG, a town of Austria, 4 miles N. of Bohmisch Waidhofen.

DOBEZIN, or DOBZYIN, a town of Cujavia, in Great Poland, built on a rock on the Vistula, 68 miles N. of Warsaw. Lon. 20. 12. E. Lat. 53. 10. N.

DOBLEN, a town of the duchy of Courland, 6 miles NE. of Mittaw.

DOBOREVA, a town of Bosnia, 28 miles SSE. of Serajo.

DOBOSNA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, 12 miles NW. of Rohaczow.

DOBOY, a small American island, in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia. Lon. 81. 31. W. Lat. 31. 28. N.

DOBRA, a town of Transylvania, 20 miles WNW. of Millenbach.

DOBRA, a town of Servia, 17 miles W. of Orsova.

DOBRADIEN, or GUTENTAG, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln.

DOBRAKOTZ, a town of Hungary, 19 miles S. of Symontornya.

DOBRATA, a town of European Tukey, in the province of Moldavia, 40 miles W. of Jassy.

DOBRATICSE, a town of Lithuania, 6 miles S. of Brzesc.

DOBRAWIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau, 4 miles S. of Jung Buntzlau.

DOBRE, a town of Poland, 56 miles WSW. of Belcz.

DOBRENIZ, a town of Bohemia, 8 miles SW. of Kongingratz.

DOBRIANKA

DOBRIANKA, a town of Russia, in the government of Mogilev, 116 miles S. of Mogilev.

DOBRIANO, a castle of Italy, in the file of Veglia, 4 miles from the capital, contains 2,500 inhabitants, with good hab-houses.

DOBRIKAW, a town of Poland, in the province of Red Russia, 37 miles S. of Heli.

DOBRJUC, a town of Lusatia, 28 miles W. of Spremberg, and 34 N. of Dresden.

DOBRICORT, a town of Poland, 8 miles S.W. of Boly.

DOBRZYCA, a town of Poland, 32 miles S.W. of Lubow.

DOBRZYCA, a town and castle of Prussia, 10 miles N.E. of Schenetz.

DOBRZYCA, a town of Bohemia, 3 miles N.E. of Koutyetz.

DOBRZYNY, a territory of Poland, in Mazovia, which lies between Prusa, Cuiavia, and the province of Plock.

DOBRZYNY, a town of Poland, and capital of the above district, situated on the banks of the Vistula, 20 miles N.W. of Plock.

DOSSHENA, a town of Hungary, 12 miles S.W. of Kapska.

DOBYCHU, a fortress of Transcaucasia, in the Caucasus, 11 m. S. of Yelort.

DOCLARMO, a town of North America, on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 26. 57. W. Lat. 10. 23. S.

DOCLE, or **FRISH WATER RIVER**, a river of South America, in Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic. Lon. 23. 20. W. Lat. 19. 10. S.

DOCLIFTH, a tower of France, in the department of the Yonne, 2 leagues from Remilly.

DOCLIFFE, a lake and river of Pennsylvania. The lake lies in the parish of Killing, and 20 miles E. and W. from the boundary between the Shullin and Gendeberry. It is an artificial lake, in length 2 miles, and in breadth 1 mile, a canal 1/2 mile wide, and 1/2 mile deep, leads to the sea, and is used for carrying goods to the river Delaware. The lake is about 2 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and joins the Schuylkill, and proceeds thence to Lake Erie.

DOCKRIVER, a river of England, in the county of Lincoln, which runs into the sea, 5 or 6 N. of E. of Bever.

DOCKWAD, a town of Holland, in Friesland, and the department of the Ems, situated in the county of Oost-

pool, on the river Ee; with a good port, built in 1719, by Ulbs, Duke of Friesland. The town is neat and pleasant, and has a good town-house, built on the side of a grand canal, over which there is a handsome bridge. It is defended by a good rampart of earth, ditches, and bastions. The admiralty of the province is held here. It is 10 miles N.E. of Leewarden, and 25 W. of Deilzyl. Lon. 23. 19. E. Lat. 53. 20. N.

DOFFDOCK, a town of England, in Devonshire, remarkable as the first place where white ale was brewed, as well as for tetter, shag-bark, mace, and tilapia for that herb. It has a weekly market on Wednesday. It is 17 miles S.W. of Dartmouth, and 21 W.S.W. of London.

DOE, a town of France, in the Anjou, remarkable for its ancient palace, of which the ruins are still to be seen, for its towers, and for its hand-organ fountains.

DOEBELN, a town of Germany, in the territory of Leupac, on the Mulda, with a manufacture of cloth and hats. It is 10 miles S.E. of Leipsic.

DOEL, a town of Holland, in the department of the Meuse, territory of Flanders, on the Scheldt, opposite Lask, 7 miles N.W. of Antwerp. Lon. 14. 8. E. Lat. 20. N.

DOEN, a town of Europe, in Timbucy, in the province of Bulgaria, on the Danube, 76 miles N.N.E. of Bucharest.

DOESBURG, a town of Holland, in the county of Zutphen, and department of the Rhine; it is 16 miles S. of Zutphen, and 9 N.E. of Arnhem. It has been destroyed, and it was the last place reduced by the forces of the English, in the conquest of the Dutch, in 1674. Lon. 2. 24. E. Lat. 52. 1. N.

DOELAR, a town of Arabia, in the county of Hedera, on the W. coast of the Red Sea, to which it gives name. It is 150 miles S.W. of Aden, and 120 N. of Cape Fard.

DOELIP, a town of Arabia, in the county of Yemen, 12 m. S. of Chamar.

DOELIOLA, a town of Italy, situated on the Po, in the late republican government of Upper Po.

DOELRE, a town of Norway, 36 miles E. of Ronsdael.

DOELREIFLD, or **DOELPINE**, a lofty peak of mountains which divide Norway from Sweden, over which King Christian V. rode in 1686, though his attendants footed it, and was saluted with 9 pieces of cannon by Major Gen. Webe, in memory

mory of which a pyramid is erected here.

DOG ISLAND, one of the smallest Virgin islands, near the NW. coast of Virgin Gordo.

DOG'S HEAD, a cape on the W. coast of Iceland, in the county of Galway. Lon. 10 8. W Lat. 53. 34. N

DOGS, ISLE OF, in the county of Middlesex, opposite Greenwich. Here Togodumnus, brother of Caractacus, was killed in a battle with the Romans in the year 46.

DOGADO, that part of Italy, in which Venice is situated. It extends from the mouth of the Livenzo to that of the Adige between the country of Friuli, the Paduan, and the Polesinodrogno including the canal of Venice, and the canals of Murano. It consists of isles, marshes, and a tract of country facing the city of Venice, abounding with corn, fruits, vegetables, fish, &c. It was divided under Austria, into 11 districts, viz. Murano, Torcello, Malamocco, Chioggia, Gambare, Caorle, Grado, Loreo, Cavanzere, Adria, and Cosuza; comprehending 11 towns, 101 villages, and 230,000 souls; exclusive of Venice which with its lagoons, formed a separate province. The lagoons, or islets of the Dogado, extend from Cavallino to Bron-dolo, 26 Italian miles, and contain 180 geographical square miles.

DOGGER BANK, an extensive sand bank, in the German ocean, between the coast of England and Germany.

DOGLIANI, a mountain of Bosnia, 12 miles N. of Serajvo.

DOG-RIBBED INDIANS, a fierce nation of North Americans, who reside on Lake Pelande, and are often at war with the Arapaiscows.

DOHLITZ, a town of Bohemia, 4 miles NW. of Konigstutz.

DOINA, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and magistrature of Meissen, on the Muehltz; containing about 100 houses. It is 9 m. SSE. of Dresden.

DOIAGO, an island of Russia, in the Frozen sea, at the entrance of the straits of Vagatsko. Lon. 75 0. E. Fer-10. Lat. 70. 5. N.

DOIRON, a river of France, in the dep. of Mont Blanc, which joins the Isere near Moustiers, in the Tarentaise.

DOJAR, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, 44 miles E. of Chamir.

DOKOWICHE, a town of Poland, 28 miles NW. of Belz.

DOL, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the dep. of the

Ille and Vilaine; situated in a marshy country, about a league from the sea; before the revolution it was the see of a bishop, suffragan of Tours. The air is unhealthy, and the town thinly inhabited. It contains about 1200 houses. It is 6 posts N. of Rennes, and 27 W. of Paris. Lon. 15 54 E. Ferro. Lat. 48 33 N.

DOLALYCZE, a town of Luthania, 12 miles NNE. of Novogrodek.

DOLAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigstutz, 4 miles W. of Gitschin.

DOLANOVA, a river of Russian Siberia, which runs into the Oka, 12 miles S. of P. 29. 10.

DOLCI, AQUA, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice; situated on the Navais, the capital of a marquisate, with a strong castle and fortress. The land is very fertile, producing excellent wines, figs, almonds, habets, apples, citrons, lemons, melons, oil, and legumes of all sorts. It is 16 miles NNE. of Nizza, and 12 N. of Vintimona.

DOLCIGNO. See DUCIGNO.

DOLLE, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the dep. of the Doubs; situated on the N. side of the Doubs; containing between 1000 and 10,000 inhabitants. Its fortifications were destroyed by Louis XIV. It is 25 miles N. of Lons le Saunier, and 23 WS. W. of Besancon.

DOLGALA, a bay of Russian Lapland, in the White sea. Lon. 38. 0. E. 13. 10. Lat. 73. 25. N.

DOLGANOVA, a town of Russian Siberia, 52 miles NNE. of Nertschinsk.

DOLGILLY, or **DOLGIB**, a town of North Wales, in the county of Merioneth; situated on the river Ayr, at the foot of the mountains called Kader-Ira. The principal manufacture is a kind of coarse woollen cloth, undyed, chiefly for exportation. It has markets on Tuesday and Friday, and 6 annual fairs. It is 40 miles S. of Caernarvon, and 205 NW. of London.

DOLGENSEE, a lake of Upper Saxony, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, a little to the N. of Templin.

DOLINOW, a town of Lithuania, 80 miles E. of Wilna.

DOLICZA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia, 26 miles NW. of Kamienec.

DOLIN, an island of Italy, S. of Aube, 5 miles long, and half a mile broad.

DOLLAR, a parish of Scotland, in Clackmannanshire, equi-distant from

Kinross, Stirling, and Dunfermline, being about 12 miles from each. It consists chiefly of an extensive and gently sloping plain, beautifully interspersed with small village farm-houses and inclosures. On the banks of the Dovan is a fine bleachfield. In the neighbourhood of the village of Dollar, is the venerable ruin of Castle Campbell, the scenery around which, contains a pleasing mixture of the beautiful and picturesque, and the awfully romantic. In the parish, there are several extensive coal works. Ironstone, freestone, lead, and silver, have also been found. Population, in 1801, 693.

DOLLAR BURN, a hill in the parish of Manor, county of Peebles, elevated 2849 feet above the level of the sea.

DOLLART BAY, a large bay or lake of Germany, in East Friesland, formed by an inundation of the sea, in 1277, which at the same time is said to have destroyed 33 villages. It is 16 miles W. of Groningen, and 6 SW. of Lmden.

DOLLENDORFF, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Blankenheim, 3 miles SE. of Blankenheim.

DOLLEREN, a river of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, which runs into the Ille, about 2 miles N. of Mulhausen.

DOLL'S POINT, a cape on the S. coast of the island of Jamaica, between West Harbour and Peake Bay.

DOLLSTADT, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, 6 miles NW. of Preuschmark.

DOLMAR, a mountain of Germany, in Franconia, and county of Henneberg, 5 miles S. of Schmalkalden.

DOLMATOV, a town of Russia, in the province of Ekaterinburg, on the Isset, 80 miles SE. of Ekaterinburg.

DOLMAYRAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, 3 leagues N. of Agen.

DOLNSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and bishopric of Aichstat, on the Altmuhl, 6 miles W. of Aichstat.

DOLO, a well built town of Italy, in the Paduano, situated on the Brenta and Brentone, with a bridge over the latter, and splendid palaces and gardens on both sides. It has 3000 inhabitants, who carry on a great trade.

DOLONOSKOI, a fortress of Russian Siberia, in the government of Kollivan, on the Irkutsch, 16 miles W. of Semipalatnoi.

DOLPHINGTON, a parish of Scot-

land, in Lanarkshire, about 3 miles long, and 2½ broad. The soil is wet and the harvests are in general late. Population, in 1801, 331.

DOLPHIN'S ISLAND, an island in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 71. 41. W. Greenwich. Lat. 53. 59. S.

DOLTABAD, a city of Hither India, in the kingdom of Deccan, 264 miles SE. of Surat. Lon. 75. 29. E. Lat. 20. 16. N.

DOLTON, a village in Devonshire, 6 miles NE. of Torrington, with 2 fairs on Wed. before March 25, and Nov. 20.

DOMAZLITZE, a town of Bohemia, 17 miles S. of Pilsen, where the Hussites defeated the Crusaders in 1466.

DOMBACA, a small island, near the coast of Ava, in the bay of Bengal. Lon. 94. 35. E. Lat. 17. 32. N.

DOMBES, a small county, and ci-devant principality of France, in Burgundy, about 8 leagues long, and 7 broad, of which Trevoix was the capital. It is now part of the dep. of the Ain.

DOMBROWAZ, a town of Poland, 60 miles SW. of Lemberg.

DOMBROWKEN, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, 10 miles E. of Nordenburg.

DOMEA, sometimes called Chaule, a great river of Tonquin in Asia, upon which the capital of Keccio and most of the other towns are situated. Its source is in the province of Yunan in China, and, after running S. through Tonquin it falls into the gulf of Cochin China.

DOMENZAIN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mauleon, 7 miles NNW. of Mauleon.

DOMEVRE, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ramberviller, 2 leagues N. of Epinal.

DOMEVRE SOUS AVIERE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Epinal, 1 league NW. of Epinal.

DOMIRONT, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Orne, situated on a mountain near the river Varenne, containing about 1700 inhabitants, 10 leagues WNW. of Alençon. Lon. 17. 1. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 35. N.

DOMINGO, St, the capital of the island of HISPANIOLA, or ST DOMINGO, lies on the W. bank of the Ozama. It is the most ancient town built by Europeans in all the New World, having been

been founded by Bartholomew Columbus, brother of the admiral, in 1504, who also honoured his father Dominic with the name; and hence the whole island has since been called St Domingo, especially by the French: We, however, defer our account of the island to the name given it by the discoverer. See HISPANIOLA. St Domingo has a spacious harbour, and a grand cathedral, which has withstood the shocks of many earthquakes; 3 churches, 3 hospitals, a college, &c. and the ruins of the house of Diego, the son of Christopher Columbus, whose dust remained here till 1796. The population of this city, before the war in 1791, was estimated at 26,000; but the calamities which have since taken place throughout the island, have reduced it nearly two thirds. Lon. 79. 10. W. Lat. 18. 19. 30. N.

DOMINICA, an island of the West Indies, so named by Christopher Columbus, from having discovered it on Sunday, (Nov. 3, 1493), situated between Guadeloupe and Martinico; about 29 miles in length, and 16 in breadth, containing 186,436 acres of land, and divided into 16 parishes. It contains several high and rugged mountains, among which are volcanoes, that frequently discharge eruptions. From some of these mountains issue springs of hot water, whose medicinal virtues are much commended. The island is well watered, containing upwards of 30 rivers, besides a great number of rivulets. The soil, in most of the interior country, is a light, brown-coloured mould. Towards the sea-coast, and in many of the valleys, it is a deep, black, and rich native earth, and seems well adapted to the cultivation of all the articles of West Indian produce. In the woods of Dominica, which contain the finest trees in the West Indies, are innumerable swarms of bees, which produce great quantities of wax and honey, equal in goodness to any in Europe. Dominica was confirmed to Great Britain by the peace of Paris, in 1763, having been taken from the French in 1759. At the commencement of the American war, this island was in a flourishing state. The port of Roseau having been declared a free port by act of parliament, was resorted to by trading vessels from most parts of the foreign West Indies, as well as from America; but the French took it in 1778, and retained it till the peace in 1783. The principal towns are Portsmouth,

and Roseau or Charlotte's Town. The exports of the island, from Jan. 3, 1787, to Jan. 5, 1788, were 71,312 cwt. of sugar, 63,392 gallons of rum, 16,803 gallons of molasses, 1194 cwt. of cocoa, 18,149 cwt. of coffee, 11,250 pounds of indigo, 970,816 pounds of cotton, 161 cwt. of ginger, with miscellaneous articles, to the value of 11,9121. 10s. 9d. The whole, according to the current prices in London, to the value of 302,9871. 15s. In 1795, the French made an attempt on this island, but all the men who landed were either killed or taken prisoners. Lon. 61. 23. W. Lat. 15. 12. N.

DOMINICA, or O-HEEVA-OA, one of the Marques de Mendoza islands, in the South Pacific ocean, mountainous, rocky, and apparently barren; about 16 leagues in circumference. Lon. 139. 8. W. Lat. 9. 41. S.

DOMINICA, LA, a town of the island of Cuba, 45 miles W. of Havana.

DOMINO, ST, one of the Tremiti islands, in the gulf of Venice, 15 miles from the coast of Naples.

DOMITROVSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Orel, 40 m. SW. of Orel, and 451 SSE. of Petersburg.

DOMITZ, a town and fortress of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, at the conflux of the Elbe and Edda, 34 miles S. of Schwein. Lon. 29. 5. E Ferro. Lat. 53. 10. N.

DOMMAIGNE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vitre, 7 miles WSW. of Vitre.

DOMMALAIN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Guerche, 1 league N. of La Guerche.

DOMMART LES PONTIFU, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Doullens, 4 leagues NW. of Amiens.

DOMME, a town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton in the district of Sarlat, 2 leagues S. of Sarlat.

DOMMEL, a river of France and Holland, rises in the dep. of the Lower Meuse, passes by Bois-le Duc, where it receives the Aa, and joining the Meuse at Craveccour, forms, with that river and the Waal, the island of Bommel.

DOMMEL and SCHELDT, a department of the late Batavian republic, formed out of the eastern part of the ci-devant

deant prov. of Dutch Brabant. Bois-le-duc is the capital.

DOMMITSCH, a town of Upper Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen, 38 miles NW. of Meissen.

DOMNAU, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Natangen, 19 m. SSE. of Königsberg.

DOMO D'OSCELLO, or **Dossola**, a town of Piedmont, in the valley of Ossola, defended by a fortress, 51 miles NW. of Milan, and 70 NNE. of Turin. Lon. 25. 48. E. Ferro. Lat. 45. N.

DOMPAIRE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mirecourt, formerly the residence of the kings of Austrasia, and dukes of Lorraine, 3 leagues WNW. of Epinal.

DOMPIERRE, a town of France, in the department of the Alier, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Donzon, 14 miles ESE. of Moulins.

DOMPIERRE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower C. de France, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Suresnes, 2 leagues ESE. of Nantes.

DOMPIERRE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Commercy. It is the birth place of the celebrated Mad. de Ulstein, Comtesse d'Artois, 2½ leagues E. of Bar sur Oise.

DOMREANKA, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, 10 miles N. of Perm.

DON, a European river, that separates Europe from Asia. It issues from the lake St John, in the government of Moscow, and divides into 3 or 4 channels into 3 streams, which flow into the sea of Asoph. This river has many windings, and such numerous shoals, as to be scarcely navigable, except on the melting of the snows in the spring; and its mouths are filled so much with sand that flat-bottomed boats only, unless it is swelled, can pass it to the sea of Asoph.

DEN, a river of England, in North-shire, which joins the Humber near Easingwold.

Don, a river of Scotland, which rises in the W. part of the county of Aberdeen, and crossing the county, runs into the sea, a little N. of Old Aberdeen. It abounds with salmon, and is fishing on its banks, not more than 100 or 200 yards in length, has been known to rent at above 2000*l.* per annum. It is navigable for small vessels up to the bridge on the high road from Aberdeen to the

northward.

DON CHRISTOPHER'S COVE, on the N. coast of the island of Jamaica. Lon. 77. 1. W. Lat. 18. 58. N.

DONA DI PIAVE, **St.**, a large commercial borough of Italy, in the territory of Treviso.

DONAGHADFE, a sea port of Ireland, in the county of Down, situated at the entrance of the N. channel, where packets are established for carrying the mail and passengers to Port Patrick, in Scotland, a distance of about 7 leagues. It is 15 miles E. of Belfast. Lon. 5. 25. W. Lat. 54. 37. N.

DONAGIMORE, a town and river of Ireland, in Meath county, Leinster.

DONAGIMORE, the name of 6 Irish villages, in Arragh, Cork, Down, Waterford, Tyrone, and Queen's county.

DONAU CZ, a river of Poland, which runs into the Vistula, 25 miles below Cracow.

DONARO, **SAN**, a valley of Italy, in the Vicentino.

DONAT, **ST.**, a fort of Holland, in the dep. of the Meuse.

DONATO, **ST.**, a county of Italy, in Trevise, containing a borough and several villages.

DONAUJSCHINGEN, or **DONAUSSCHINGEN**, a town of Swabia, situated in the Black Forest, where the prince of Fürstemberg has a palace, in the court-yard of which there is a spring, said to be the source of the Danube, 13 miles NNW. of Schaffhausen, and 13 W. of Dattlingen.

DONAUITZ, a town of Hungary, 16 miles NNW. of Paoitza.

DONAUSTAUF, or **DOMSTAUF**, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Ratisbon, on the Danube, 6 miles E. of Ratisbon.

DONAWERT, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Weiritz, near its union with the Danube. It is fortified, and has a bridge across the Danube, 50 miles W. of Ingelstadt, and 18 N. of Augsburg. It was taken possession of by General Mordaunt in August 1796. Lon. 28. 27. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 39. N.

DONCASTER, a town of England, in the West Riding of the county of York, situated on the river Don, over which it has two fine lofty stone bridges. The bridge and well built, and has a manufacture of stockings, knit waistcoats, and gloves. It was incorporated by James II. and is governed by a mayor and aldermen. The Doncaster races, in Sept.

Sept. are numerous attended. It has a weekly market on Saturday; and is 97 m. S. of Durham, and 160 N. of London.

DONCHFRY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sedan, on the Meuse, defended with walls and fortifications. Here is a woollen manufacture. It is one league W. of Sedan.

DONDANGA, a town of the duchy of Courland, 24 miles NE. of Piltyn.

DONDON, a French settlement in Hispaniola, 3 leagues NW. of St Raphael.

DONEGAL, a town of Ireland, which gives name to the county, situated at the mouth of the river Esk, on a large bay of the Atlantic, called, from the town, *The Bay of Donegal*, 9 miles NNE. of Ballyshannon.

DONEGAL, a county of Ireland, bounded on the W. and N. by the sea, on the E. by Londonderry and Tyrone, and on the S. by Fermanagh and the Bay of Donegal, about 70 miles in length, and from 10 to 30 in breadth. It is computed to contain 42 parishes, 2574 houses, and 140,000 inhabitants. The surface is generally very uneven and mountainous, in some parts being, with some rich vale between the mountains, and by the sides of the rivers. The principal towns are Ballyshannon, Donegal, Keshbegs, Lifford, and St Johnston. The principal rivers are the Fum, the Duke, and the Gesharra. The county of Donegal sends two members to the British parliament.

DONIGLI, the name of three towns in Pennsylvania.

DONEUZ, a river of Russia, which rises near Brigerod, in the government of Kursk, and runs into the Don, near Kotchetovskina, in the country of the Cossicks.

DONETSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoble, on the river Donetz, 140 m. E. of Ekaterinoble. Lon. 56. 15 E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 50. N.

DONGES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine, 7 leagues WNW. of Nantes.

DONJOIN, LE, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the dep. of the Allier, 8 leagues SE. of Moulins. Lon. 21. 28. E. Ferro. Lat. 46. 21. N.

DONKOV, a town of Russia, in the government of Riazan, situated near the

source of the Don, 60 miles S. of Riazan, and 480 SSE. of Petersburg.

DONNEMARIE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Provins, 3 leagues SW. of Provins.

DONNERAILE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is a burgh town, and sends 2 members to the Irish parliament. It lies 19 miles N. of Cork, and 26 S. of Limerick.

DONNERSMARK, or **CSOTORTOKBELY**, or **STWARTIK**, a town of Hungary, 7 miles NNW. of Kapsdorf.

DONNINGTON, or **DONNINGTON**, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a good trade in hemp and hemp-seed, and a port for barges, by which goods are conveyed to Boston and the Washes. This town has been much improved of late, and a good road made from hence through the Forest of Sempringham. It has a weekly market on Saturday; and is 11 miles WSW. of Boston, and 110 N. of London.

DONNOE, a small island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lon. 29. E. Ferro. Lat. 66. 5. N.

DONSHAL, a town of Egypt, 10 miles NW. of Foua.

DONSKALA, a fortress of Russia, in the country of the Cosseck, on the Don, 210 miles ENE. Azoff.

DONSKAYA, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Casan, 116 miles WSW. of Ekaterinograd.

DONZINAC, a town of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Brive, $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues WSW. of Tulle.

DONZIERE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Drome, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montélimart, $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues S. of Montélimart.

DONZY, a town of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Cosne, $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues SW. of Cosne.

DONZY, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, 5 m. E. of Feurs.

DOOAB, **DOAB**, or **DOABAH**, a tract of fertile land in Hindoostan, between the rivers Ganges and Jannah, belonging to the Nabob of Oude.

DOOBOUNT LAKE, newly discovered, SE. of the head of Chesterfield inlet, in New South Wales, 65 miles long, and 25 broad.

DOON, a river of Scotland, which runs from a loch of the same name in the

the county of Ayr, and after a circuitous course of 18 miles through much beautiful scenery, falls into the frith of Clyde, about 3 miles S. of Ayr.

DOPONEN, a town of Prussian Lithuania, 4 miles SSE. of Staluponen.

DORAC, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Chusistan, 75 miles S. of Susa.

DORAN, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, 28 miles S. of Sana. Lon. 44. 4. E. Lat. 14. 55. N.

DORAT, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the dep. of Upper Vienne, 8 leagues N. of Limoges. Lon. 18. 45. E. Ferro. Lat. 46. 13. N.

DORCHESTER, a town of England, and capital of Dorsetshire, pleasantly situated on an ascent above the river Frome. It consists chiefly of 3 spacious streets, which join about the middle. The public buildings are 3 churches, the town-hall, the county hall, and the new goal. Its manufacture of broad cloth is much declined; but it is still celebrated for its strong beer, in which it has a considerable trade. It is a burgh town, sending two members to parliament; and has two weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday. It was formerly a city, and much larger, the ruins of the walls being still to be seen in some places. A fine terrace walk, planted with trees, almost surrounds the town. A little to the S. is a Roman amphitheatre, constructed of chalk and turf, supposed to be the most perfect in the kingdom; and 2 miles to the SW. is Maiden Castle, another work of the Romans. It is computed that 600,000 sheep are fed on the level meadows within 6 miles of Dorchester. It is 53 miles E. of Exeter, and 120 W. of London. Lon. 2. 25. W. Lat. 50. 39. N.

DORCHESTER, a town of England, in Oxfordshire, which was a station of the Romans, and ruined in the wars with the Danes. It was a bishop's see till 1086, when William the Conqueror translated it to Lincoln; and it had five stately churches, though now but one. It is situated on the Tame, 10 miles SE. of Oxford, and 49 WNW. of London.

DORCHESTER, a town of the United States, in Grafton county, New Hampshire, 17 miles NE. of Dartmouth.

DORCHESTER, a town of the United States, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts. It is 6 miles S. by E. of Boston; and is about 2 miles long, and 3/4 broad. The chief manufactures are paper, chocolate, snuff, leather, and shoes. It

contains 1722 inhabitants.

DORCHESTER, a town of the United States, in Cumberland county, New Jersey, 17 miles E. from Fairfield.

DORCHESTER, a county of Maryland, in North America, 33 miles long from E. to W. and 27 broad. Its produce is chiefly wheat, corn, and lumber. Cambridge is the chief town.

DORCHESTER, a small town of America, in S. Carolina, 18 miles WNW. of Charleston.

DORDOGNE, a river of France, which rises about 7 miles NW. of Bourges, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, and joins the Garonne, between Blays and Bourdeaux.

DORDOGNE, a department of France, part of the ci-devant province of Gui-gord, bounded on the NE. by the dep. of Upper Vienne, on the E. by those of Lot and Correze, on the S. by that of Lot and Garonne, on the W. by those of Gironde and Lower Charente, and on the NW. by that of Charente. Perigueux is the capital.

DORDRECHT. See DORT.

DORE, a river of France, which rises in the dept. of the Puy-de-Dome, and joins the Allier, near Cusset, in the dept. of the Allier.

DORÉ L'ÉGLISE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, 5 leagues E. of Issoire.

DOREBAT, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, 12 m. W. from Sana.

DORENBERG, or DURENBERG, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravensberg, 3 miles NW. of Bielefeld.

DORNHAGEN, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, 5 miles SSE. of Paderborn.

DORENTHAL, or DOROTHEENTHAL, a town of Upper Saxony, 12 miles S. from Freyburg.

DORES, a parish of Scotland, in Inverness-shire; situated on the banks of Loch Ness, about 20 miles long, and 3 or 4 broad. The surface is mountainous, and mostly adapted for sheep pasture. The soil of the small portion of arable land is light. Population in 1801, 3119.

DORESTRO. See SILISTRIA.

DORÉTE, a river of France, which runs into the Dive, near Troas, in the dept. of Calvados.

DORFEN, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Isar, 27 miles ENE. of Munich.

DORFF, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 11 miles NW. of Bruck.

DORFFELS,

DORFFLIS, a town of Austria, 7 miles S of Zisterstorf.

DORFMARK, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Lunenburg, 20 miles NW. of Zelle.

DORHEIM, a town of Germany, in the county of Hanau Munzenberg, 12 miles N. of Hanau.

DORHOBUSS, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia, 60 miles E. of Lucko.

DORIA BALTEA, or **GRAND DORIA**, a river of Piedmont, which rises in the Alps, on the borders of the Valais, and runs into the Po, by two branches, between Chivazzo and Crescenino.

DORIA RIPARIA, or **LITTLE DORIA**, a river of Piedmont, which rises in the Alps, on the border of France, and runs into the Po, a little NE. of Turin.

DORINGSTADT, or **DURINSTATT**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, 11 miles N. of Bamberg.

DORKIAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 44 miles W. of Sinope.

DORKING. See **DARKING**.

DORKOWKA, a town of Poland, 41 miles SSE. of Biacław.

DORLACH, a town of the United States of America, in Olugo county, New York.

DORMANS, a town of France, in the dept. of the Marne, and chief place of a canton in the district of Epernay, on the Marne, 4 leagues W. of Epernay, and 6 SW. of Reims.

DORN, a village of England, in a detached part of Worcestershire, 3 miles SE. of Cradock, in Gloucestershire.

DORNABAD, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan, 150 miles NW. of Herat.

DORNACH, or **DORNFCK**, a bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Soleure.

DORNBERG, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Darmstadt, 8 miles WNW. of Darmstadt.

DORNBEUREN, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz, 5 miles S. of Bregentz.

DORNBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbst, near the Elbe, 8 miles WNW. of Zerbst.

DORNBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar, 14 miles E. of Weimar.

DORNE, a town of France, in the dept. of the Nievre, 3 miles SSW. of

Decise.

DORNECY, a town of France, in the dept. of the Nievre, 2 leagues E. of Clamecy.

DORNHEIM, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Darmstadt, 5 miles W. of Darmstadt.

DORNNUM, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of East Friesland, 6 miles WSW. of Esens.

DORNOCH, a royal borough of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which gives name to a parish extending 9 miles from E. to W. along the coast of the Dornoch Frith, and about 15 from NW. to E. Dornoch is situated on a bay of the Frith nearly opposite the borough of Tain. It was formerly the seat of the bishop of Caithness, and part of the cathedral still serves for the parish church; but the town is small and much decayed. It is the county town, and the seat of the sheriff-substitute; and joins with Tain and other three northern boroughs in sending a member to parliament. The parish is in general fertile, the soil sandy, and improvements in agriculture but beginning. The population, in 1801, was 2362.

DORNOCH FRITH, sometimes called the Frith of Tain, is that arm of the sea which divides the southern parts of Sutherland from the county of Ross. The entrance of this Frith is nearly 15 miles wide; but gradually becomes narrower, till about 3 miles W. from the town of Dornoch, its breadth is not more than 2 measured miles, where there is a ferry called the Meikle-ferry. After this, it becomes much wider, forming an inner harbour or bay. Over another branch of this frith, NE. of Dornoch, is the Little Ferry, on the road to Caithness.

DORNOCK, a parish and small village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, on the coast of the Solway Frith. The parish is nearly a square of 2½ miles, with a remarkably flat surface, and a strong soil, making large returns to the skilful farmer. Its fisheries on the Frith are very productive. The population in 1801, was 691.

DORNOLL, a river of Wales, which runs into the Wye, in the southern part of the county of Montgomery.

DORO, a town of Italy, in the late republican dep. of the Mountains, on the E. bank of Lake Como.

DOROBOL, or **DOROHOL**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, 68 miles NNW. of Jassi, and

DOR, NW. of Bender.

DOROG, a town of Hungary, 6 miles SE. of Nanas.

DOROGOBUZ, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk, 40 miles ENE. of Smolensk, and 320 SSE. of Petersburg.

DOROJKLEWICZE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc, 90 miles E. of Brzesc.

DORONINSK, a town of Russia, in Siberia, and government of Irkutsch, on the Ingoda, 190 miles ESE. of Verch Udinsk, and 280 ESE. of Irkutsch.

DORONK, a town of Egypt, 2 miles S. of Siut.

DOROSTAY, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia, 16 miles SE. of Lucko.

DORP AUBEIT, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, 44 miles N. of Chamir.

DORPAT, or **DORPT**, once a considerable town of Livonia, 116 miles NNE. of Riga, and 132 SW. of Petersburg, which, by sieges and captures at different times, particularly from the Russians in 1704 and 1708, is now in ruins. Lon. 28. 14. E. Lat. 58. 20. N.

DORRA, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Segestan, 18 miles ESE. of Kin.

DORSET, a town of the United States of America, in Vermont, 20 miles N. of Bennington.

DORSETSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Somersetshire and Wiltshire, on the E. by Hampshire, on the S. by the English channel, and on the W. by Devonshire and Somersetshire; extending from E. to W. about 60 miles, and from N. to S. from N. to S. It is for the most part hilly; The soil in general shallow, over a chalky bottom; but in some of the vallies very rich. The whole superficial area is estimated at 773,000 acres. The air of the county, which has been often styled the garden of England, is in general exceeding healthy. On the hills, it is somewhat sharp; but mild and pleasant in the vallies near the coast. The northern part, divided from the S. by an almost continued ridge of lofty hills, was formerly covered with woods; but now affords excellent pasture for black cattle, being watered by many streams which flow through beautiful meadows. The vallies are remarkably fruitful in corn, flax, and hemp, the last of which is allowed to be the best produced in the British dominions. There are still extensive

woods of fine timber, chiefly in the northern parts of the county, and some very considerable plantations have been made.

The southern parts, which consist chiefly of fine downs, feed an incredible number of sheep, remarkable both for the sweetness of their flesh and the fineness of their wool. The number of sheep kept in the county is estimated at upwards of 800,000, of which 150,000 are annually sold and sent out of the county. The wool is short and fine, of a close texture, and the quality is highly esteemed in the manufacture of broad cloth.

It may be supposed, with some degree of accuracy, that the annual produce of wool is 90,000 weys, or weights of 31 pounds each. Among various articles of great importance to the community in Dorsetshire, may be reckoned the cultivation of hemp and flax, and their manufacture. In the neighbourhood of Bridport and Bournemouth, all sorts of twine, string, packthread, netting, cordage, and ropes, are made; from the finest thread to the cable which holds the first-rate man of war. Neither coals nor ores of any kind are found in the county, but the Isle of Purbeck seems to be one entire mass of free-stone, and the quarries of Purbeck are well known for their valuable produce.

Dorsetshire is divided into 31 hundreds, which contain 22 towns, 243 parishes, and 22,262 houses. The towns are Dorchester, Lyme, Shaftesbury, Poole, Bournemouth, Wareham, Corfe Castle, Weymouth, Melcomb Regis, Sherborn, Blandford, Cranborne, Bournemouth, Abbotsbury, Bere, Evershot, Milton Abbey, Frampton, Stalbridge, Sturminster, Cerne, and Wilbun; of which the first 9 are borough towns, and send each 2 members to parliament, making, with 2 for the county, 20 members in the whole. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was estimated at 115,219. The principal rivers are the Stour, the Frome, and the Piddle.

DORSO DURO, a district of Italy, near Venice. The canal of Guidecca runs from the city through it.

DORSTEN, a town of Germany, in the county of Recklinghausen, on the Lippe. It is strongly fortified, and lies 30 miles N. of Dusseldorp, and 31 SW. of Munster.

DORSZYCE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, 46 miles NNE. of Minsk.

DORT, or **DORDRECHT**, a city of Holland, in the department of Deist. It held

held the first rank in the assembly of the States, and was the capital of a small territory, called the Bailiwick of Dort. It is situated on a small island, formed by the waters of the Meuse, the Merwe, the Rhine, and the Linge, being separated from the isle of Isselmond by the Meuse, and from the isle of Beverlandt by a canal. It suffered greatly by an inundation of the rivers in 1421, when 100,000 persons were drowned, and 72 villages destroyed; since which the inhabitants have been very careful of the dikes. This city was likewise nearly destroyed by fire, in 1457, above 2000 houses being consumed, together with the halls, the church of Notre Dame, and the town-house. The comtes of Holland having held their court, and being inaugurated at Dort, granted many privileges to the inhabitants. The town is large, and well peopled, not regularly fortified, but defended with several towers. It has two churches; the church of Notre Dame, a good building, with a lofty tower, furnished with musical chimes; and one dedicated to St Nicolas, built in 1568. It had likewise several religious houses for monks and nuns, which have been applied, since the revolution, to other uses. It has two canals, by means of which loaded vessels may enter the city. The company of tradesmen, and some other communities, elect the magistrates, and name one part of the members of the city council. Dort is famous for a protestant synod held here in 1618, which condemned the tenets of Arminius. It is 35 miles S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 22. 6. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 48. N.

DORTMUND, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and territory of Nassau Dillenburg, to which it was ceded in 1802, containing 4 Lutheran churches, and 3 convents. It was formerly included in the county of Mark, had a seat and voice at the diets; and paid 96 florins for the Roman month, and was taxed 108 rixdollars, 20 kruitzers to the Imperial chamber. It is 4 miles W. of Cologne, and 25 SSW. of Munster. Lon. 24. 53. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 35. N.

DORY, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, 68 miles E. of Lida.

DOSSE, a river of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and marquisate of Brandenburg, which runs into the Havel, 8 miles ESE. of Havelberg.

DOTEKOM, a town of Holland, in Zutphen, celebrated for its foundry of

bombs and cannon-balls, situated on the Yssel, 10 miles SE. of Doesburg.

DOTMATYN, a town of Hungary, 6 miles NW. of Podolicz.

DOUADIC, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, 5 miles N. of La Blanc.

DOVAIN, a town of France, in the dep. of Mont Blanc, celebrated for its vineyards, 3 miles ESE of Hermance.

DEVAN, or **DEVON**, a river of Scotland, in Perth and Clackmannanshires, which exhibits several romantic scenes in its course, particularly at the Cauldron Linn, where it falls 88 feet over perpendicular rocks into several cylindrical cavities resembling *cauldrons*. It runs into the Forth, 4 miles W. of Clackmannan.

DOUARNENEZ, a sea-port town of France, in the department of Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ponteroix, situated on a large bay in the English channel, 3¼ leagues NW. of Quimper, and 2 and a quarter NE. of Ponteroix.

DOUAY, a city of France, and capital of the department of the North. It is large and strong, situated on the Scarpe, which is navigable for boats; and contains 7 parishes, and 2735 fires. It has a fine arsenal, carron foundery, a military school, and a citadel. The great square in the centre of the city, and the principal church, are worthy of notice. The city has long been celebrated for its English colleges, whither the Roman Catholics of that nation were generally sent for education. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1710, and retaken by the French in 1712, after the suspension of arms. It is 24½ posts N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 45. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 22. N.

DOUAZIT, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, 6 miles S. of St Sever.

DOUBLE ISLAND POINT, a cape on the NE. coast of New Holland. Lon. 153. 12. E. Lat. 25. 58. S.

DOUBS, or **Doux**, a river of France, which rises at the foot of Mount Jura, passes by St Hypolite, Clerval Besançon, Dole, &c. and runs into the Saone, near Verdun.

Doubs, a department of France, which comprehends the ci-devant province of Franche Comte, bounded on the N. by the departments of Upper Saone and Upper Rhine, on the E. by Switzerland, on the SW. by the dep. of Jura, and on

the NW. by the dep. of Cote d'Or. Besucon is the capital.

DOUBTFUL ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific ocean, seen by M. Bougainville. Lon. 141. 38. W. Lat. 17. 20. S.

DOUBTFUL HARBOUR, a bay on the W. coast of the southernmost island of New Zealand, in the South Pacific ocean. Lon. 168. 50 W. Lat. 45. 16. S.

DOUBLEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Caux, 7 leagues NNW. of Rouen.

DOVE, a river of England, in Derbyshire, which rises in the Peak, and runs into the Trent, near Burton.

DOUE, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Saumur on the Loire. It contains about 800 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of druggets and tammies. It is 9 miles SW. of Saumur, and 20 S. of Angers.

DOVEBURN, a village of England, W. of Spalding, in Lincolnshire.

DOVEDALE, one of the most romantic spots in Derbyshire, near Ashborn, where the Dove runs in a chasin, between high precipitous rocks.

DOVEIN, a town of Egypt, 7 miles SSE. of Sout.

DOVER, a sea-port town of England, in the county of Kent, romantically situated in a valley formed by a semicircle of high hills. It was one of the Roman ports of this country, and was a town of note in the time of Edward the Confessor, who made it a corporation. It contained 7 churches, and was surrounded with walls in which were 10 gates; but only 2 of the churches remain, and nothing of its walls or gates. Its castle which was begun by Julius Caesar and finished by Claudius, yet remains, and has a constable, with a small garrison. It can contain a great number of troops, and has always been considered as a place of consequence in civil commotions. It was so well fortified in the time of the Saxons, that it was reckoned the key to England; but it is too high to hurt any ship at sea, and could not stand a formal siege on the land side half a day, though the area of the fortification is 30 acres. Dover is one of the original Cinque Ports, and is governed by a mayor, 13 jurats, a recorder, town-clerk, and 35 common-council men. It contains about 3570 houses, and 16,000 in-

habitants. This is the most convenient port to take passage for France, being only 7 leagues across the Channel to Calais; packets are constantly going backwards and forwards in time of peace, and, with a fair wind, the voyage is generally performed in one tide; large vessels can only sail in at high water. Dover sends 2 members to parliament, and has 2 markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is 71 miles ESE. from London. Lon. 1. 13. E. Lat. 51. 8. N.

DOVER STRAITS or, the narrow channel between Dover and Calais, which separates France from Great Britain. It is only 21 miles wide at the narrowest part, but 24 between the piers of Calais and Dover.

DOVER, a town of the United States, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts. It contains 485 inhabitants; and lies 16 miles S. of Boston.

DOVER, a town of the United States, in Stafford county, New Hampshire, 12 miles NW. by N. of Portsmouth. Lon. 70. 50. W. Lat. 43. 11. N.

DOVER, a town of the United States, in Monmouth county, New Jersey.

DOVER, a town of the United States, in Kent county, the metropolis of Delaware state. It contains about 100 brick houses. Four streets intersect each other at right angles in the centre of the town, which incidencies form a spacious parade, on the E. side of which is an elegant state-house of brick. The town has a lively appearance, and carries on a considerable trade with Philadelphia, chiefly in flour. It is situated on Jones Creek, 4 miles from its mouth, in Delaware bay, and 76 miles SSW. of Philadelphia. Lon. 75. 34. W. Lat. 39. 10. N.

DOVER, a town of the United States, in York county, Pennsylvania. It contains a German, Lutheran, and Calvinist church united, and about 40 houses.

DOVERA, a town of Italy, in the late republican dep. of Olone, the old devant duchy of Milan, 21 miles W. of Milan.

DOUERO. See **DUERO**

DOUGHESKI, a town of Lithuania, in the p. datinate of Wilna, 16 miles NNE. of Wilna.

DOUGLASS, a river, parish, and town of Scotland, in the ancient middle ward of Lanarkshire, called Douglisdale. The parish is about 12 miles long, and from 4 to 7 broad. It is watered by the river, which rises at the foot of a mountain near its SW. border, and by 3 smaller streams tributary to the Douglass.

On the banks of the river, the soil is good; but the high situation of the parish, in general, renders it liable to cold seasons, and unfavourable to agriculture, which is less followed than sheep farming. It abounds with coal, lime, and freestone. The ancient castle of Douglass was burnt down about 50 years ago, but a new one has been built in the most elegant style; and the plantations made by Lord Douglass will be a great shelter to the country, of which they cover about 1200 acres. The town of Douglass is situated on the river, about 7 miles from its conflux with the Clyde, and the roads from Glasgow to England and from Edinburgh to Ayr, pass through it. The cotton manufacture is carried on here, and a spinning mill erected in its vicinity. The population of the parish, in 1801, was 1700, of which the town contained near 700.

DOUGLASS, a sea-port town of the isle of Man, situated in a large bay to which it gives name, nearly at the same distance from the English, Scots, and Irish shores, with the largest and best harbour in the island, which renders it the principal mart of trade. It rises near the S. point of the bay, in a triangular form, and is very populous. It is defended by a fort, which makes it impregnable by sea. To this port foreigners bring bay salt, and buy wool, leather, and salt beef. Lon. 4. 41. W. Lat. 54. 9. N.

DOUGLASS, a town of the United States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts, so named in honour of a Dr Douglas, a Scotchman, its principal benefactor. It contains about 1100 inhabitants, and lies 17 miles SW. of Boston.

DOUGLASS, a town in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

DOUGLASS CAPE, on the W. side of the entrance into Cook's river, on the NW. coast of North America. Lon. 206. 10. E. Lat. 58. 56. N.

DOUGLEDY, a river of South Wales, which joins the Clethy, about 3 miles S. of Haverford West.

DOULA BASSENDAR, a town of Asia, in the country of Kermatoun, 17 miles N. of Luckno.

DOULAINCOURT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Joinville, 10 miles SW. of Joinville.

DOULENS, or **DOURLENS**, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the dep. of the Somme, 15 miles N. of Amiens, and 18 SW. of Arras.

DOUNE, a small town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, and parish of Kilmadock, sometimes denominated the parish of Doune. The town is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Teath, near its confluence with the rivulet Ardoch. It consists of 3 streets uniting, in the centre of which a neat market-cross was lately erected. An extensive work, called the Adelphi cotton mill, was erected here a few years ago, by the Buchanans of Carston, which employs about 700 persons, and has occasioned a considerable increase and improvement of the town. Doune has been long celebrated for the manufacture of Highland pistols. It contains upwards of 1680 inhabitants.

DOURAK, a town of Persia, near the conflux of the Euphrates and Tigris. Lon. 56. 57. E. Lat. 32. 15. N.

DOURDAN, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the dep. of the Seine and Oise, on the Orge. It has a large corn market, and manufactures of worsted and silk hose. It is 25 m. SW. of Paris, and 8 N. of Estampes.

DOURGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Castres; 3 leagues S. of Castres.

DOURLACH, a small handsome town of Germany, in Ssabria, and capital of Raden-Dourlach.

DOURLERS, or **DOULERS**, a town of France, in the dep. of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Avesnes, 2 leagues S. of Maubeuge.

DOVY, or **DOUYE**, a river of Wales, which rises in the SE. part of Merionethshire, passes by Machynlleth, &c. and runs into the sea, about 7 miles N. of Aberistwith.

DOUZE, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, 7 miles SE. of Perigueux.

DOUZY, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton in the district of Sedan, 4 miles E. of Sedan.

DOW, a river in Yorkshire.

DOWALLY, a parish in Perthshire, united to Dunkeld. See **DUNKELD**.

DOWALTON, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Wigton, and parish of Sorbie, about 2 miles long, and 1½ broad, including an island of about 30 acres.

DOWLATABAD, a province of Hindoostan, otherwise called Amednagar. See **AMEDNAGUR**.

DOWLATABAD,

DOWLATABAD, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, which gives name to the province. In the neighbourhood are the pagodas of Elora, most of which are cut of the natural rock. M. Thevenot says, that for 2 leagues together, nothing is to be seen but pagodas, in which there are some thousand is of figures. But he does not greatly commend the sculpture. Major Rennell thinks they are of early Hindoo origin. It is 9 miles NW. of Aurangabad, and 92 S. of Buhampour.

DOWN, or **DOWN PAFRICK**, a town or city of Ireland, in the county of Down, and see of a bishop, united with Connor, called the Bishop of Down and Connor. Though small, it is the county town, and sends a representative to the British parliament. It is situated on the river Newry, 25 miles E. of Newry. Lon. 5. 37. W. Lat. 54. 18. N.

Down, a county of Ireland; bounded on the N. by the county of Antrim and Belfast lough, on the E. and S. by the Irish sea, and on the W. by the county of Armagh; about 40 miles in length from NE. to SW., and about 25 in breadth. The number of houses is computed at 36,636, and of inhabitants at 204,500. The surface is irregular; about the centre and SE. extremity mountainous; but in most parts fertile. An irregularity of ground, well watered, abounding in bleach-grounds, and full of neat and cleanly inhabitants, with an orchard to almost every cottage, afford a most cheerful and pleasing prospect of the comfort and opulence of the inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the linen manufacture. In the rougher parts of the country they breed a great number of horses, with which the fairs of distant counties are supplied. This county derives equal advantages from its maritime situation, and its inland waters. A canal is continued from Newry to the South Bann, and so into Lough Neagh. From this lake to Belfast, another canal has been lately cut, at the expense of the Marquis of Belfast; and the river Lagan, which separates Down from Antrim, is also made navigable. This county sends two representatives to the British parliament. Downpatrick, the county-town, Bangor, Hillsborough, Killyleagh, Newton, and Newry, are the places of principal note.

DOUNE, or **DOWNS**, a town of the United States, in Cumberland county, New Jersey.

DOWNEEN, a town in Cork, Ire-

land.

DOWNE-HILL OF RELUGAS, a hill of Scotland, in the county of Moray, and parish of Edenkellie, remarkable as a very ancient fortress. It is of a conical shape, almost encircled by the deep rocky channel of the rapid river Divie, and where not defended by the river, by a deep ditch or foss with a strong rampart, the stones of which bear marks of fusion.

DOWNHAM, or **DOWNHAM MARKET**, a town of England, in Norfolk-shire, situated on the river Ouse, over which there is a bridge. It consists of three streets in the form of the letter T, and has a bell foundery and a steam-engine for the manufacture of mustard; but is chiefly noted for its markets on Monday and Saturday, on account of the quantity of butter brought hither, and sent to Cambridge up the Ouse, from whence it is conveyed in the Cambridge wagons to London, and is known by the name of Cambridge butter. Of late, however, the weekly quantity seldom exceeds a tenth of what it was formerly. It is 12 miles S. of Lynn, and 56 NNE of London.

DOWNINGS, a town of the United States, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, situated on the E. side of Brandywine Creek, 35 m. W. by N. of Philadelphia.

DOWNS, a famous road for shipping in the English Channel, near the coast of Kent; extending from the N. to the S. Foreland, about 2 leagues in length.

DOWNTON, an ancient burgh of England, in the county of Wilts, which sends 2 members to parliament. The principal trade of the town is maling, paper-making, and tanning; and the principal employment of the poor is making lace. It is 6 miles S. of Salisbury, and 85 W. of London.

DOYAYACE, a town of Poland, 36 miles ESE. of Lemberg.

DOYET, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, 7 miles W. of Montmarault.

DOYLESTOWN, a village of the United States, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 33 miles N. of Philadelphia.

DOZARY, a town of Lithuania, 36 miles NNE. of Minsk.

DRAABURG, or **OBER TRAABURG**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, 56 miles E. of Clagenfurt, and 42 ENE. of Brixen. Lon 30. 55. E. Ferro. Lat. 46. 48. N.

DRAABURG, or **UNTER TRAABURG**, a town

town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, 112 miles SSW. of Vienna, and 48 WNW. of Pottaw.

DRAAWBOWICE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev, 36 miles SW. of Czerkasy.

DRACHENFELS, a town of Germany, and capital of a district in the electorate of Cologne with a citadel, 4 miles SE. of Bonn, and 7 NNW. of Linz.

DRACKENBURG, or DRAKENBURG a town of Germany, in the county of Hoya, on the Weser, where a bloody battle was fought in the year 1317 between the Imperialists and the Saxons. It is 2 leagues N. of Neuburg.

DRACUT, a town of the United States, in the county of Middlesex, 30 miles N. by W. of Boston. It contains 1217 inhabitants, and is situated on the N. bank of the Merrimac, at Patucket Falls, 28 miles SW. of Exeter, and 30 NNW. of Boston.

DRAGE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, 4 m. N. of I zeloa.

DRAGEMEL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinola, on the Save, 6 miles N. of Laubach.

DRAGOE, a town of Denmark, in the island of Amack, 6 miles from Copenhagen.

DRAGOGNA, a river of Italy, in Istria.

DRAGOMAN, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria, 22 miles WNW. of Sopa.

DRAGOMETKA, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, 44 miles WNW. of Lepanto.

DRAGOMIRNA, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, 8 miles N. of Suczava.

DRAGONERA, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, 15 miles N. of Volturara.

DRAGONERA, a small uncultivated island in the Mediterranean, not above a mile from the W. coast of the island of Majorca. Lon. 19. 0. E. Peak of Teneriffe. Lat. 39. 35 N.

DRAGOT, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the Cievasta, 36 miles SSE. of Durazzo.

DRAGUIGNAN, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the dep. of the Var; containing about 9000 inhabitants. It is 4½ leagues NW. of Frejus, and 9½ W. of Antibes. Lon. 24. 8. E Ferro. Lat. 44. 34. N.

DRAGUZANI, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, 43 m. E. of Jassi.

DRÄHEIM, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Pomerania, 20 miles SW. of New Stettin.

DRAINY, a parish of Scotland, in Elginshire, 4 miles in length and 2 in breadth. The surface is in general fat; the soil, where cultivated, fertile, varying from a rich clay loam to a light black mould; but a great part of the parish is barren moor. Near the fishing village called Carsa, the shore is bold, consisting of a mass of free-stone, in great request over the country. The population, in 1801, was 1057.

DRAKE, a harbour in California. Lon. 111. 59 W Lat. 28. 15 N.

DRAKE, SIR FRANCIS, or DRAKE'S BAY, a spacious and excellent basin in the middle of the Virgin Isles, in the West Indies, 3 or 4 leagues broad, and 6 or 7 long.

DRAMA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, 16 miles NE. of Emboli.

DRÄMBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg, situated on the Drage, 40 miles SSE. of Colberg, and 118 NE. of Bala.

DRÄNSEFELD, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, 6 miles SW. of Gottingen.

DRASNIZ, a village of Dalmatia.

DRAVE, a large river of Germany, which rises in Saltzberg, runs SE. thro' Stina, and dividing Hungary from Scavonia, falls into the Danube at Esseck.

DRAW, a town of Persia, in the province of Segeetan, 70 miles NW. of Zaurg.

DRÄWA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posnania, 48 miles NW. of Posen.

DRAYTON, a town of England, in the county of Salop. It has a weekly market on Wednesday, and 3 annual fairs. It is situated on the Tern, 18 miles NW. of Stafford, and 154 NW. of London.

DREPPER JACOBS, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Diepholz.

DREPPER MARIEN, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Diepholz, five miles N. of Diepholz.

DREGFEL, a town and castle of Hungary, 12 miles NE. of Gran.

DREFGHORN, a parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 9 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The surface is level, and the whole of the parish arable, with the exception of a few acres of marshy ground.

The

village of Dreghorn is finely situated for manufactures, on the side of the Rhock. In the W. end of the parish is a colliery, yielding annually 11,000 tons of coals. Population in 1801, 762.

DREITSCH, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and circle of Neustadt, 2 miles NE. of Neustadt.

DRENA, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, 7 miles NE. of Riva.

DRENGFURTH, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, 44 miles SE. of Königsberg.

DRENTELBURG, or **TRENTELBURG**, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse, 18 miles NNW. of Cassel, and 52 ESE. of Paderborn. Lon. 26. 45. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 22. N.

DRESBACH, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebürg, 2 miles NW. of Wolkenstein.

DRESDEN, a city of Germany, and capital of Saxony, situated at the conflux of the Elbe and Weiseritz. It is the seat of the principal tribunals of the country, and divided into three towns, New Dresden, or Dresden; Old Dresden, or Neustadt; and Frederickstadt. New Dresden was built in 1020, on the right bank of the Elbe, and became a town in 1216. Here the electors of Saxony resided, in an ancient chateau, the apartments of which are magnificent. Besides a number of palaces, this quarter contains an opera-house, an arsenal, a foundery, 3 Lutheran, and one beautiful Roman Catholic church. In the suburbs are the prison, a house of orphans, two hospitals, and a military hospital, a poor-house, a foundling hospital, a plate glass manufacture, &c. Old Dresden, or as it is called Neustadt, owes its origin to a chateau built by Charlemagne in 808, and was of little consequence till 1402. Here are extensive barracks, the manerger, the china manufactory, a church, a college, &c. From the square, (in which is a statue of Augustus II. king of Poland, an elector of Saxony,) an alley of lime trees reaches to Frederickstadt. All the houses are built of square free-stone, and are almost all of the same height. Upon the walls, the numerous palaces and public buildings, beautiful in their architecture and magnificent in their furniture, which the city contains, united to the general appearance of the place, have justly acquired it the character of one of the handsomest cities in Germany. It is supposed to contain between 80,000 and

90,000 inhabitants. The manufactures are fine cloth, serges, shalloons, stockings, lincen, stuffs of linen and silk mixed, carpets, morocco leather, plate-glass, porcelain, &c. It is 62 miles NNW. of Prague, and 262 E. of Cologne. Lon. 31. 29. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 0. N.

DRESDEN, a township of the United States, in Lincoln county, district of Maine, 180 miles N. by E. of Boston.

DRESNICK, a town of Croatia, 18 miles NW. of Bihaac.

DRESVIANA, a town of Russian Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Vagui, 60 miles S. of Tobolsk.

DRIUA, a town of France, and principal place of a district in the department of the Eure and Loire, on the Blaise. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth for the army, and lies 10½ parts WSW. of Paris. Lon. 19. 2. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 12. N.

DREYE, or **DRETHE**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Hoya, 5 miles S. E. of Bremen.

DREYFN, a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, 3 miles SW. of Middelfort.

DREYGLIBAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the territory of Mentz, 5 miles NW. of Bingen.

DREYS, or **DREYSE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Sarre, lat. of Germany, in Westphalia, 40 miles WSW. of Wittich.

DREYSALLEGKITZ, a town of Germany, in the county of Stina, 5 miles N. of Pottau.

DRIESEN, or **DRESSO**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg, 20 miles NNE. of Schwern, and 90 ENE. of Berlin.

DRIIFBOR, a town of Norway, 46 miles E. of Romsdal.

DRIIFIELD, GREAT and LITTLE, two villages of England, in the East Riding of the county of York, separated by a canal which joins the river Hull. A weekly market is held on Thursday. In the parish church, as ascertained in 1784, when the coffin was opened, are deposited the remains of Alfred the Great, who, while he languished in Driffield, chartered 4 furs, now held annually on Easter Mon. Whit. Mon. Aug. 26, and Sept. 19. It is 23 miles N. of Hull, and 50 E. of York.

DRIILLO, a river of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, which runs into the Mediterranean, 6 miles SE. of Terra Nuova.

DRIMANA POINT, a cape of Ireland, on the N. coast of the bay of Donegal,

Regal, 3 miles S. of Killibegs.

DRIN, a river which rises in the SW. part of Servia, and runs into the Save, 32 miles W. of Sabatz.

DRINAWARD, a town of Turkey, in Servia, on an island in the Drino, 20 miles E. of Sarino.

DRINGENBERG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Paderborn, 6 miles ESE. of Paderborn.

DRINO, a sea-port town of Turkey, situated in a bay of the Adriatic, of the same name, 58 miles SE. of Ragusa. Lon. 20. 12. E. Lat. 42. 20. N.

DRINO BIANCA, or **WHITE DRINO**, a river of European Turkey, which rises near Rechia, on the borders of Dalmatia, and joins another river called **DRINO NERO**, or **BLACK DRINO**, 15 miles NW. of Iballi, where they form one stream called Drino, which falls into the Adriatic, about 8 miles SW. of Alessio, forming a bay, called the Gulf of Drino.

DRINOVATZ, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 23 miles S. of St Vidin.

DREIPSEY, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Lee, 10 miles W. of Cork.

DRIS, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Faristan, 74 miles WSW. of Schina.

DRISSA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Polotsk, at the conflux of the Drissa with the Dwina, 20 miles WNW. of Polotsk, and 272 S. of Petersburg.

DRISTRA, or **SILISTRIA**, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, near the Danube, 216 miles N. of Constantinople, and 160 N. of Adrianople. Lon. 44. 55. E. Ferro. Lat. 44. 17. N.

DRITTEY, a town of Germany, in Camiola, 10 miles ESE. of Stein.

DRIVASTO, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 20 miles NE. of Duligno.

DRIVE BAY, a bay of the river St Lawrence, on the S. coast of Canada. Lon. 68. 20. W. Lat. 48. 51. N.

DRIVENICO. See **GRIGORTO**.

DROCI, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Ultra, and late republic, in a department of the Sagra, 9 miles SSE. of Nicotera.

DROGHEDA, a sea-port town of Ireland, and capital of the county of Louth, situated on the Boyne, on the borders of the county of Meath. It is a county of itself holding its own assizes; and sends a representative to the British parliament. It is a well built town on both sides of the river Boyne, and is daily increasing in wealth, commerce, and

in the number of its inhabitants, who amount to more than 10,000. This port supplies the neighbouring country for many miles round, with English coals and other heavy goods; and exports very considerable quantities of corn, the produce of the adjacent and of several of the inland counties. Here is also a celebrated school with a very good endowment; 23 miles N. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 22. W. Lat. 53. 43. N.

DROGIEZYN, a town of Poland, 36 miles SW. of Bielsk.

DROITWICH, a town of England, in the county of Worcester, containing 3 churches, and about 400 houses; with large salt-works, the duty on which, before the last addition, amounted to upwards of 200,000l. a-year. The brine pits are immense, and constantly running over; and the brine supposed to be the strongest in the world. A canal has been made from hence to the Severn, about 3 miles from Worcester, for the purpose of conveying the salt. It has a weekly market on Friday; and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 8 miles NNE. of Worcester, and 118 WNW. of London.

DROLSHAGEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, 34 miles E. of Cologne, and 48 ESE. of Dusseldorf.

DROMA, a town of Africa, on the Gran Coast, noted for its pepper market.

DROME, a department of France situated on the E. side of the Rhone, so called from the river Drome, which crosses it. Valence is the capital.

DROMO, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 41. 46. E. Ferro. Lat. 29. 28. N.

DROMORF, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, the see of a bishop, said to have been erected in the sixth century. The cathedral is small, but the palace, erected some few years since, is handsome and convenient. It is situated on the Laggan, 17 miles E. of Armagh, and 15 SW. of Belfast.

DROMORE, a township of the United States, in Pennsylvania.

DROMWA PETRI, a town of Africa, on the Ivory coast.

DRON, a parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, about 3 miles in length, and as much in breadth; and about 5 miles S. from Perth. It lies in a sloping direction at the N. foot of the Ochil hills, which bound the S. side of the rich and beautiful vale of Stratherne. Such is the

state of agriculture in this parish, that on the very tops of craggy precipices, there are considerable patches of corn land. The *Rocking Stone of Dron*, about 10 feet in length, and 7 in breadth, can be made to vibrate for some time by the pressure of the finger. The population, in 1801, was 428.

DRONERO, a town of Piedmont, in the late marquisate of Saluzzo, on the Maira, 14 miles SSW. of Saluzzo.

DRONFIELD, a town of England, in Derbyshire, with a handsome church, and a free-school, founded in the reign of Q. Elizabeth. It contains about 250 houses, and near 1200 inhabitants; but its market is precluded by its vicinity to Chesterfield and Sheffield: it is 6 miles N. of the former, and 7 S. of the latter.

DRONTHEIM, a town of Norway, formerly the capital, and the usual residence of the kings; situated on a gulf of the North Sea; with a well frequented port, though the rocks at the entrance of the harbour, prevent large vessels from getting in. It is inclosed by a wall, and defended by a castle; and contains about 8000 inhabitants. Near it are mines of copper and silver. The principal exports are masts, fir-
timber, copper, iron, pitch, tar, stock-fish, skins, pot ash, &c. In exchange, they receive and import spices, wine, salt, brandy, corn, tobacco, cloth, &c. The territory, or province, extends nearly 500 miles along the coast of the North Sea; being bounded on the N. by the government of Wardhuys, S. by that of Bergen, and E. by Sweden, from which it is separated by mountains. Lon. 10. 38 E. Lat. 63. 26 N.

DROPALACH, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 12 miles S. of Saxenburg.

DROSCHOLM, a town of Denmark, Zealand, 12 miles SSW. of Nyekioping, and 40 W. of Copenhagen.

DROSENDORF, a town of Austria, on the river T y l, 15 miles W. of Znaym, and 46 NW. of Vienna. Lon. 33. 24. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 45. N.

DROSING, a town of Austria, 6 miles E. of Zistersdorf.

DROSSEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg, 12 miles SE. of Custrin, and 14 E. of Frankfurt on the Oder.

DROSSENFELD, a town of Germany, in Franconia, on the Main, 6 miles S. of Culmbach.

DROTZDORF, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neysza, 3 miles S. of

Grotkaw.

DROVA DRUE, or **DROU**, a town of Africa, on the Grain coast, 60 miles NW. of Cape Palmas.

DROUJE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Loire and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montdoubleau, 9 miles NE. of Montdoubleau.

DROUNE, a river of France, which runs into the Dordogne, between Libourne and Troasac.

DROUX, a town of France, in the dep. of Upper Vienna, 5 m. SE. of Dorat.

DROYSZIG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 6 miles SE. of Stossen.

DRUENT, a town of Piedmont, 4 miles SW. of Tinn.

DRUJA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wlana, 16 miles NE. of Biassaw.

DRUJA, a town of Russia, in the government of Polotsk, on the Duna, 50 miles NW. of Polotsk, and 260 SSW. of Peterburgh.

DRUM, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Lutzmetitz, 3 m. S. of Leypa.

DRUM, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, 3 miles SW. of Dungarvan.

DRUMBLADE, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 6 miles long and 4 broad containing 886 inhabitants. The surface is undulated; the soil in general arable, and well cultivated.

DRUMBOTE, a town of Ireland, in Monaghan, 10 miles W. of Dundalk. Lon. 6. 45. W. Lat. 54. 5. W.

DRUMLANRIG, a village in Dumfries shire, situated upon the river Nith, about 13 miles from the town of Dumfries. Near it is a wood of oak, 6 miles in length, and a noble seat of the Duke of Queensberry, surrounded by wooded hills; in the inclosures on which are kept a few of the wild cattle which anciently inhabited the woods of Scotland.

DRUMLITHE, a considerable manufacturing village of Scotland, in Kincairdineshire, on the road from Laurencekirk to Stonehaven.

DRUMMELZIER, a parish and village of Scotland, in Peebles-shire. The parish is 12 m. long and about 3 broad, containing 278 inhabitants. The surface is beautifully diversified, and the soil fertile. The village is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tweed.

DRUMMOCHY, a small fishing village of Scotland, in the county of Fife, and parish of Largo.

DRUMMOND, a village of Scotland, in

in Ross-shire, situated in a level field near the river Skiack, on the post road from Dingwall to Novar inn. It is encroaching rapidly in extent and population, and has 2 well attended annual fairs, in June, and Dec.

DRUMMOAK, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 4 miles long and 2 broad, containing 648 inhabitants. The surface is hilly, and chiefly adapted to sheep pasturing; the arable soil is shallow, and not very fertile.

DRUM POINT, a cape of the United States, on the N. side of the Patuxet, at the mouth opposite Cedar Point.

DRUMSTURDY MUR, a village of Angus-shire, on the old road between Dundee and Arbroath, containing about 140 inhabitants.

DRUSES, or **DRUZES**, a nation in Palestine, who inhabit the environs of Mount Lebanon. Their population is estimated at 120,000; and they pay a small tribute to the Turks. M. Volney says, "they are restless, enterprising, hardy, and brave, and possess a genuine republican spirit." They are hospitable to an extreme. They are neither Mahometans nor Christians, though both are found among them.

DRUSLLWYN, a village in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, with 2 fairs on July 1. and Oct. 5.

DRUSWER, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, 14 miles W. of Braslaw.

DRUTISCHIKEN, a town of Prussia in Lithuania, on the Rominte, 4 miles SSE. of Gumbinnen.

DRUYN, or **DREVIN PETRI**, or **GRAND DREVIN**, a town of Africa, on the Ivory coast, at the mouth of the river St Andre. Lon. 4. 5. W. Lat. 5. N.

DRUYSKIDWAR, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, 8 miles NE. of Braslaw.

DRUYE, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St Fargeau, 16 miles S. of Auxerre.

DRUZENHEIM, a town of France, in the dep of the Lower Rhine, on the Zorn, 4 leagues and a half NNE. of Strasburgh.

DRYHARBOUR, a bay on the N. coast of the island of Jamaica. Lon. 77. 16. W. Lat. 18. 30. N.

DRYBURG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Paderborn, 7 miles ENE. of Paderborn.

DRYBURGH, a beautiful village of

Scotland, on a peninsula formed by the Tweed, on the SW. confines of Berwickshire. **DRYBURGH ABBEY**, the seat of the Earl of Buchan, lies near the above village. It was founded so early as A. D. 522. Hannah the astronomer, was born in it, in 1622; Chaucer, the English bard passed some time in it, with his friend Ralf Strode, the Welsh monk; and Thomson, our Scots poet, wrote his *Winter* in it. At the Reformation, the abbey lands were erected into a lordship by James VI. in favour of John, Earl of Marr, from whom they descended to the present proprietor.

DRYDEN, a military township of the United States, in New York, 8 miles E. of the S. end of Cayuga lake.

DRYFE, a small but rapid river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, which runs into the Annan, 3 miles below Lockhart. It gives name to the vale through which it runs, Dryfesdale contracted Drysdale; and in rainy weather it overflows its banks and *druzes* all before it, whence said Thomas the Rhymet,

Let spades and Shovels do what they may,

Dryfe will ha'e Dry'sdale kirk away; which it accomplished in 1670, sweeping away both church and church-yard.

DRYMIEN, a parish and village of Scotland in Stirlingshire. The parish is about 15 miles long, and 6 broad, containing 1607 inhabitants. The country is in some places mountainous, and in others level; but in no place remarkable for its fertility. The village contained 215 souls in 1792, chiefly occupied by the manufacturers of Glasgow. The celebrated Napier of Merchiston was born in the parish.

DRYSDALE, a parish of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, 7 miles long and 4 broad, containing 1600 inhabitants, and 1100 acres of land, about 600 of which are cultivated and fruitful. There are 3 or 4 small lakes which afford abundance of excellent marl; lime stone also abounds. The rivers afford trout and salmon. The parish church stands at head of a fine street, in the populous town of LOCKERBIE. From the numerous traces of encampments and vestiges of castles and strong towers, this district must have been a scene of much contention and bloodshed.

DRYSWIATY, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, 16 miles SW. of Braslaw.

DRZEWICZE, a town of Poland, in the

the palatinate of Sandomirz, 24 miles WNW. of Sandomirz.

I-SAPRONG, or **TCHAPRONG**, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet, on the Lantchau, 315 leagues W. of Lassa.

DSARIN, a lake of Thibet, about 12 leagues in circumference. Lon. 95. 19. E. Ferro. Lat. 32. 10. N.

DSATCHOU, or **TSATCHOU**, or **SATCHOU**, a river of Asia, which rises in Thibet, and passes into the Chinese province of Yun-nan, where it changes its name to *Lan-tso*; after crossing the province of Yun-nan, it takes the name of *Ku-u-long*.

DSLPTONG, or **SEPTON**, a town of Asia, in Thibet, 8 leagues WNW. of Rimbou

DSJABELL, an island in the Red Sea, N. of the Straits of Babel-Mandel. Lat. 14. 10. N

DSJAR, a city of Arabia, in Yemen, between Janba and Masturah. Lat. 23. 36. N.

DSJAU, a district of Arabia, in Oman, governed by a sultan.

DSJEPI, a town and district of Arabia, in Sana. Lon. 43. 56. E. Lat. 14. 37. N.

DSJELFEDI, a village of Yemen, in the prov. of Haschid-u-Bekel. Lon. 48. 32. E. Lat. 16. 8. N.

DSJESAN, a town of Yemen, on the coast of the Red Sea. Lon. 41. 50. E. Lat. 16. 45. N.

DSJIDDA. See **JIDDA**.

DSJOBLA, an ancient city of Arabia, in Yemen, on the brink of a precipice; containing 600 good houses, with paved streets. Lon. 41. 10. E. Lat. 13. 55. N.

DSJOF, a large prov. of Yemen, extending S. from Nedsjerant to Hadramaut, and E. from Hischid-u-Bekel to the Desert. Its horses and camels are much valued. It is divided into three districts, one of which is inhabited by the Bedouins, or wandering Arabs.

DUANESBURGH, a township of the United States, in Albany county, New York, containing 1470 inhabitants.

DUAULT-QUELIN, a town of France, in the dep. of the North Coasts, and principal place of a canton, in the district of Rostrenen, 3 leagues NW. of Rostrenen.

DUABOS, Los, a town of the island of Cuba, 36 m. E. of Villa del Principe.

DUARE, a town of Dalmatia, 20 miles ENE. of Spalatro, with a triangular fort, on a hill near the Cetina, which

protects the territory of Almissa.

DUBAZ, a port of Parvichio isle, Dalmatia.

DUBCHESKIAIA, a town of Russian Siberia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, on the Enisei, 164 miles NNE. of Eniseisk.

DUBDU, a town of Africa, in the county of Fez, 80 miles E. of Fez.

DUBEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipsic, on the Mulda, 18 miles NNE. of Leysic.

DUBENINKFN, a town of Prussian Lithuania, 4 miles E. of Goldapp.

DUBENOW, a town of the duchy of Courland, 20 miles SE. of Seelburg.

DURICE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, 20 m. WNW. of Lada.

DUBIECZ, a town of Poland, 52 m. W. of Lemberg.

DUBHIDE, a village of Scotland, in Fife-shire, at the mouth of the river Leven. It contains about 200 inhabitants.

DUBINKI, a town of Lithuania, 21 miles N. of Wilna.

DUBITVA, a town and fortress of Croatia, on the Uuna, 11 miles NE. of Kistenovitz.

DUBELI, a town of Russia, in the government of Peterburgh, on the gulph of Finland, 16 miles NNW. of Peterburgh.

DUBLIN, a county of Ireland, bounded on the N. by the county of Meath, on the E. by the Irish sea, on the S. by the county of Wicklow, and on the W. by the counties of Meath and Kildare. It is 25 miles in extent from N. to S. and from 9 to 16 broad from E. to W., containing about 142,070 acres, and 107 parishes, (20 of which are in the city of Dublin,) with 25,510 houses, in 1790. The county is in general flat, except towards the S. where it is mountainous and rocky. Towards the sea it is broken into bays and creeks, with several places of resort for sea-bathing. It sends 2 representatives to the British parliament, besides 2 by the city and one by the university. The principal river is the Liffy.

DUBLIN, CITY, the capital of Ireland, situated at the mouth of the river Liffey, which forms, with the waters of the eastern sea, a large and beautiful bay. Towards the S. of the city, the country ascends to a considerable elevation, which rapidly increases to the Wicklow mountains, where the pointed cone of the *Sugar Loaf*, presents a beautiful boundary

to this lofty diversified region; and towards the N. the ascent is almost imperceptible, presenting a wide prospect of cultivation and beauty, diversified by the rugged hills of *Houth*, which form the extremity of the northern boundary of Dublin bay. Add to this campaign scenery, the noble view of the city, crowded with spires and domes; the numerous shipping moored in the harbour, or with their swollen canvass pressing o'er the liquid plan; and few scenes will be found where the picturesque and beautiful are more happily combined, where the bounties of nature, improved to the comfort and affluence of society, are more strikingly exhibited. The river is crossed by seven elegant bridges, and is embanked from the one extremity of the city to the other by commodious quays. The most beautiful bridge is Island Bridge, which forms one astonishing arch of 206 feet in length, whose span measures 104 feet, exceeding by 12 feet the Venetian Rialto. It is an exact imitation of Westminster Bridge, built in 1563. Charles bridge is remarkable for a simple elegance of architecture, and its spacious breadth. The city of Dublin, excepting one or two streets, was formerly confined to the S. side of the river; and in 1660 did not exceed one Irish mile in circumference, being bounded by Trinity College on the E. James' Gate on the W., by St Patrick's Cathedral on the S., and Curlew Lane on the N., adorned by no public square, except College Green, and the streets narrow and crowded. In 1763, the city had more than doubled its extent: greater uniformity was observed; and Stephen's Green and Rutland Square were built. Stephen's Green is one mile in circumference, and said to be the largest square in Europe. The buildings are sumptuous and elegant, but all of different architecture, size, and form; a want of uniformity which is by no means pleasing. The centre is a smooth meadow, surrounded by rows of trees, and contains an elegant equestrian statue of King George II. The approach from the river to *Rutland Square* is by *Sackville*, one of the noblest streets in Europe, being 120 feet wide. The square is large and magnificent; the E. N. and S. sides are elegant ranges of houses; the S., fronting *Sackville-street*, is occupied by the *Lying-in-Hospital*, a neat commodious edifice. To remedy the narrowness, irregularity, and dirti-

ness of many of the old streets and lanes, two acts of parliament were passed, in 1774 and 1785, since which, the city has been greatly improved. Numerous streets and squares have been added of late years. Those extending eastwards to the coast, on both sides the river, are broad and uniform; the houses beautiful and commodious. Elegance and beauty announce improved taste in their erection, and size and convenience the wealth of their inhabitants. *Merlin Square*, in the northern division, and *Mountjoy Square*, in the northern, are monuments to the taste and refinement of this stage of society. Dublin being the metropolis of a large and fertile country, the seat of government, and of literature, and the chief depot of inland and foreign trade, contains numerous public establishments, not only the pride of Ireland, but excelled by few cities in Europe. The castle was built in 1202, but would now with difficulty be recognised by a stranger, who should recollect its former strength as a fortress. It was dismantled of its warlike garb by Queen Elizabeth, who intended it for a royal residence. Since that period, it has continued to be the seat of government, and hath received several additional embellishments, and is now a very commodious elegant residence. It contains the several offices of state, and a well-supplied arsenal. The two cathedrals, *Christ's* and *St Patrick's*, are rich Gothic buildings; but, from their great antiquity, on the brink of decay. In the latter is the monument of the celebrated Swift, who was a native of Dublin. The city forms an archbishopric, which was established in 1152. There are 17 other parish-churches, and two chapels of ease, besides 33 chapels of different persuasions, which contribute to ornament the city. The sessions were formerly held in the *Tholsel*, near the castle; but a neat edifice has been lately erected near the prison, in the northern division of the city, for this purpose, and the *Tholsel* is now appropriated to the city chambers. In the same quarter, close by the river, stand the New Courts of Justice, which for beauty of design, and appropriate accommodation, have few equals. The Parliament-House, in chaste and elegant architecture, was supposed to stand unrivalled. The front was adorned with a magnificent arcade of Ionic columns. The exterior yielded not in beauty and accommodation to the elegance of its external

ternal appearance. The building was founded during the administration of Lord Carteret. It was destroyed by fire in 1793, its use being superseded in consequence of the Union, it has been sold to the Bank of England, who are now converting it into a national bank. The Trinity College is a superb erection. This is the only university in the kingdom, and by its vast endowments one of the richest in Europe. It has long diffused knowledge through an extensive circle. Here the arts and sciences flourish under the care of men whose names will hold a conspicuous rank in the fairest annals of literature. The professors give annual prelections to about 500 students. The college is governed by a chancellor, and vice-chancellor, a provost, and vice provost, and supports 22 fellows, and seventy scholars. The library is an elegant room, to hold 50,000 volumes. There are also a chapel, museum and printing-house, annexed to the university. The college-groves is a beautiful enclosure, in the centre of which is a bronze equestrian statue of William III. raised on a pedestal of marble. The Custom House, if we consider the beauty of its architecture, or the judicious choice of site and accommodations, must be acknowledged to stand at the head of all those establishments erected for the aid of commerce among European nations. It is situated on the northern division of the city close by the side of the river. The Royal Exchange is a costly edifice, but badly situated and designed. It was founded by Marquis Townshend in 1767, and finished in 1779. It wants several accommodations necessary to render it a complete *commune forum* for a large commercial city. The merchants were, for these reasons, induced to erect by subscription the *Commercial buildings*, which now remedy all its defects. The Linnen Hall is a light structure, established with the view of encouraging, and guiding the linen manufacture. The Barracks were founded in 1706, and built at the expence of the crown. They consist of 4 large, well-aired and commodious courts; and are fitted to hold no less than ten regiments. Among the numerous charitable institutions, the Royal Kilmainham Hospital, for invalids and superannuated soldiers, the Royal Military Infirmary, and the Hibernian, and Marine Societies, are the principal. The places of public amusement are the As-

sembly Rooms, the two Theatres, and the Equestrian Circus. The city has a number of markets, abundantly supplied with all the necessaries and luxuries of life. Dublin is well provided with water, in the southern district, from a copious reservoir, and in the N. from the river Liffey. Its circumference is now about 10 miles, and its population 200,000, under the civil government of a lord mayor, &c. similar to London. The merchants extend their commerce in every branch of trade to the most distant climes, unless where their terprize is clogged by injudicious restrictions. The entrance of the Liffey is much obstructed by sand banks, but one of the greatest and most laudable undertakings that this age can boast of, is the building of a stone wall about 3 miles in length, as broad as a moderate street, and proportionally high, to confine the channel of the bay, and shelter vessels in stormy weather. A plan has also been set on foot for cutting a canal from Sutton through the isthmus of Howth, or from Dalkey, to communicate with the Grand Canal, opening an excellent passage from the sea to very large vessels. The object of the Grand Canal is a communication between the city and the Shannon, which is far advanced. The docks are large and spacious, being more than 2000 feet in length, and 300 wide. There is a double lock of communication with the river, and an elegant bridge over the basin. The canal winds round the S. of the city, keeping in a line with the road called the Cucular. Besides the Grand Canal, another has been carried to the river Barrow, communicating with St George's channel. A canal is also planned to extend in a NW. direction to the county of Longford, where it will join the Shannon a considerable way above the Grand Canal, embracing by a side branch, the Boyne navigation. From so many extensive lines of navigation centering in this city, it must obviously be the great mart for all the inland produce; and from the prudential vigour expected of the national spirit in carrying them forward to their completion, the trade of Dublin must soon receive a very considerable increase. It would be needless to enumerate the different branches of trade which flourish in Dublin. The manufactures are extensive and numerous, and, with the other produce of a large tract of country, flow through her port

to every clime, whose more spontaneous fruits are received in return, to sustain the manufactures, or to add to the luxuries of the rich. Under the immediate exertions of the *Dublin Society*, established for the encouragement of agriculture and the arts, those of this county have risen to a high scale of perfection. But let it not be said their noble patriotism is confined to the city or county. They have diffused a spirit of enterprise and industrious emulation throughout this long neglected kingdom, with which its inhabitants were formerly unacquainted. This society was founded chiefly by the exertions of Dr Samuel Maddan in 1751, and had the honour of imitating no foundation of the kind in Europe. The voluntary contributions of the members were at first its sole support, but Parliament soon afterwards granted them 10,000*l.* per annum to forward their laudable views.

DUBLIN, a township of the United States, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, containing 901 inhabitants.

DUBLIN, two townships of the United States, in Philadelphia and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania.

DUBNO, a town of Poland, in the palat. of Volhynia, 21 m. SSE. of Luck.

DUBNO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belz, 40 miles N. of Belz.

DUBOJA, a town of Lithuania, in the palat. of Brzesc, 10 m. WSW. of Brzesc.

DUBOVKA, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the W. of the Volga, 60 miles S. of Kamischin.

DUBRAVITZ, a town of Europe in Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, 36 miles NW. of Galatz.

DUBROWA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, 61 miles ESE. of Wilna.

DUBROWICA, a town of Lithuania, 46 miles SE. of Brzesc.

DUCA, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari, and late republican dep. of Offanto, 6 miles NW. of Bari.

DUCAL, a town of Naples, in the late republican department of Pescara.

DUCEY, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Avranches, 1½ league SSE. of Avranches.

DUCHESS LA, a town of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Ultr., and late republican department of Pescara, 11 miles WNW. of Aquila.

DUCHOVTSCHIINA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Smolensk, 24 m. N.

of Smolensk, and 300 SSE. of Petersburg.

DUCK CREEK, a town of the United States, in the state of Delaware, which carries on a considerable trade with Philadelphia, 12 miles NW. of Dover.

DUCK, a lake of North America. Lon. 108 30. W. Lat. 54. 50. N.

DUCK ISLAND, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine, in the United States. Lon. 67. 43. W. Lat. 44. 45. N.

DUCLER, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Caudebec, 3½ leagues WSW. of Rouen.

DUD, a town of Africa, in the country of Mosambique, where the king resides.

DUDA, a town of Lithuania, in the palat. of Wilna, 28 miles ENE. of Lida.

DUDDEN, a river of England, which runs into the Irish sea, about 3 miles S. from Dalton, in Lancashire.

DUDDINGSTON, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, about 4 miles long, and nearly 2 broad. The soil is not naturally good, but being within 2 miles of the metropolis, it is highly cultivated. The village of Wester Duddingston, in which the church is situated, stands on an eminence, under the S. cope of Arthur's Seat, washed on the W. and S. by the lake of Duddingston, and protected on the N. by the mountain. It has decreased much of late, and now contains only about 200 inhabitants. The magnificent villa of Duddingston, a seat of the Marquis of Abercorn, adorns the vicinity. Easter Duddingston contains about 90 inhabitants, mostly colliers. Population of the parish in 1801, 1003.

DUDEEN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, 10 miles N. of Satalia.

DUDEEN, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which runs into the sea, near Satalia.

DUDENHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the county of Hanau Munzenberg, 7 miles S. of Hanau.

DUDERSTADT, a town of Germany, in the territory of Eichsfeld; containing 3 churches. The principal trade is in beer and tobacco. It is situated on the Whipper, 40 miles NW. of Erfurt, and 20 W. of Nordhausen. Lon. 10. 14. E. Lat. 51. 29. N.

DUDLEY, a town of the United States of America, in Massachusetts, 55 miles SW. of Boston.

DUDLEY,

DUDLEY, a town of England, in Worcestershire, but insulated in Staffordshire, containing two churches, and about 2000 families most of whom are employed in manufacturing of nails and other articles of iron. It has a weekly market on Sat. and annual fairs May 3, Aug. 5, and Oct. 2. It is 10 miles W. of Birmingham, and 120 NW. of London.

DUE CASTELLI, a town of Italy, in the late republican department of the Mincio, with a fort, 5 miles NE. of Mantua.

DUE TORRE, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. and late republican dep. of Ofanto, 6 miles SSW. of Bari.

DUECNAS, or **DUENNAS**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the Pisuerga, on the frontiers of Old Castile, 8 leagues S. of Palentia.

DUEREN, or **DURIN**, a town of France, on the river, and in the dep. of the Roer, late of Germany, in Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers. It is one of the handsomest and richest in the duchy, was surrounded with walls in 1124, and formerly considered as an imperial town. It has still some trade, and a manufacture of cloth. It lies 12 miles SSE. of Juliers. Lon. 21. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 52. N.

DUERO, or **DOUERO**, or **DOURO**, a river which rises near Agreda, in Spain, and discharges its waters into the Atlantic, a little below Oporto.

DUEROZHOL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, 4 miles E. of Gurckfeld.

DUERSTEDT, a fortified town of Holland, in Utrecht, situated on the Leek, where it branches off from the Rhine, 12 miles SE. of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 22. E. Lat. 51. 59 N

DUESME, a town of France, in the department of the Cote d'Or, 10 miles W. of Chatillon.

DUFFEL, a town of France, in the department of Deux Nattes, late of Brabant, between Malines and Liere, 4 miles from the latter.

DUFFRIN, a village in Glamorganshire, South Wales, with a fair on August 10.

DUFFUS, a parish and village of Scotland, in Morayshire. The parish is 5 miles long, and from 2 to 3 broad, and contained in 1801 1339 inhabitants. Except a small rising ground in the middle, it is a continued plain, which is every where arable; but agriculture is in a

low neglected state. The village of Duffus is regularly built, having a square, with a church in the centre, and four streets leading to it, regularly paved, said to be the work of some of Cromwell's soldiers who were settled here.

DUFHORN, a village of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Lüneburg, with a medicinal spring, 3 miles S. of Walsrode.

DUGALETTO, a town of Italy. in the Dogado of Venice.

DUGGA, or **TUGGA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, 70 miles SW. of Tunis.

DUGINSKOI, a cape of Russian Siberia, in the sea of Ochotkoi Lon. 167. E. Ferro. Lat. 59 15. N.

DUGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Verdun, 3 miles S. of Verdun.

DUIHAM, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw, 20 miles WNW. of Jung Buntzlau

DUIHOKUNDA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Jemmarow.

DUINA, **DUNA**, or **DWINA**. See the latter.

DUNGEN, or **DUIN**, or **DUBINGEN**, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, 18 miles SW. of Hunch

DUNO, or **DOINO**, or **TYBIN**, a seaport town of Germany, in Carniola, 5 miles NW. of Trieste, and 174 SSW. of Vienna.

DURINISH, a parish of Scotland, in the isle of Sky, Inverness-shire, 17 miles long, and 7 broad, containing in 1801, 3227 inhabitants. The surface is hilly; but the whole parish affords excellent pasture, and there are many fertile arable spots on the coast.

DUISBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, situated near the E. bank of the Rhine, formerly Imperial and Hanseatic; it yet enjoys great privileges; contains 2 churches, 2 convents, and a Calvinist university, founded in 1655. It is a staple for iron manufactures and cloth; and is 14 miles N. of Dusseldorp, and 29 SE. of Cleves.

DUITZ, or **DUTZ**, a town of the Grand duchy of Berg, on the E. side of the Rhine, opposite Cologne, chiefly inhabited by Jews.

DUKE'S COUNTY, in Massachusetts, United States, comprehends Martha's Vineyard island, Chabaquiddick island, Norman's island, and the Elizabeth

both islands. It contains 3265 inhabitants.

DUKLA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz, 60 miles SSW. of Sandomirz.

DUKOVA, a town of Lithuania, in the prov. of Minsk, 16 m. SE. of Minsk.

DULAS, the name of 7 rivers of Wales; viz. 1. in Caermarthenshire, which runs into the Bristol channel, 4 miles SE. of Kidwelly; 2. in Caermarthenshire, which runs into the Towy, about 1½ mile SSW. of Langadok; 3. in Brecknockshire, which joins the Wye, near Hay; 4. in Radnorshire, which runs into the Ithon, near Llanbeder; 5. in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn, near Newtown; 6. in the island of Anglesea, which runs into the Irish sea, forming a bay and harbour at its mouth; with a village of the same name, 10 miles NW. of Beaumaris, much frequented for its corn and butter trade.

DULCIGNO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, on the coast of the Adriatic, containing about 7000 or 8000 souls. The harbour serves as a retreat for corsairs. It is 15 miles SW. of Scutari. Lon. 36. 42. E. Ferro. Lat. 42. 23 N.

DULKEN, or **DULCKEN**, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, late of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 30 miles NNW. of Juliers.

DULL, a parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, about 30 miles long and 10 broad, watered by the rivers Tay and Tummel. Except one district called *Appin*, on the banks of the Tay, the whole exhibits a mountainous appearance, though there are many tracts of rich arable ground interspersed. Sheep farming is chiefly attended to. Druidical temples and watch towers are numerous, particularly in the district of Fincastle. The population in 1801, was 4055.

DULLY, a town of the United States, in North Carolina, 33 miles S. from Newbern.

DULMEN, or **DULMAN**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster, 13 miles SW. of Munster.

DULNAN, a river of Inverness-shire, which after watering the extensive parish of Duthil, falls into the Spey.

DULVERTON, a town of England, in Somersetshire, on the E. side of the river Ex, which separates the county of Somerset from that of Devon; with a weekly market on Saturday. The poor inhabitants are chiefly employed in the

manufacture of coarse woollen cloth and blankets. It is 27 miles W. of Bridgewater, and 164 W. of London.

DULWICH, a village of England, in Surrey, on the borders of Kent; with a mineral spring, called *Sydenham Wells*; and noted for a college, founded by Mr David Alleyn, in 1614, who named it *The College of God's Gift*. It is 5 miles SE. of London.

DUMA, a town of Arabia, 240 miles W. of Cathem.

DUMA, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, on a river of the same name, which soon after runs into the *Wipper*. It is 14 miles SSE. of Dusseldorp.

DUMARING, a town of the island of Borneo, on the E. coast. Lon. 117. 30. E. Lat. 2. 10. N.

DUMBARNY, a parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, about 4 miles long and 3 broad, including the most beautiful part of Strathern, about 3 miles S. of Perth. On its N. side is Mordun hill, famed for the grand, extensive, and varied prospect which it affords. At the Budge of Erne, on the great road from Edinburgh to Perth, there is a fine thriving village. The river is thus far navigable for small vessels, and a number of the neighbouring gentlemen have lately resolved to improve the navigation, and establish a port here by the name of *Port-erne*. To the westward is Pitkeathly, celebrated for its mineral waters. See **PITKEATHLY**. In 1801, the population of the parish was 1066.

DUMBARTON. or, as it was anciently called, **LENNOX**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the counties of Argyll and Perth, on the E. by the counties of Perth and Stirling, on the S. by Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, and on the W. by Argyllshire. The eastern part is fertile in corn; the other parts feed great flocks of sheep. But the principal riches arise from the fisheries in the lochs in and about its coasts. Loch Lomond, Loch Long, and Loch Garte, are the chief. The principal town is **Dumbarton**. The county sends one member to parliament. It is divided into 12 parishes, which contained in 1801, 20,710 inhabitants. The valued rent is 33,327l. Scots, and the real land rent is about 34,259l. Sterling.

DUMBARTON, a town of Scotland, and capital of Dumbartonshire, situated on the N. coast of the Clyde, at the mouth of the Leven. It is said to be the ancient *Alclud*, the capital of the *Strathclydensis*.

tydenses. It is a considerable place, but not well built, and defended by a very ancient castle, situated close to the river, on a vast and picturesque rock, formerly deemed impregnable, and still the residence of a garrison. There is a considerable crown and bottle glass manufacture, which employs upwards of 100 hands. Extensive printfields in the neighbouring parishes also employ some of the inhabitants of Dumbarton. The town was erected into a royal burgh by Alexander II. in 1221. It has a good harbour, where large brigs lie safe in all weathers. About 2000 tons of shipping belong to this place, which employ 70 seamen. The town is entirely free of all imposts, or burgh taxes; but is by no means in a flourishing or encreasing state, owing to the letters of deaconry preventing strangers from working at their trades without costly entries. The number of inhabitants is about 2000. The parish is nearly circular, having a diameter of about two and a half miles. The surface is flat, and the soil fertile, but shallow, inclining to gravel. The Clyde washes it on the S. and the Leven on the W. both of which contain excellent trout and salmon. It is 13 miles W. of Glasgow, and 8 NW. of Paisley.

DUMBENAN, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lately suppressed and united to that of Kmore, in forming the parish of Huntly. See HUNTLY.

DUMBLANE, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, formerly the see of a bishop, founded by David I. Part of the venerable cathedral, which yet remains, serves for a parish church, and has a very excellent library. It is 4 miles N. of Stirling, and 21 SW. of Perth. The parish of Dumblane extends about 9 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. Scarcely one half is arable, and that almost confined to the banks of the Allin, which runs through the parish, and of the small rivulet Ardoch, which runs along the western border. There is a great extent of natural wood, and several plantations of fir. The Sheriff-moor, on which was fought the famous battle in Nov. 1715, between the royal forces under the Duke of Argyll, and the rebel army under the command of the Earl of Marr, is distant a few miles from the town. There are several pits of excellent marble, and lime and coal are distant about 8 or 10 miles. Dumblane is a Scottish peerage, by the title of Viscount, in the person of the Duke of Leeds. Population in 1801,

2619.

DUMDAH, a town of Hindoostan, in the Ruttunpour country, 66 miles SW. of Ruttunpour, and 112 E. of Nangpour.

DUMFERMLINE. See DUNFERMLINE.

DUMFRIES, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the counties of Lanark, Peebles, and Selkirk, on the E. by Roxburghshire, on the S. by Solway frith, which divides it from England, and the county of Kirkcudbright, and on the W. by Ayrshire. The country is generally mountainous, with some fertile valleys on the sides of its chief rivers, Nith, Annan, and Esk. There are indications of iron; copper is wrought; and in Westerkirk a valuable mine of antimony has been lately discovered. Besides the mineral springs of Moffat and Hartfell Spaw, there are a great many wells which contain metallic or mineral impregnation. It is about 50 miles long, and from 10 to 30 broad, and it contains four royal burghs, Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, and Lochmaben, several small towns and villages, and is divided into 12 parochial districts, containing in all about 55,000 inhabitants. It sends one member to parliament, besides one for the joint boroughs. The valued rent of Dumfries-shire is 1,59,627l. 10s. Scots, and the real rent is estimated about 20,000l. Sterl.

DUMFRIES, a royal borough of Scotland, and capital of the above county, situated on an eminence, near the river Nith, about 10 miles from its mouth. The principal street extends near a mile, in a direction parallel to the Nith. Towards the middle of the town it is nearly 100 feet wide. Besides this, there are eight other streets, with by-lanes, making the breadth of the town about a third of a mile. On the other side of the Nith is a large village called Bridge-end, connected with the town by two bridges. The houses are in general handsome, and have a light and airy appearance. The infirmary is the most magnificent of the public buildings. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, and merchants and trades counsellors, annually elected. The assizes for the county of Dumfries and the stewardry of Kirkcudbright are held in the town twice a-year; and it is the seat of the commissary court, of the sheriff-court, and the seat of the presbytery and synod. Dumfries contains about 6000 inhabitants; and is perhaps a place of higher gaiety and elegance than any other town of

of its size in Scotland. The citizens are fond of polite amusements; and have a well attended theatre, and regular assemblies. It has 2 annual fairs in Feb. and Sept. which are as much resorted to as any in the S. of Scotland. About 8 or 10 coasting vessels belong to the town, besides 2 or 3 employed in the Baltic and wine trades. Dunfries gives the title of earl to the chief of the family of Crichton. In the churchyard are interred the remains of the celebrated Ayrshire bard, Robert Burns. It is 21 miles NE. of Kirkcudbright, and 71 SSW. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 25. W. Greenwich. Lat. 55. 8. N. The parish of Dumfries is 6 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth, lying on the E. bank of the river Nith. The hills which bound the plain are either cultivated to the summit, or planted with clumps of wood. The soil towards the NE. is a reddish earth, on a freestone bottom; towards the S. in general, a pretty strong clay, and near the confines on the N. a dead flat, extending to the Solway Frith at least 10 miles in length, and called Lochar Moss. Population in 1801, 7288.

DUMFRIES, a town of Virginia, chief of Prince William county. It is situated on the N. side of Quantico Creek, 4 miles above its entrance into the Potomac, and 20 NW. of Alexandria. Lon. 73. 30. W. Lat. 38. 30. N.

DUMMER, a township of Grafton county, New Hampshire.

DUMMERTON, a township of Windham county, Vermont, N. of Brattleborough, containing 1501 inhabitants.

DUN, a parish of Scotland, in Angushire, about 4 miles square, lying on the road between Brechin and Montrose, and watered by the South Esk. The surface is level, and the soil rich and fertile. Population in 1801, 651.

DUN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Stenay, on the Meuse. It is 5 leagues NNW. of Verdun, and 2 S. of Stenay.

DUN LE ROY, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the dep. of the Cher, on the Auron, containing about 1500 inhabitants. It is 14 miles SSE. of Bourges, and 15 W. of Sancqis.

DUN PALLETEAU, a town of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Souterraine, 4 leagues NW. of Gueret.

DUNALD MILL HOLE, a cave at the foot of a mountain, 5 miles from

Lancaster, into which a large brook falls and runs 2 miles under ground, till it rises at Cranford. The entrance is a rugged passage from a mill driven by the brook: it descends 10 yards perpendicular. Some of the vaults are as high as the roof of a church, while other parts are so low, that visitors must creep on their hands and feet.

DUNAMOND, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, situated at the mouth of the Dwina, 15 miles NW. of Riga, and 20 N. of Mittau. Lon. 41. 27. E. Ferro. Lat. 57. 5. N.

DUNAN POINT, a cape on the SW. coast of the island of Skye. Lon. 3. 5. W. Edinburgh. Lat. 57. 9. N.

DUNBAR, a sea-port and royal burgh of Scotland, on the NE. coast of the county of Haddington, on the German ocean, with a good harbour, defended by a battery. The castle of Dunbar, famed in the history of Scotland, is now in ruins. The chief trade of the place is the exportation of corn, and the Greenland and herring fishery. The principal street is broad and spacious, and the houses, which are mostly new, have an elegant appearance. The town is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and 15 councillors; and the revenue amounts to nearly 600l. per annum. It is 27 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. N. The parish of Dunbar extends about 9 miles along the coast, and is at a medium nearly 2 miles in breadth. The face of the country is very pleasant, adorned with a number of beautiful seats. The soil is rich, and perhaps the most fertile in Scotland. In this parish is part of Downhill, famous for the encampment of General Leslie and the Scottish army, the night before their defeat at the battle of Dunbar. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 3951.

DUNBARTON, a town of the United States, in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 9 miles S. of Concord.

DUNBARTON. See **DUMBARTON**.

DUNBEATH, a river of Scotland, which runs into the German ocean, 8 miles NE. of the Ord of Caithness.

DUNBOG, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Fife, somewhat more than 3 miles long, and about 2 broad. The ground is in general wet and cold, as the name imports, but affords abundant encouragement to the skilful farmer. Population in 1801, 232.

DUNCANNON FORT, a fort and village of Ireland, in the county of Wex-

ford, on the E. coast of Waterford harbour, 7 miles ESE. of Waterford.

DUNCAN'S BAY, on the N. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 77. 23. W. Lat. 18. 31. N.

DUNCANSBAY HEAD. See **DUNGISBAY**.

DUNDALK, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Lowth, situated on a bay of the Irish sea. Manufactures of muslin and linen have been established here, and are flourishing. It is a burgh town, and sends a representative to the British parliament. It is 39 miles N. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 23. W. Lat. 53. 59. N.

DUNDEE, a large and flourishing sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, situated on the N. side of the Frith of Tay. It is a large and well built town, consisting of several streets, diverging in every direction from the market-place or High street, which is a spacious square 360 feet long by 100 feet broad. On the S. side of this square stands an elegant Town-house, containing the guild-hall, the court-room, town-clerk's office, apartments for the Dundee Banking Company's office, and an excellent prison. At the E. end of the square, the incorporated trades have a large and beautiful Hall, opposite to which in the W. end there is a neat Episcopal chapel. At a small distance W. from the great square, is the old church, with a large square Gothic tower or steeple 156 feet high, said to have been erected in 1189, by David, earl of Huntingdon. On an eminence near the street called the Cowgate, is St Andrew's church, with a fine spire 139 feet high, exhibiting one of the purest specimens of modern architecture; near which is a neat and commodious meeting-house, erected by the adherents of Mr John Glas. A large and elegant infirmary has been lately erected, and is now extensively occupied. A fine street called *Castle Street* has also been lately made from the SW. corner of the Trades' Hall to the shore. It is cut through the solid rock on which the old castle formerly stood. On the west side of this street a commodious and handsome theatre is now building; several other new streets have been opened of late years, all of which are spacious and elegant; but our bounds will not admit of enumerating the improvements, which, indeed are daily making. The population is upwards of 24,000. Besides the

public grammar-school, and the English schools, there is an academy, or rather college, for mathematics, the French and Italian languages, and the polite arts, with proper professors in the different branches, and a large apparatus for natural and experimental philosophy. The harbour is good, and capable of receiving vessels of 300 tons. Upwards of 120 vessels belong to the port, employing nearly 1000 seamen; some in the London and coasting trade, and some in the whale fishery, but the greater part in the Baltic and foreign trade. The Tay is here full 2 miles broad, but from the harbour there are ferry-boats to the coast of Fife. The manufactures of Dundee are numerous: those of coarse linen and sail cloth, have encouraged the erection of 3 spinning mills, one of which in dimensions and machinery, is excelled by few in the country. Those of cordage, thread, buckram, tanned leather; shoes, and hats, are also considerable. An iron foundery was lately erected; and the refining of sugar has been carried on for several years; but the bottle and glass-work has of late been given up. Besides the Dundee Banking Company, and a branch of the Bank of Scotland, the trade of Dundee has encouraged others in the banking business. There is also a Dundee Assurance Company, with a great capital. The town is governed by a provost, 1 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 15 counsellors. So great were the riches of Dundee, when it surrendered to the parliamentary forces under Gen. Monk, that every soldier in his army had 60l. Sterling of plunder. The parish of Dundee extends about 6 miles from E. to W. along the banks of the Tay. On the N. side of the town is the *Loan* or hill of Dundee, rising in a conical shape to the height of 525 feet above the level of the Tay; from this the slope is beautiful, and the soil in many place abundantly fertile. One particular object on this slope is Duchope Castle, now converted into a barrack, with additional necessary buildings. The number of inhabitants in the town and parish, in 1801, was 26,084. Dundee is 35 miles N of Edinburgh, and 17 E. of Perth. Lon. 3. 3. W. Lat. 56. 37. N.

DUNDELCHACK, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverness and parish of Daviot, about 6 miles long and 1½ broad. It abounds with fine trout, and is said never to freeze in winter, but very

very readily in spring. Its waters form several beautiful expanses in their course to the river Nairn.

DUNDONALD, a parish and village of Scotland, in Ayrshire. The parish extends from the harbour of Irvine about 8 miles along the sea coast. The surface is various, the higher district, being inland, is generally fertile clay, below is a wide plain extending to the coast, sandy and uncultivated. The village is situated at the NW. edge of Claven hills. It is a thriving place, having an extensive cotton manufacture. Near it is the ancient and royal castle of Dundonald, from which the noble family of Cochrane take the title of Earl. Coal abounds in every part of the parish, of which a great quantity is annually exported at Irvine. Population in 1801, 1840.

DUNDROICH, or **DRUM'S HILL**, a hill of Scotland, 2 miles E. of Peebles, 2100 feet above the level of the sea. It has a most extensive prospect of the Cheviot-hills, Teviotdale, Annandale, Clydesdale, Perthshire, Fifeshire, the Frith of Forth, the metropolis, and of the East, West, and Mid-Lothians.

DUNEARN, a high hill in the neighbourhood of Bruntisland, in the county of Fife. It is remarkable for a small lake upon its summit, which is never dry.

DUNES, a town of France, in the Department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Valence, 3 leagues SE. of Agen.

DUNFERMLINE, a royal borough of Scotland, situated in the western district of Fifeshire, about 3 miles from the Frith of Forth. It was very early a royal residence, Malcolm Canmore usually lived in a tower or castle near it, and here founded a monastery for Benedictines. A palace was afterwards built in a most romantic situation, the SW. wall of which still remains, a monument of the magnificent fabric. The monastery was raised to an abbey by David I and richly endowed. It was a magnificent and extensive building, but fell a sacrifice to the plundering army of Edward I. The parish church and steeple are large and ancient being part of the buildings by Malcolm Canmore, who, with his queen and 7 other Scottish monarchs, lies interred here. The borough seems to have held of the monastery for near two centuries; but was made royal by a charter from James VI. in 1586. The houses in the town are well built, and it is rapidly increasing by the feuing of

the estate of Pittencrief, which forms a large suburb, connected with the town by a bridge nearly 300 feet long. Dunfermline has been long noted for its extensive linen manufactures, in which about 1200 looms are employed. In the chest of the corporation of weavers is preserved a curious specimen of the weaving art: it is a man's shirt, wrought in the loom more than 100 years ago, without a seam, or the least assistance of the needle. The button for the neck alone baffled his ingenuity. The town is governed by a provost 2 bailies, a dean of guild, and 22 counsellors, annually elected. The revenue is considerably above 500*l.* per annum. It is 13 miles NW. of Edinburgh. The parish of Dunfermline is of an irregular figure, about 8 miles long from N. to S. and about 5 broad. The surface slopes gradually to the sea, the soil varying from a gravel to a rich loam as we approach the coast, which is partly flat, and partly high and rocky. The parish abounds with valuable mines and minerals. Limestone has been wrought to a great extent. See **CHARLESTOWN**, and **LIME-KILNS**. Ironstone is also abundant, and is exported in great quantities to the Carron Company. The total population in 1801, 9980.

DUNGALA. See **DANGALA**.

DUNGANNON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, near which are extensive coal-mines. It sends a representative to the British parliament. It is 25 miles NNW. of Newry, and 36 SSE. of Londonderry.

DUNGARVAN, a sea-port town of Ireland, on the S. coast, in the county of Waterford, situated in a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name. It sends a representative to the British parliament. It is 21 miles WSW. of Waterford. Lon. 7. 39. W. Lat. 52. 5. N.

DUNGNESS, a cape of England, on the coast of Kent. Lon. 0. 47. E. Lat. 50. 55. N.

DUNGNESS POINT, a cape in the eastern entrance of the straits of Magellan. Lon. 68. 28. W. Lat. 52. 28. S.

DUNGISBAY-HEAD, said to be the *Berubium* of Ptolemy, is situated in the county of Caithness, and forms the NE. corner of the island of Great Britain. This beautiful promontory is of a circular shape, about 2 miles in circumference. The *Stalks* of Dungisbay, as they are called, are two pyramidal pillars, of naked freestone rock, frequented by innumerable

numerable sea-fowl. Lon. 2. 7. W. Lat. 58. 45. N.

DUNIAN, a hill of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, elevated 1031 feet above the level of the sea.

DUNIPACE and **LARBERT**, an united parish of Scotland, in the SE. of Stirlingshire, extending about 8 miles from E. to W. and 2 from N. to S. The surface is level, and the soil partly clay and partly light and dry, but all very productive. In Dunipace there are a print field and extensive cotton spinning machinery; and near the church are two artificial mounts, raised in a conical form from bases, each covering an acre of ground, to the height of 60 feet. They are called, *Dunes paces*, (hence Dunipace,) and are said to be memorials of a peace concluded there between the Romans and Caledonians. Near the village of **LARBERT**, which contains about 1000 inhabitants, are **CARRON** iron works, and there is another village at the colliery of **Kinnard**. In this district lies the moor on which **FALKIRK** ~~is~~ held, and the famous **Torwood**, the retreat of Wallace; but it is adorned with many elegant seats, which attract the eye of the traveller passing through it on the great road between Edinburgh and Stirling. The population, in 1801, was 4217.

DUNK, an island on the NE. coast of New Holland. Lon. 145. 30. E. Lat. 17. 20. S.

DUNKELD, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, situated on the N. bank of the Tay, over which there is a fine bridge recently finished. It was the capital of ancient Caledonia, and had a monastery of Culdees erected in it by a Pictish king, about the dawn of Christianity, which was converted into a bishopric by David I. in 1130, and ranked by him the first in the kingdom. The bishopric was held by many celebrated for their learning and abilities, and, among others, by Gavin Douglas. There still remain some majestic ruins of its cathedral, part of which has been repaired, and converted into a handsome parish church. Dunkeld is at present a flourishing little town, with considerable linen and cotton manufactures, tan works, &c. It is the chief market town of the Highlands, and, besides a weekly market, has the privilege of holding 6 annual fairs. It is the seat of a commissary court, and has a grammar school founded by one of the King James's. The government is lodged in a baron bailie appointed by the

Duke of Athol, who is superior. The town has been hitherto much circumscribed by the beautiful policies of the Duke of Athol on three sides, and the Tay on the other, but since the bridge was finished, the delightful plain on the S. bank of the river has been purchased and feued out for building. It lies 14 miles NW. of Perth, and 46 N. of Edinburgh.

DUNKELD and **DOWALLY** are generally considered as forming one parish: the former includes the town of Dunkeld and its vicinity, a scene the most picturesque and romantic that Scotland affords. Near the tower of the cathedral, at the W. end of the church, stands the mansion of the Duke of Athol, who has improved and beautified the numerous natural objects in the landscape. Dowally extends westward 6 miles along the N. bank of the Tay, including a wide range of high, barren, and uninhabited hills remote from the river. Near Dunkeld are the rocky hills of **Craigy-Barns** and **King's seat**: along the side of the latter, which rises abruptly from the brink of the river, is the road to Blair-Athol, cut at a great expense, with a wall on the S. side for security, as it overhangs the river at a great height. The population of the united parish, in 1801, was 1857.

DUNKELD, LITTLE, is an extensive parish, of a triangular figure, the longest sides being about 16 miles in length. It is naturally divided into three districts: the first, extending SE. from Invar, opposite the town of Dunkeld, to the parish of Kinclaven, has a varied and beautiful surface, with a rich fertile soil, generally inclosed and well cultivated. It is called the district of **Murthly**, from **Murthly House**, the seat of the **Stewarts of Grantully**, and includes **BIRNAM Hill**. The 2d extending from Invar along the banks of the Tay to Grantully, is about 10 miles in length, and almost a continued series of level and highly cultivated fields. It formerly belonged to the see of Dunkeld, and is still called the *Bishopric*. The 3d district is separated from the Bishopric by an extensive hilly tract; but consists of a valley 9 miles in length, with the river **Bran** winding along the bottom, till it falls into the Tay near Dunkeld: the soil is generally a fertile clay or loam. It is called **Strath-bran**, and contains a number of populous villages. The parish contains several extensive forests of natural wood: on the

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the hill of Birnam are quarries of excellent blue slate, and near Murthly is an inexhaustible quarry of fine grey freestone. The population, in 1801, was 2977.

DUNKIRK, or **DUNKERQUE**, a seaport of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bergues. It is the most important town and harbour on the whole coast, and having been declared a free-port, had a great deal of commerce. By means of a sluice 42 feet wide, the basin within the town will hold 40 ships of the line always floating. Dunkirk is divided into the Old and New Town. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 80,000. It was taken by the English and French in 1658, and put into the hands of the English, but sold to the French by Charles II. in 1662. After this it was strongly fortified by Vauban; but being the station of the French privateers in the time of war, the fortifications were demolished in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The French afterwards attempted to rebuild the works; and they were again ordered to be demolished by the peace of 1763; but by the peace of 1763, they were permitted to repair them. In 1793 it was besieged by the Duke of York from the 23d August, to the 7th Sept. but without effect. It lies 22 miles SW. of Ostend, and 36½ posts N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 2. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 2. N.

DUNLAVIN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 10 miles NE. of Athy, and 20 W. of Wicklow.

DUNLEER, a town of Ireland, in the county of Louth. It is a burgh town, which sent 2 members to the Irish parliament. It is 7 miles N. of Drogheda.

DUNLICHITY. See **DAVIOT**.

DUNLOP, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, of an oblong figure, being 7 miles long, and 2½ broad. The ground, though hilly, is of easy access, and well adapted either for pasture or cultivation. The greater part is inclosed and well cultivated. The farmers here, from their great attention to the dairy, have rendered *Dunlop* famous for *Cheese*. Population in 1801, 808.

DUNMANAWAY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 23 miles SW. of Cork.

DUNMANNUS BAY, a bay S. of Bantry Bay, on the SW. coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork; about 14 miles long, and from 1 to 3 broad; affording

a safe harbour. Lon. 9. 40. W. Lat. 51. 30. N. at its mouth.

DUNMORE BAY, a bay of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Ireland, in the county of Clare. Lon. 9. 35. W. Lat. 52. 44. N.

DUNMORE HEAD, a cape on the W. coast of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. Lon. 10. 20. W. Lat. 52. 6. N.

DUNMORE, a town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, and parish of Airth.

DUNMOW, GREAT, a town of England, in the county of Essex; with a weekly market on Saturday, and a manufacture of baize; 23½ miles W. of Colchester, and 37 NNE. of London.

DUNMOW, LITTLE, a village of England in Essex, near Great Dunmow, remarkable for its ancient tenure, whereby the lord of the manor is bound to give a sitch of bacon, accompanied with certain honorary ceremonies, to any couple, who, after being married a year and a day, shall swear, that they have not once quarrelled or repented of their marriage. It was actually received by a couple so late as the year 1751. It has been demanded more recently still, but the ceremonies being attended with great expense to the Lord of the manor, the demand is now evaded.

DUNNET, a town of Scotland, in Caithness-shire, situated on the E. side of a bay to which it gives name. Dunnet bay affords excellent flounders and haddocks; and is sometimes frequented by shoals of herrings in July and August. The parish of Dunnet extends about 10 miles in length, and on an average 2½ in breadth. It is one of the most northerly in Great Britain, its extremity, Dunnet Head, being somewhat farther N. than either Dungis-bry-Head or John-o-Goats. The soil is in general light, with little clay or deep loam, and by far the greater part is uncultivated. Population in 1801, 1366. Dunnet is 5 miles E. of Thurso. Lon. 0. 1. W. Edinburgh, Lat. 58. 32. N.

DUNNET HEAD, a cape on the N. coast of the above parish. It consists of several hills, with some bold rocks towards the sea, from 100 to 400 feet high. It is 3½ miles N. of Dunnet.

DUNNICHEN, a parish of Scotland, in Forfarshire, about 4 miles long and from 2 to 3 broad. It is mostly arable, though the surface is hilly; some of the hills are elevated to the height of 730 feet above the level of the sea. Mr Dempster, whose patriotism and fidelity

as a statesman, entitle him to the highest respect, is the chief proprietor; and the village of **LETHAM**, near Dunnichen House, affords one example of his zeal for the prosperity of his country. Population in 1801, 1049.

DUNNING, a parish and village of Scotland, in Perthshire, lying at the northern extremity of the Ochil hills, where they terminate in Strathorne. The high moorland parts, some of which are fully 1600 feet above the level of the sea, are chiefly laid out in sheep pasture. The lower and cultivated parts have strong soil, yielding abundant encouragement to the farmer. The village of Dunning, about 9 miles SW. of Perth, is considerable for size, but still more so for the elegance of the buildings, particularly those recently erected; and in the immediate neighbourhood is the village of New Pitcairn or Dragon's Den, built upon ground lately sewed by Mr Graham of Orchil. The inhabitants of Dunning are chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture for the Glasgow merchants. Duncruil, the property and residence of Lord Roilo, and the ancient seat of the Drummonds of Keltie, are both in this parish. The population in 1801, was 1501.

DUNNOSE, a cape or promontory on the SE. coast of the Isle of Wight, in the English channel. It is about 17 leagues W. from Beachy Head. Lon. 1. 14. W. Lat. 50. 33. N.

DUNNOTTAR, a parish and village of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, situated on the coast near Stonehaven. The parish is of a triangular figure, extending about 4 miles on each side. The surface is considerably undulated; the soil towards the coast is a kind of clay loam; but, as it recedes, it degenerates into a wet, gravelly moor. The castle of Dunnottar exhibits one of the most majestic ruins in Scotland: it was built by an ancestor of the Marischal family, during the contest between Bruce and Baliol, on a perpendicular rock, level on the top, and of several acres extent, almost separated from the land by a deep chasm. Its reputation for strength was so great, that, in 1661, the regalia of Scotland were deposited in it to preserve them from the English army. In the summer of 1685, a body of Presbyterians was confined in a vault of this castle, in consequence of which a number of them died, whose grave is marked by a stone in the church-yard of Dunnottar. Popula-

tion in 1801, 1978.

DUN O-DEER, a hill in Aberdeenshire, upon which are the ruins of a fortified fort or castle, the erection of which is ascribed to King Gregory the Great.

DUNOON, a parish and village of Scotland, in Argyllshire, on the W. side of the Firth of Clyde. The parish is about 24 miles in length, and on an average 2 in breadth. The general appearance of the country is flat and agreeable. The soil is sandy and fertile; but the inhabitants being much engaged in fishing, many of the best farms have of late years been thrown into pasture. In the neighbourhood of the village, (which was formerly considerable, on account of a ferry across the Firth being the principal inlet to the district,) is the castle of Dunoon, once a royal residence, of which the family of Argyll were hereditary constables; and the Bishop of Argyll, resided in it during the last period of Episcopacy in Scotland. Population in 1801, 1750.

DUNREGGAN, a small village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, on the water of Dalwhatt, united by a stone bridge, with the village of Minniebie. These are well built, and contain upwards of 400 inhabitants.

DUNROBIN CASTLE, an ancient castle of Scotland, in Sutherland, the seat of the Countess, 15 miles N. of Cromarty.

DUNROSSNESS, a parish in Shetland, to which the parishes of Sandwick and Cunningsburgh are united. The soil is various, in some places sandy, in others loam and clay. There are several small lakes, which abound with fish. On the Fair Isle in this parish, the fleet ship of the Spanish armada was wrecked; and the Duke of Medina Celi resided for some time in the house of Quendal. The town is situated 28 miles S. of Lerwick. Population in 1801, 5201.

DUNSCORE, a parish of Scotland, in the district of Nuthsdale, Dumfriesshire. It is nearly 12 miles in length; its breadth varying from half a mile to 4 miles. It is level along the Nith, but being generally hilly and mountainous, the attention of the farmer is chiefly engaged in the rearing of sheep and black cattle for the English market. In this parish the celebrated poet Robert Burns rented a farm for some years. Population in 1801, 1174.

DUNSE, a town of Scotland, in the centre of Berwickshire, situated at the foot of a beautiful hill called *Dunse Law*,

On the summit of which, though 630 feet above the level of the sea, the town anciently stood. The town contains about 2400 inhabitants, who have a considerable woollen manufacture; and near it, upon the banks of the Whittadder, is an extensive bleachfield. About a mile from the town is the celebrated mineral spring, called Dunse Spaw, first discovered in 1747, and esteemed very efficacious in complaints of the stomach, and in all cases of debility. It is 10 m. W. of Berwick, and 29 SE. of Edinburgh. The parish of Dunse is an oblong square of 3 miles by 5. That part which lies in Lunnerruir is hilly, and much covered with heath. The rest of the parish, or that which lies in the district of Merse, is of a rich light loam, with a mixture of clay, exceedingly fertile, and in general enclosed. The learned and celebrated metaphysician and theologian, Joannes Duns Scotus, was born in Dunse, in 1274; and the house is still pointed out. Population in 1801, 3163.

DUNSKERRY, a small island near the N. coast of Scotland, 4 miles ESE. of Ear-out Head.

DUNSTABLE, a very ancient town of England, in the county of Bedford, at the foot of the Chiltern hills. It was ruined by the Danes, and restored by Henry I. who built a Priory here, which was long celebrated for its riches. The making hats and other articles of straw, employs a number of the inhabitants; but the chief support of the town is its situation, being a thoroughfare to the N. and NW. counties. It is 20 m. S. of Bedford, and 23 NNW. of London.

DUNSTABLE, a town of the United States, in New Hampshire, on the Merrimack river, 50 m. S. of Concord.

DUNSTAFENAGE, an ancient castle and palace of Argyllshire, in the district of Lorn, the chief seat of the Scottish kings before the conquest of the Picts. A. D. 845.

DUNSTANG, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, 28 miles NE. of Wilkomierz.

DUNSTER, a town of England, in the county of Somerset. It contains about 400 houses, and has a manufacture of kerseys. A weekly market is held on Friday. It is 20½ miles W. of Bridgewater, and 150 W. of London.

DUNVEGAN, a bay and headland on the W. coast of the isle of Skye, near which is a small village of the same name, with a post-office.

DUNWAR, a hill in the parish of Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, about 1000 feet above the level of the sea.

DUNWICH, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, most of which has been destroyed by the encroachments of the sea, and not one church out of eight left. It has a market on Saturday; and still returns two members to parliament. It is 30 miles NE. of Ipswich, and 90 NE. of London.

DUPINO, or **DUPLIN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posuania, 4½ miles S. of Posen.

DUPLIN. See **ABERDALGY**.
DUPLIN, a county of North Carolina, in the United States.

DUQTILLA, a province of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, about 25 leagues long and 20 broad. It is exceedingly fertile in corn and pastures.

DUQUESNE, a river of the island of Grenada, which runs into the sea, in a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 61° 27. W. Lat. 12. 18. N.

DUQUESNE POINT, a cape on the W. coast of the island of Grenada. Lon. 61. 29. W. Lat. 12. 17. N.

DURAKA, a small island of Arabia, in the Red sea, about 4 leagues from the coast. Lon. 41. 51. E. Lat. 16. 48. N.

DURAKOVA, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the coast of the White sea. It is 68 miles W. of Archangel.

DURAMPPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Guzerat, 45 m. SSE. of Surat, and 96 NNE. of Bombay. Lon. 75. 14. E. Lat. 20. 32. N.

DURANCE, a river of France, which is formed near Briançon of the rivulets Dure and Ance, and watering Embrun, Tallard, Sisteron, Monosque, Cavailon, and Avignon, runs into the Rhone.

DURANGO, a town of North America, in the province of New Biscay, the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Mexico. The air is healthy; and the land about it is fertile in corn, maize, and fruit. It is 83½ miles NNW. of Mexico. Lon. 87. 15. W. Ferro. Lat. 24. 10. N.

DURANGO, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, about 3 leagues from the sea-coast, and 4. E. of Bilbao.

DURAS, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton in the district of Marmande, on the Drot; 3½ leagues N. of Marmande.

DURAZZANO, a town of Naples, in

the prov. of Lavoura, and late republican dep. of the Garigliano, 16 m. NE. of Naples.

DURAZZO, a sea-port town of European Turkey, in Albania, anciently named Epidamnus and Dyrrachium. It is strong and populous; with a good harl our; the see of a Greek bishop. It is 88 miles SSE. of Ragusa. Lon. 37. 2. E. Ferro. Lat. 41. 42. N.

DURBAN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Grasse, 4½ leagues SW. of Narbonne.

DURBEN, a town of the duchy of Courland, 24 miles SSW. of Goldingen.

DURBUNGA, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bahar, 48 miles NE. of Patna, and 58 SW. of Amercpour.

DURBUY, a town of France, in the dep. of Ourte, late in the Netherlands, and Duchy of Luxemburg, capital of a county of the same name, on the river Ourte, 20 miles N. from Bastogne. Lon. 5. 28. E. Lat. 50. 18. N.

DURCKHEIM, or **TURCKHEIM**, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, late of Germany, in the county of Linange, 14 miles W. of Mannheim, and 14 N. of Landau. Lon. 5. 28. E. Lat. 50. 18. N.

DURFORT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Gard, 7 miles SW. of Alais.

DURFORT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aude, 7 miles SW. of Castelnau-dary.

DURFORT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Arriege, 5 m. NW. of Pamiers.

DURGAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 18 miles SE. of Castamori.

DURGUT, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 18 miles E. of Smyrna.

DURHAM, a county of England; bounded on the N. by Northumberland, on the E. by the German sea, on the S. by Yorkshire, from which it is divided by the river Tees, and on the W. by Westmoreland and Cumberland. It is of a triangular shapt, about 180 miles in circumference, and divided into 4 wards, which contain 1 city, 9 towns, 28,366 houses, and about 160,360 inhabitants. It is usually called the Bishopric of Durham, or The County Palatine of Durham, from the great power possessed by the bishops, who were formerly sovereign princes in their diocese. This county, for its size, is perhaps one of the most hilly in the king-

dom; the hills, however, are in general covered with verdure to the top, and many of them contain lead and iron ores, coals, lime-stone, free-stone, marble, &c. The E. and NE. parts of the county are particularly rich in coal mines, lying in horizontal strata from 3 to 6 feet thick, and extending many miles through the county. Near Wolsingham are found beautiful black spotted marble, and the large grey mill-stone for grinding corn. Grndstones are found a little to the S. of the river Tyne, and not far from Newcastle; these form an article of exportation to most parts of the habitable globe. There are also several quarries of fire-stone, immense quantities of which are exported to be used in ovens, furnaces, &c. Near the river Tees the land is rich, consisting of a loamy, rich clay, and is generally fertile near the other rivers; other parts are not so good. The climate is very uncertain, and the harvest hazardous. Wheat, barley, oats, and pease, are the chief productions; beans are seldom raised in the western part of the county.

The principal manufactures are tammie, carpets, huckaback, cotton in various forms, sail-cloths, salt, steel, glass, ropes, pottery, non-works, iron founderies, cop-petas, paper, &c. Durham is the capital. The towns are Stockton, Sunderland, Barnard Castle, Darlington, Stanhope, Hartlepool, Bishops Auckland, Wolsingham, and Sedgfield. The principal rivers are the Tees, the Tyne, the Derwent, the Skern, and the Wear. Four members are only returned to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, and 2 for the city.

DURHAM, a city of England, and capital of the county of the same name. It is situated on seven hills, surrounded by others more lofty, and has been whimsically compared to a crab, the body being represented by the centre of the town, and the claws, by the several streets branching every way. It is almost surrounded and is intersected in several places by the river Wear. The city is generally said to have been founded in the year 995, when the monks of Landisfame, to avoid the Danes, took up their residence here, and brought with them the relics of St Cuthbert. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of York, who is lord paramount of the county, and Earl of Segberg. The diocese extends over the counties of Durham and Northumberland. The cathedral is a grand

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grand Gothic building, and has lately undergone a thorough repair. The castle is supposed to have been built by some English baron, as a protection against William of Normandy, and strengthened and enlarged by him. Besides the cathedral, there are 6 other parish churches. In 1801, the city contained 1054 houses, and 7530 inhabitants; but it has no great trade, nor any considerable manufacture; its woollen manufacture being abandoned, and that of cotton also, after it was burned, in 1801. A new charter was granted to the corporation by Bishop Egerton, in 1780, to remedy some material defects in the old one; by which the government of the city is now vested in a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, town clerk, and 24 common-council men. It is 120 miles S. of Edinburgh, 66 NNW. of York, and 259 N. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. Lat. 54. 47. N.

DURHAM, a town of the United States, in Strafford county, New Hampshire, 47 miles N. of Boston. Near it is a rock computed to weigh full 60 tons, so exactly poised on another rock, as to be easily moved with a finger. Lon. 70. 54. W. Lat. 43. 5. N.

DURHAM, the name of a branch of the Piscataqua, in the United States.

DURHAM, a town of the United States in Connecticut, 7 m. SW. of Middleton.

DURISDEER, a parish and village of Scotland in Dumfriesshire. The parish is 8 miles long, and 5 broad, divided by the river Nith, and intersected by the small river Carron. The surface is in general flat, and the soil tolerably fertile. There are about 3000 acres arable, and 11,000 pasture and plantations. The village is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Nith, over which is a handsome bridge of 5 arches. Several ruins of old towers, forts, and chapels, are to be seen in the parish. Population in 1801, 1148.

DURKO, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the prov. of Natolia, 42 m. SW. of Amasieh.

DURLACH, a town of Germany, in Suabia, which gives the title of margrave to one of the branches of the house of Baden. It is situated on the Pfinz, contains a castle, with a mint, and a Latin school, and has manufactures of china-ware, cloth, and stuffs. The environs are fertile, especially in fruit and wine. It is 16 miles S. of Spire, and 32 WNW. of Stuttgart. Lon. 26. 9. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 59. N.

DURNBERG, a mountain of Bavaria, in the archbishopric of Saltsburg, 2 miles SSW. of Hallein.

DURNESS, a town of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, near the N. coast, situated on a river of the same name, at the bottom of the bay or Kyle of Duiness, 46 miles NNW. of Dornoch. The parish of Durness is about 15 m. long and 13 broad. The scenery is wild and mountainous, but towards the shore, especially where it terminates in Far-out-head, there are several beautiful fields and rich pasture. A great quantity of kelp is burnt on the shores. The whole parish rests on an uninterrupted bed of limestone. Population in 1801, 1208.

DURNISH, a town of Scotland, on the western coast of the island of Skye.

DUROCHSKOI, a town of Russian Tartary, in the government of Irkutsch, on the borders of China, near the river Argunia, 160 miles SSE. of Nerchinsk.

DUROUR'S ISLAND, an island in the Eastern Indian ocean. Lon. 142. 21. E. Lat. 1. 44. S.

DURRIS, a parish of Scotland in Aberdeen-shire, about 8 miles long and 5½ broad. It lies on the S. bank of the river Dee; the ground rising, till, in the southern border of the parish, it terminates in the ridge of the Grampians; the soil is thin and poor, and the population about 650.

DURROR, a rivulet in Argyllshire, which runs into Loch Linnhe.

DURSEY, an island near the SW. coast of Ireland, about 2 miles long, and half a mile broad. Lon. 10. 4. W. Lat. 51. 23. N.

DURSLEY, a town of England, in the county of Gloucester, celebrated for its manufacture of broad cloth. It has a weekly market on Thursday, and was formerly a burgh, but has long omitted returning members to parliament. It is situated on the Severn, 15 miles S. of Gloucester, and 107 W. of London.

DURTAL, a town of France, in the dep. of the Maine and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateaufeuf. Tanning is the principal trade. It is 5½ leagues NE. of Angers.

DURVES, a town of Asia, in the country of Candahar, 130 miles SE. of Candahar.

DUSKY BAY, a bay on the SW. coast of the southernmost island of New-Zealand. Lon. 166. 18. E. Lat. 45. 40. S.

DUSRACH, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Kerman, 156 m. S. of Sirgian.

DUSSAC

DUSSAC, a town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Exideuil, 4 miles N. of Exideuil.

DUSSELDORP, a city of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, situated on the river Dussel, at its conflux with the Rhine. It is strong and well built, and contains about 10,000 souls. It was taken by the French, Sept. 10, 1795; soon after which the whole duchy of Berg yielded to their arms. It is 20 miles NNW. of Cologne. Lon. 28. 10. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 15. N.

DUSSEMONT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Sarre, late of Germany, in the county of Veidentz. It is situated on the Moselle, and is celebrated for its excellent wine. It is 4 miles NW. of Veidentz.

DUSZMIANY, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki, 20 m. SSW. of Troki.

DUHHIL and **ROTHENMURCHUS**, two united parishes of Scotland, partly in the county of Moray, and partly in that of Inverness, about 20 miles in length, and nearly 17 in breadth. The general appearance is hilly, with fir, birch, and alder on the skirts of the hills. The Spey runs between the two parishes, and the river Duinn intersects Duthil for upwards of 12 miles. The soil on the banks of both rivers is fertile, but the rest of the district is thin and gravelly. The wastes in the parish abound with game of all kinds. Population in 1801, 1578.

DUICHMAN'S BAY, a bay on the N. coast of the island of Antigua.

DUTCHMAN'S ISLAND, an island of America, in the Potomac river, 14 miles above Washington.

DUTKINA, a town of Russian Siberia, in the government of Ekutsch, on the Lena, 16 miles S. of Olenka.

DUTLINGEN, or **FÜTLINGEN**, a town of Germany, in Swabia, situated on the Danube, over which is a bridge. It was surrounded with walls in 1274, and belongs to the duchy of Wurtemberg, though not joined to it. It is 25 miles NW. of Constance. Lon. 26. 26. E. Ferro. Lat. 47. 55. N.

DUX, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, 15 miles WNW. of Leitmeritz.

DUXBOROUGH, a town of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county, with a harbour for small vessels, and a light-house at the S. extremity of the beach.

It is situated S. by E. of Plymouth, 3 miles across Plymouth bay.

DUYSBURG. See **DUISBURG**.

DUYVELAND, an island of Zealand, in the late Batavian republic, and dep. of the Meuse, about 3 leagues long by 2 broad, separated from the SE. part of Schouwen by a narrow passage.

DUZBEH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 28 m. W. of Eregri.

DUZEY, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Estan, 3 leagues N. of Estan.

DWIN, a town and castle of Hungary, 14 miles E. of Schenauz.

DWINA, a river of Russia, which rises in the southern part of the government of Vologda, and runs into the White sea, a little to the N. of Archangel.

DWISA, or **DUNA**, a river of Poland, rising in Russia, and after running NW. through Lithuania, or Poland, and dividing Livonia from Courland, falls into the Baltic at Dinnaburg fort, below Riga.

DWISA, a circle of European Russia, bounded by the White Sea on the N. and by Kubomaski on the S. Its capital is Archang.

DWORZIC, a town of Lithuania, 3 miles S. of Nowogrodek.

DWORZYSZCZ, a town of Lithuania, 20 miles S. of Wilna.

DYCE, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, of considerable extent, lying along the side of the river Don. The ridge of heathy hills called *Tyre-Beggar*, runs directly through the parish; but the low grounds, particularly on the banks of the Don, have a deep rich soil, well cultivated and productive. Population in 1801, 317.

DYER'S ISLAND, a small island of America, in Narragansett bay.

DYHERRENFURTH, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau, on the Oder, 16 miles NW. of Breslau.

DYKE AND MOY, an united parish of Scotland, in Morayshire. It runs up the Moray Frith 6 miles along the shore, and stretches from the coast southward nearly the same length. The greatest part of the parish is cultivated, and agreeably diversified with flats and easy slopes, beautified by the windings of rivulets, which are skirted with natural wood, and ornamented with gentlemen's seats, gardens, and flowering plantations. Population of the united parish in 1801, 1462.

DYLE, a river of France, in the ci-devant Austrian Netherlands, which rises near Gemblours, and falls into the Scheldt at Rupplemond.

DYLE, a département of France, formed out of the ci-devant Austrian Brabant. Brussels is the capital.

DYMOCK, a village of England, in Gloucestershire, which in the time of Henry III. had a market and fairs; but is now much decayed. It is 16 miles NW. of Gloucester.

DAMUDE. See **DIXMUND**.

DYNIBH, a small island in the Atlantic, near the W. coast of Ireland, and county of Galway. Lon. 9. 44. W. Lat. 53. 16. N.

DYRNITS, or **TYRNITZ**, a town of Austria, 17 miles S. of St. Pölten.

DYSART, a royal burgh of Scotland, in Fifehire, with a small harbour, on the N. of the Firth of Forth. It has an extensive trade in coats and salt; upwards of 20,000 tons of the former being annually raised in the neighbourhood; and of the latter near 18,000 bushels are annually made. In Dysart, also, about 750 looms are employed in the manufacture of checks, of which cloth 795,000 yards are annually made. Ship-building is likewise carried on here. It was made a royal burgh about the beginning of the 16th century, and its present population is about 2560. It lies 11 m. N. of Edinburgh. The parish of Dysart is about 3 miles in length and 2 in breadth.

The soil is generally light, and near the coast fertile and well cultivated; but in the NW. there is a large tract of wet cold land. Freestone and limestone are found in various places near the surface; but the chief mines are of coal and ironstone. Dysart coal must have been amongst the first wrought in Scotland, for a pit is recorded to have been on fire upwards of 300 years ago. The seams now working, are about 60 fathom below the surface, and employ about 100 men. The ironstone is very rich, yielding about 12 cwt. of metal per ton of ore. Besides the burgh, the parish contains the villages of Path-head, Galaton, and Borland. Population in 1801, 5385.

DZAR GURIAN, a river of Russian Tartary, which runs into the Irtysh, 20 miles E. of Semipalatino.

DZIWJENISZKI, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wina, 30 miles SSE. of Wina.

DZIWJATOW, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wina, 4 miles W. of Willomerz.

DZONMUREN, a river of Russia, which runs into Angara, 21 miles N. of Irkutsch.

DZURA, a Tartarian village of Russian Siberia, in the gov. of Irkutsch. Lon. 142 10. E. Ferro. Lat. 56. 4. N.

DZWINGROD, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kamiecc, 20 miles SW. of Kamiecc.

E.

EACHAIG, a small river of Scotland, in Argyleshire, which issues from Loch Eck, and runs into the Firth of Clyde.

LAGERNESS, a promontory of Wigtonshire on the Frith of Clyde.

EAGLESHAM, a parish and village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire. The parish is about 6 miles long, and 5 broad, mostly laid out in pasture. The village of Eaglesham, built on a plan of the late Earl of Eglinton, is delightfully situated. It consists of 2 rows of houses, about 200 yards distant, having a fine clear rivulet running in the middle. The area in front is appropriated for bleaching, and the sides of the rivulet are adorned with trees. Here a considerable cotton work was lately erected. It is 9 miles S. from Glasgow. Popu-

lation of the parish in 1801, 1176.

EAGLESHEY, one of the smaller Shetland isles, about a mile N. of the Mainland.

EAIHEINOMAUWE, an island in the South Pacific ocean, the most northern of the two large islands, of which New Zealand consists. See **ZEALAND, NEW**.

EALAN NAN ROANS, an island on the N. coast of Scotland, annexed to the parish of Tongue, in Sutherlandsh. It is about 2 miles in circumference, and is inhabited by 4 or 5 families. It is entirely composed of coarse puddingstone, on the surface of which is a shallow soil, chiefly produced by art. About the year 1788, the centre of the island sunk considerably, leaving a pool of water where there was a table land before.

fore. On the S. side of the island, the sea, after passing for several yards through a narrow channel, spouts sometimes into the air to the height of 30 feet, through a round hole in the rock; and a few seconds afterwards, there is a discharge of water from the E. side of the island, with a noise resembling the explosion of a cannon. This happens only at half flood, with a small gale at NW.

EALAN-USNICH, a small island of Argyllshire, in Loch Ffivie, celebrated in Fingalian tales as the residence of Usnath, one of Ossian's heroes.

EALING, a village of England, in Middlesex, situated near the Uxbridge road. One part of it is called Great, and the other Little Ealing. Besides Sunday-schools, here are two schools of industry, one for boys and another for girls.

EALLANGHEIRRIC, a small island of Scotland, situated at the mouth of Loch Riddien, NW. of the island of Bute, to which, in 1685, the unfortunate Archibald, Earl of Argyll, with 3000 men, retired from the invaders of the country under the Duke of Monmouth; but, though they fortified the island very strongly, the garrison surrendered on the appearance of some ships of war, and the Earl with a few of his party were obliged to make their escape. He was soon afterwards taken, and died for high treason and beheaded.

EAOOVE, EOOA, or MIDDLEBURG, one of the Friendly islands, in the South Pacific ocean, which abounds with groves of fruit and other trees, interspersed with extensive meadows. It was first discovered by Tasman, who called it Middleburg. Lon. 174. 30. W. Lat. 21. 24. S.

EARCH, a river of North Wales, which runs into the sea, near Pwllhely, in Caernarvonshire.

EARTH, a village in Huntingdonshire, 3 furlongs in length, and furnished with pretty good mus. It has no market; but fairs on May 2, July 25, and Nov. 1.

EARL, a township in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

EARLS COLN, a village in the county of Essex, 2 miles SE. of Halstead, with a fair on March 27.

EARLS SOHAM, a village in the county of Suffolk, near Framlingham, with a fair on Aug. 24.

EARLSFERRY, an ancient small

town of Scotland, in the county of Fife and parish of Kilconquhar, situated on the coast of the Frith of Forth, with a small harbour for fishing boats. It was formerly a royal borough, and is still governed by 3 bailies, (the oldest acting as provost,) 15 counsellors, and a treasurer; but the population is now only about 350.

EARLSTOUN, a parish and village of Scotland, in Berwickshire. The parish is about 6 miles long, and from 3 to 4 broad, washed on the E. by the Eden, and on the W. by the Leader; towards the former, the surface is level, and the soil light and dry; but the western border is more uneven, and the soil inclines to a strong tough clay. There are several extensive plantations, and many fields are sheltered by belts and clumps of planting. The village of Earlston is situated on the banks of the Leader, almost surrounded with woody hills, and having the turnpike road from Edinburgh to Jedburgh passing near it. It is famous as the birth-place of St Thomas Leimont, commonly called Thomas the Rhymer, who flourished in the 13th century. Part of his house, called Rhymer's Tower, was standing in 1792, and a stone in the front-wall of the church has this inscription,

AULD RHYMER'S RACE,
LIES IN THIS PLACE.

Earlston is also noted for a great fair for sheep and black cattle, held on the 29th of June; and it has another on the 3d Thursday of October. The parish contains another village called Mellerstain; and the population in 1801, was 1478.

EARLSTOWN, a village in Cuckmannanshire, containing about 220 inhabitants.

EARN. See ERNE.

EARNE, a large lake of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh and province of Ulster accounted the second in the island for magnitude. It is about 35 miles long, but of very unequal breadth, being in some places ten, and in others not above one. It is properly two lakes, which are joined by a narrow channel at the town of Inniskilling, both branches contracting towards this point. There are a number of small rivers, that fall chiefly from the heights of the northern and southern confines, which, after enriching the country, supply this wide basin. The only outlet is through a short and rapid river that runs to the sea by

the port of Ballyshannon. The Lough abounds with pike, perch, trout, eel, and numerous other species of fresh water fish. Salmon emigrate a considerable length, but are usually caught at Belleek village. The beauties of this lake have long been the boast of the country, and the admiration of strangers. The mingled prospect of water, wood, islands and mountains, is inconceivably beautiful and grand. The islands are so thickly clustered and interspersed, that they are almost innumerable. In some places they slope gradually to the water edge, and in others rise in bold shores; but they are every where crowned with deep aspiring woods and luxuriant pastures, which evince the fertility of the soil. The solitary recesses of these islands, are the habitation of the stag and the roebuck; the rocky cliffs, of the osprey and the sea eagle. The coasts of the lake gradually ascend to lofty eminences, which tower in solemn grandeur above the milder beauty of the scene beneath.

EASDALE, a small island of the Hebrides, annexed to Argyllshire, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in diameter, celebrated for its having afforded the best and greatest quantity of slate (*ardesia togularis*) of any part of equal extent in Great Britain. The slate has been quarried here for upwards of 100 years, and for a number of years back, upwards of 5,000,000 of slates were annually shipped from the island; but the surface is now almost on a level with the sea.

EASINGWOLD, a town of England, in Yorkshire, with a weekly market on Friday. The principal trade is in bacon and butter. It is 13 miles NNW. of York, and 210 N. of London.

EASK, a lake of Ireland, 4 miles NE. from Donegal.

EAST BETHLEHEM, a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

EASTBOURN, a town of England, in Sussex, situated at a little distance from the sea, in a valley almost surrounded with hills, much frequented for sea-bathing. It has fairs March 12, and Oct. 10; and is 16 miles SE. of Lewes, and 64 SSE. of London.

EAST-BRENT, a village in Somersetshire, 4 miles N. of Hunespil, with a fair on Aug. 26.

EAST CALDER. See **KIRKNEWTON**.

EAST CHESTER, a township of the United States, in West Chester county, New York, on Long-Island sound, a-

bout 8 miles SW. of Rye, 5 N. of West Chester, and 17 NE. of New York. It contains 740 inhabitants.

EAST DEAN, a village of England, in the county of Sussex, 5 miles N. of Chichester, with a fair Oct. 28.

EASTER, an isle in the Pacific ocean, 12 leagues in circuit. It has a hilly and stony surface, an iron-bound shore, and affords no safe anchorage. It was seen by Davis in 1686; it was next visited by Roggewein in 1722, and lastly by Capt. Cook in 1774, who discovered one well of fresh water in it, with several large tracts of cultivated soil, producing plantains, sugar-canes, and potatoes. Lon. 109. 41 W. Lat. 27. 8 S.

EASTERMEAR, a village of England, in Hampshire, SW. of Petersfield, with a fair on Sept. 19.

EASTERN ISLAND, on the E. side of Chesapeake bay, at the mouth of Chester river.

EASTERN RIVER, a settlement in Hancock county, district of Maine, containing 210 inhabitants.

EASTERTON, a village in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the E. side of Susquehanna river, 4 miles N. by W. of Harrisburg, and 111 NW. by W. of Philadelphia.

EAST GREENWICH, a post-town and the chief township in Kent county, Rhode-Island. It contains 1824 inhabitants, and is 16 miles S. of Providence, and 22 NNW. of Newport.

EAST HADDAM, a township in Middlesex county, Connecticut, situated on the E. side of Connecticut river, opposite to Haddam, of which it was formerly a part. It was settled in 1704, and lies 14 miles S. of Middletown, and 21 NW. of New London.

EASTHAM, a township in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, about 10 miles long, situated on the peninsula of Cape Cod, between Chatham and Wellfleet, near 100 miles SE. of Boston. It contains 1854 inhabitants.

EAST HAMPTON, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 6 miles S. of Northampton, and 105 W. by S. of Boston.

EAST HAMPTON, a handsome town in Suffolk county, New York, on the SE. coast of Long Island, 12 miles ENE. of South Hampton, and 105 E. of New York city. It has a presbyterian church, an academy, one street, and about 80 dwelling-houses. The township (to which Gardner's Island is annexed) contains

tains 1497 inhabitants.

EAST HARTFORD, in Hartford county, Connecticut, lies on the E. bank of Connecticut river, opposite to Hartford. Here are a number of mills, and iron and glass works.

EAST HAVEN, a township in New-Haven county, Connecticut, on the E. side of New-Haven harbour. The passage is defended by a fort 2 miles from the mouth of the bay, opposite to Smith's Point. The Scotch Captain, and other small isles and rocks, lie on the S. shore.

EAST HAVEN, a township in Essex county, Vermont, W. of Madstone, 11 miles SE. of the southern end of Willoughby's lake, and 18 N. by W. of the upper bar of the Fifteen Mile Falls, on Connecticut river.

EAST KILPATRICK. See **KILPATRICK**, NEW.

EAST ISLEY, a town of England, in Berkshire, situated between two hills, among fruitful corn fields, and fine downs for feeding sheep. It has a market on Wedn. and a fair Aug. 6.; and lies 19 miles S. of Oxford, and 60 W. of London.

EAST LOOE. See **LOOE**.

EAST MAIN is that part of New Britain or Lebanon, in North America, which lies on the E. side of James's bay.

EAST MONKLAND. See **MONKLAND**, NEW.

EAST-NESS, or **EASTONNESS**, a cape on the E. coast of England, and county of Suffolk, between Southwold and Lowestoff.

EASTON, a post town of Pennsylvania, and capital of Northampton county, pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Lehigh, and on the W. side of Delaware river. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 150 dwelling-houses, a church, court-house, register-office, and an academy. It is 19 miles NE. of Bethlehem, and 70 N. of Philadelphia.

EASTON, the chief town of Talbot county, Maryland, formerly called Talbot Court House, situated on the E. side of Chesapeake bay, near the forks of Treadhaven river, 12 miles from its junction with Choptank river. It has a good court-house and market-house, about 150 dwelling-houses, and several stores for the supply of the adjacent country. It is 5 miles S. by W. of Williamsburg, 37 S. of Chester town, and 118 SW. of Philadelphia.

EASTON, a township in Washington county, New York, containing 2500 in-

habitants.

EASTON, or **EASTOWN**, a township of Bristol county, Massachusetts, near the head of Raynham river, 6 miles NW. of Raynham, and 12 W. of Bridgewater. It contains 1466 inhabitants. The best mill saws in the state are made here. The art of making steel was introduced by Captain Eliphalet Leonard, in 1786. It is made in quantities, and is cheaper than imported steel, and equal in quality for huge work. The manufacture of lintseed oil began in 1792; and from an annual stock of 3000 bushels of seed, there has been annually produced 5000 gallons of oil.

EASTON'S BEACH and **BAY**, in the state of Rhode Island, is separated from Sachuest beach and bay by Easton's point. Both lie at the S. end of Rhode-Island.

EASTONNESS, a cape of England, the most easterly on the coast of Suffolk, and the N. point of Southwold bay.

EAST POINT, the extreme E. point of the island of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

EAST POINT, the NE. extremity of New Holland. Lat 10. 42. S.

EAST TOWN, in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

EAST WHITELAND, a township in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

EAST WINDSOR, a township in Hartford county, Connecticut, separated from Windsor by Connecticut river, and about 7 miles NE. of Hartford.

EASTWOOD, a parish of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 4 miles long, and nearly 3 broad. The general appearance presents that fine variety of land culture for which the county of Renfrew is distinguished. The lands are all enclosed, and each farm affords ample proof of the great increase in agricultural knowledge and industry. There are several manufactures carried on to a considerable extent. Population in 1801, 3975. See **POLLOCK'S LAWS** and **THORNLIEHILL**.

EATON, a small town in the northern part of St. Croix county, New Hampshire, 3 miles N. of the Great Ossipee lake, and about 36 N. by W. of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1766, and contains 273 inhabitants.

EATON. See **ETON**.

EATONTOWN, improperly called Eatontown, a pleasant village in New Jersey, about a mile S. of the town of Embury, in the same township. It is a place of some business, and thriving.

E A U Z E,

EAUZE, a town of France, in the dept. of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Condom; a celebrated city in the time of the Romans, 4½ leagues WSW. of Condom. Lon. 17. 45. E. Ferro. Lat. 43. 52. N.

EBELLEBEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg, a fief of the elector of Saxony, situated on the Elbe, 90 miles NW. of Erfurt, and 11 NE. of Muhlhausen.

EBELSTOT, or **JELSTOTT**, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, and diocese of Aarhus, 15 miles NE. of Aarhus.

EBENDORF, a town of Austria, 9 miles W. of Zistersdorf.

EBENEZER, a post-town, and the capital of Effingham county, Georgia, situated on the SW. bank of Savannah river, 5 miles from Abercorn, 25 NNW. of Savannah, and 75 SE of Louisville, and 69 SW. of Philadelphia. It contains but few houses, and was settled in 1735 by a number of Protestants driven out of Salzburg, in the electorate of Bavaria, by religious persecution.

EBENFELD, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, 3 m. S. of Steim.

EBENFURTH, a town of Austria, on the Leyta, built by the Knights Templars, 18 miles S. of Vienna.

EBENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and bishopric of Wurzburg, 5 miles N.W. of Schweinfurt.

EBENHEIT, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and margraviate of Meissen, 2 miles NE. of Königstein.

EBENSTFELD, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 6 miles W. of Pettau.

EBENTHAL, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 2 miles SSE. of Clagenfurt.

EBLNZWEIER, a town of Austria, 4 miles S. of Ommuden.

EBERACH, **BURG**, or **BURG-EBERACH**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg, 7 miles SW. of Bamberg, and 32 E. of Wurzburg.

EBERBACH, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, 13 miles WNW. of Mentz.

EBERBACH, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, situated on the Neckar, 11 miles E. of Heidelberg, celebrated for its wine.

EBERBERG, or **EBERNBERG**, a town of France, in the dep. of Mont Tonnain, 1½ of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 5 miles SW. of Creutznach. Lon. 7. 52. E. Lat. 49. 37. N.

EBERMANSTADT, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Bamberg, 5

the Wisent, 13 miles ESE. of Bamberg.

EBERN, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurzburg, 24 miles E. of Schweinfurt, and 40 NE. of Wurzburg.

EBERNDORF, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, 14 miles E. of Clagenfurt.

EBERNSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the river Gortschütz, 12 miles, NNE. of Clagenfurt.

EBERSBACH, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and principality of Nassau Dillenburg, 6 miles NNE. of Dillenburg.

EBERSBERG, a town of Austria, 8 miles SW. of Enns.

EBERSDORF, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 5 miles SSE. of Haidberg.

EBERSDORF, a town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Elzgebürg, 3 miles SSW. of Frankenberg.

EBERSDORF, or **KOTTING EBERSDORF**, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 6 miles ESL. of Vienna.

EBERSHARD, a town and castle of Hungary, 7 miles SE. of Proßing.

EBERSPFRIG, a town of Bavaria, 19 miles E. of Munich.

EBERSPUNT, a town of Bavaria, 34 miles ENF. of Munich.

EBERSTADT, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Darmstadt, 4 miles S. of Darmstadt.

EBERSTALLZELL, a town of Austria, 8 miles S. of Welis.

EBERSTEIN, a county and principality of Germany, in Suabia, situated between the margraviate of Baden, and duchy of Wurtemberg. The town and castle of Eberstein are 2 miles W. of Kuppenheim.

EBERSFLIN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, and ci-devant province of Alsace, 8 miles SW. of Strasburgh. Lon. 7. 36. E. Lat. 45. 59. N.

EBERSTAHL, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, 2 miles S. of Krauthelm.

EBERVILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of Pay-de-Dome, and ci-devant province of Auvergne, situated on the Scioule, 8 miles from Riom. Lon. 3. 15. E. Lat. 45. 59. N.

EBHER, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, situated on a river of the same name, in a fertile country, containing about 2500 houses, and many mosques, caravanseras, bazars, and other handsome buildings, 40 miles W. of Casbin.

EBINGEN, or **EHINGEN**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, 36 miles S. of Stuttgart, and 22 S. of Tubingen.

EBMAT, a town of Upper Saxony, in the circle of the Vogtland, 6 miles S. of Oelsnitz.

EBREICHSSTORF, a town of Austria, 8 miles NNE. of Ebenfurth.

EBRFUILL, or **EBRFUILLE**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gannat, on the Sciouie, containing about 2000 inhabitants, 2 leagues W. of Gannat.

EBRO, anciently **IBERUS**, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Sutiliana, in the NW. parts of Old Castle, on the borders of Asturia, from two springs, the principal of which is near the village of Fuentibio. After a considerable course, it washes Saragossa, the capital of Arragon, whence it runs SE. to the borders of Catalonia, where it receives the Cinca and Serga, and then traversing the SW. part of Catalonia, after the junction of about 30 small rivers and streams in its course, is navigable to Tortosa, and at last falls into the Mediterranean. From this river Spain was anciently called Iberia; the Celts, a nation of Gauls, who sent colonies hither, the Celtiberians, and the country that of Celtiberia.

EBSTORE, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Lauenburg, celebrated for its honey, 47 miles WNW. of Ulten.

EBUDÆ. See **HERRIDS** and **WISTEN FOLDS**.

ECALGRAIN, a bay or creek of the English Channel, on the W. coast of France, between Cape Anderville and the Nez de Jobourg.

ECATERINENSIS. See **CATHERINENSIS**.

ECLES, a parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire, 8 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, containing 1682 inhabitants, and about 11,000 acres of ground, scarcely one acre of which is waste or useless. The farms are all enclosed in the best manner: the generality of the farmers are wealthy and opulent, and live in an elegant and comfortable style.

ECCLESFOURN, a river of England, which runs into the Derwent, in Derbyshire.

ECCLESFELDON, a village of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, 15 miles E. of Dumfries, containing upwards of 500 inhabitants.

ECCLESGREIG. See **CYRUS**, &c.

ECCLESHELL, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, with a weekly market on Friday; its principal trade is in pedlar's wares. It is 7 miles NW. of Stafford, and 142 NW. of London.

ECCLESMACHAN, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Linlithgow. It is a fine flat corn country, contains plenty of coal, but no proper coal-work, a good freestone quarry, and lead mines, which produce about 17 oz. of silver per ton. Population in 1801, 303.

ECHALAR, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 20 miles N. of Pampeluna.

ECHALLENS, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a bailiwick of the same name, belonging to the cantons of Bern and Friburg, 6 miles from Lausanne.

ECHARDSAU, a town of Austria, 12 miles E. of Entzendorf.

ECHARRI, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 17 miles W. of Pampeluna.

ECHAUBROIGNES, LES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Two Seines, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chatillon, 4 miles N. of Chatillon sur Seine.

ECHAUFFOU, a town of France, in the dep. of the Orne, containing about 2000 inhabitants, 2 leagues W. of l'Aigle.

ECHIBRUNF, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Charente, 12 miles S. of Santes.

ECHELLE, L', a town of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rocroy, 8 miles S. of Rocroy.

ECELLES, LES, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, late of Savoy, situated in a narrow valley, on a small river, called the Guieret, in the road from Grenoble to Chambéry, 10 miles SW. of Chambéry.

ECHFLSBEKE, a town of France, in the department of the North, late of Flanders, 5 miles N. of Bergues.

ECHENAY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Maine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Jomville, 7 miles ENE. of Jomville.

ECHILLEUSE, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, 7 miles E. of Pitivières.

ECHINOÜ, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, 8 miles NE. of Zetou.

ECHIRE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Two Seines, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Niort, on the

the *Sevre Niortoise*, 4 miles N. of Niort.

ECHO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, 13 m. NNW. of Jaca.

ECHOE, a town of the United States of America, in the Tennessee government, 50 miles S. of Knoxville.

ECHT, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and the same broad, containing in 1801, 972 inhabitants. It is a hilly district, but few of the hills are of great height, and many of them are under tillage to the very summit.

ECHTERNACH, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the river Sout, surrounded by mountains, 18 miles NE of Luxemburg.

ECHZELL, a town of Germany, in the upper principality of Hesse, 14 miles SE. of Wetzlar.

ECIJA, or **EXIJA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Seville, on the Xenil, containing 6 parishes, 20 convents, 6 hospitals, and about 9000 souls, situated in a valley surrounded with small hills, which makes it the warmest place of Andalusia. Wool and hemp are the chief riches of the place. It is 55 miles ENE. of Seville. Lon. 11. 43. E. Peak of Teneriffe. Lat. 37. 33. N.

ECK, **LOCH**, a lake in the district of Cowall, in Argyllshire; it is about six miles in length, and rather more than half a mile in breadth. It contains trout and salmon, and abounds with fresh water herring.

ECKARDSBERGA, a town of Upper Saxony, in the circle of Thuringia, 10 miles WSW. of Naumburg, and 10 S. of Nebra.

ECKELNFOHREDE, or **ECKERENFORD**, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 10 miles S. of Sleswick.

ECKEREN, a village of France, in the department of Deux Nattes, late of Brabant, 5 miles N. of Antwerp. An obstinate battle was fought near this place between the French and Dutch in 1703, when fortune declared for the latter. Lon. 4. 18. E. Lat. 51. 32. N.

ECKERO, a small island of Sweden, between the Baltic and the gulf of Finland, a little to the W. of the island of Aland.

ECKFORD, a parish of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, 6 miles long, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad, watered on one side by the river Teviot, and intersected by the Kail water. From the banks of the rivers the ground rises into gentle eminences, with a light loamy soil. Though

formerly covered with heath, it is now green, and the only waste land is the moor called **CAVERTOWN EDGI**. Pasture is chiefly attended to by the farmers. The population, in 1801, was 597.

ECKMULL, a town of Lower Bavaria, 16 miles W. of Straubing.

ECKLSHEIM, or **EGGOLSHEIM**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg, 3 miles N. of Forchheim.

ECKWIRDSHEYDF, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neyszt, 7 miles N. of Neyszt.

ECLAIRON, or **ECLARON**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Maine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St Dizier, on the river Blaise, 5 miles SW. of St Dizier.

ECLUSE, **L'**, a town of France, in the department of the North, 2 leagues S. of Douay.

ECOMOY, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Le Mans, 4 leagues S. of Le Mans.

ECOTS, or **ECOS**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grand Andelys, 7 miles NNE. of Vernon.

ECCOUCHE, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Argentan; one league and a half W. of Argentan.

ECOUEN, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, and chief place of a canton in the district of Goussesse, five miles N. of St Denys.

ECOUY, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grand Andelys, 4 miles N. of Grand Andelys.

ECTERNACH, or **EPIERNACH**, a town of France, in the department of Forets, late of Luxemburg, on the Sour, 16 miles NNE. of Luxemburg.

ECAYA, or **EXIJA**. See **ECIJA**.

ED, a town of Sweden in the province of West Gothland, 33 miles N. of Uddevalla.

ED, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, 80 m. N. of Calmar.

EDA, a town of Sweden, in the prov. of Warmeland, 40 m. N. of Carlstadt.

EDA, or **EDAY**, one of the Orkney islands, about 7 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad; situated about 8 miles NNE. from Pomona. It contains several villages, and about 600 inhabitants. Lon. 0. 33. E. Edinburgh. Lat. 59. 2. N.

EDAM, an island near Batavia, in

the East Indies.

EDAM, a town of Holland, situated near the Zuyder Zee, and in the dep. of the Amstel. It is built in a triangular form, and has a good port, formed by the river Ey, from which it receives its name. It holds the ninth rank among the small cities of the kingdom, and formerly sent a deputy to the states-general. It is 1^o miles N. of Amsterdam. Lon. 22. 27. E. Ferro. Lat. 52. 32. N.

EDBO, a town of Sweden, in the prov. of Upland, 30 m. ENE. of Upsal.

EDDERACHYLIS, a parish in the NW. corner of Great Britain, and county of Sutherland, extending from Cape Wrath southwards 20 miles, and eastward about 10. The face of the country is mountainous and rocky, and the more inland part presents a vast group of rugged mountains, with their summits enveloped in clouds, and divided from one another by deep and narrow glens; but these afford rich pasture for black cattle, great numbers of which are reared. Population in 1801, 1253.

EDDERTOWN, a parish of Scotland, in the eastern district of Ross-shire. It is about 10 miles long and 7 broad, washed on the N. by the Firth of Tan. The soil is in general rich and good, but the harvests late. Population in 1801, 899.

EDDYSTONE, the name of some rocks in the English Channel, which are so called from the great variety of contrary sets of the tide or current in their vicinity. They are situated nearly SSW. from the centre of Plymouth Sound, about 14 miles from the Port of Plymouth. They are almost in the line which unites the Start and the Lizard Points; and as they lie nearly in the direction of vessels coasting up and down the Channel, were, before the erection of a light-house, very dangerous, and often fatal to ships. Their situation with regard to the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic, is such, that all the heavy seas from the SW. beat here uncontrouled, and break over them with the utmost fury. On the principal rock, however, for the rest are under water, Mr Henry Winstanley, in 1696, undertook to erect a light-house, and completed it in 1700. This ingenious mechanic was so confident of the strength of his structure, that he declared it was his ardent wish to be in it during the most tremendous storm. Unfortunately he obtained his wish, and it was destroyed in the dreadful storm

in Nov. 27, 1703, when he perished along with it. In 1709 another of a different construction, built of wood, was erected by Mr John Rudyard, which was consumed by fire in 1755. Another of stone was begun by the late celebrated Mr John Smeaton, on the 2d of April 1757, and finished Aug. 24, 1759. The rock, which slopes towards the SW., is cut into horizontal steps, into which are dovetailed and united by a strong cement, Portlandstone and granite. Upon the principle of a broad base, and accumulation of matter, the whole, to the height of 55 feet from the foundation, is a solid of stones everated into each other, and united by every means of additional strength. The structure has four rooms, one over the other; and at the top a gallery and lantern. The stone floors are flat above, but concave beneath, and are kept from pressing against the sides of the building, by a chain let into the walls. Though nearly 80 feet high, it has not hitherto suffered the smallest injury from the fury of the elements; and in all probability, as Mr Smeaton thought, nothing but an earthquake can destroy it. Its distance from the Far Head, the nearest point of land, is 12¹/₂ miles.

EDFLEACH, a town of Austria, 6 mile ESE. of Bavarian Waudhoven.

EDI LSTEIN, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Nasse, 5 miles S. of Ziegenbals.

EDEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Rietberg; one mile ESE. of Rietberg.

EDEN, a river of England, which rises in Westmoreland, on the borders of Yorkshire, crosses the county of Cumberland, and runs into the Solway frith, about 7 miles below Carlisle.

EDEN, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tweed, not far from Coldstream.

EDEN, a river of Scotland, in Fifeshire, which takes its rise on the borders of Perthshire, and taking a course due E. falls into the German ocean at the Bay of St Andrews, nearly 17 miles from its source.

EDEN, a township of the United States, in Hancock county, district of Maine, incorporated in 1795, taken from the northerly part of Mount Desert.

EDEN, a township in Orleans county, Vermont, a little NW. of Craftsbury.

EDENBURG, a town of Hungary, 29 miles SW. of Pilsburg, and 36 S. of Vienna.

Vienna.

EDENDERRY, a town of Ireland, in King's county, 29 mils W. of Dublin.

EDENHAM. See **EDNAM**.

EDENKILLIE, also called Brae-Murray, a parish of Scotland, in Morayshire, about 12 miles long, and 10 broad, containing 1800 inhabitants. It has a considerable salmon-fishing on the Find horn which intersects it, and on the banks of which are much natural wood and romantic scenery.

EDENTON, a district on the sea-coast of North Carolina; bounded on the N. by the state of Virginia, on the E. by the ocean, on the W. by Halifax district, and on the S. by Newbera. It is subdivided into 9 counties, viz. Chowan, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, and Tyrut; and contains 59,770 inhabitants of whom 19,128 are slaves. Its chief town is Edenton. The wood is chiefly pine, oak, cypress, and juniper.

EDENTON, the capital of the district of that name; is a post-town and port of entry, at the head of a bay on the N. side of Albemarle sound, and at the NE. side of the opening of Cheoan river. The public buildings are an ancient brick Episcopal church, a court-house, and gaol. Its exports in the year ending September 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 59,646 dollars. It is 67 miles N. of Newbera, 257 NNE. of Wilmington, 139 SE. of Petersburg, and 410 SW. of Philadelphia. Lon. 77. 11. W. Lat. 36. 6. N.

EDERITZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Cothen, 4 miles S. of Cothen.

EDSHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, late of Germany, in the bishopric of Spire, 14 miles W. of Spire.

EDESSA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, near the Vistretza, called by the Turks Moglena, 44 miles WNW. of Salonik, and 316 W. of Constantinople. Lon. 39. 49. E. of Ferro. Lat. 40. 50. N.

EDESTON, a plantation of the United States, in Hancock county, district of Maine, containing 110 inhabitants.

EDET, a town of Sweden in the province of West Gothland, 25 miles N. of Gothenburg.

EDFULRIM, a town of Norway, 26 miles N. of Berga.

EDGARTON, a port of entry and post town of Massachusetts, and the chief

town of Dulce's county, situated on the E. side of the island of Martha's Vineyard. The fertile island of CHABAQUICK, is within this jurisdiction. It exports annually to the amount of 2257 dollars value. It was incorporated in 1671, and contains 1352 inhabitants. It is 94 miles SSE. of Boston.

EDGCOMB, a township of the United States, in Lincoln county, district of Maine, containing 855 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1774, and lies 180 miles N. by E. of Boston.

EDGCOMB, a county of Halifax district, North Carolina, bounded on the S. by Pitt county, on the SW. by Wayne county and Tar river, which affords communication with several counties in the state, on the W. by Nash county, and on the E. by Martin and Halifax counties. It contains 10,255 inhabitants.

EDCOTE, a village of England, in the county of Northampton, 4 miles N. from Bulbury.

EDGUMB BAY, on the NE. coast of New Holland. Lat. 20. S.

EDGEFIELD COUNTY, in South Carolina, is the southernmost in the district of Ninety-Six, bounded on the N. by Sabida river, which divides it from Newbury county on the SW. by Savannah river, which separates it from the state of Georgia, on the E. by Orangeburg district, and on the W. by Abbeville county. The ridge of elevated land, which divides the waters of Saluda from those of Savannah river, passes nearly through the middle of the county. Edgefield county is about 34 miles long, and 24 broad; and contains 12,289 inhabitants.

EDGEFIELD COURT-HOUSE, in the above county, where there is a post-office, is 20 miles from Abbeville Court-House, 25 from Augusta, and 60 from Columbia.

EDGEMONT, a township in Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

EDGEHILL, a village in Warwickshire, 11 miles from Warwick, and 12 from Banbury, which was the field of the memorable battle in 1642, between the armies of King Charles I. and the Parliament.

EDGHIR, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Golconda, 10 miles W. of Rachore, and 75 SW. of Hydrabad.

EDGWARE, a town of England, in the county of Middlesex, on the borders of Hertfordshire; with a weekly market on Thursday. It is 8 miles NW. of London.

London.

EDIKOSEN, a town of France, in the dep. of Mont Tonnerre, late of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 4 miles N. of Landau.

EDINBURGH, the metropolis of Scotland, and the county town of Midlothian, to which it often gives name, is situated in $55^{\circ} 57' 11''$ Lat. and $3^{\circ} 14'$ W. Lon. 339 miles N. by W. from London, and 45 N. by W. from Berwick-upon-Tweed. The situation of this city is elevated, and with no small degree of propriety it is said to stand on three hills. Hence the natural division of the town into the southern, the middle, and the northern divisions. The southern division is bounded on the S. by the low grounds, called the Meadows; on the E. by the street called the Pleasance, on the N. by the Cowgate street, and on the W. by the Grass-Market and Portsburgh. The middle division is bounded on the S. by the Cowgate, on the E. by the Canongate and Holyrood-house, on the N. by the valley called the North Loch, and on the W. by the high rock on which the castle stands. The northern division is bounded on the S. by the North Loch, on the E. by the Calton Hill, and the road, leading down to Leith on the N. by the villages of Canon-mills, Silver-mills, and Steeple-bridge, and on the W. by the high road leading towards Perth by Cramond. These three divisions are united by the North and South Bridge Street, composed of two large arches, the one thrown over the North Loch, and the other over the Cowgate. The stranger enters the southern division by this street, where the spacious nature of the street, and proportional splendour of the shops and houses on either side, strike every beholder with instant surprise. Some of the areas in this street cost 100,000l. per acre, a fact unprecedented in Great Britain. At the southern extremity of the street, the magnificent structure of the New College appears on the right, and the Royal Infirmary, the new and elegant, Lady Yester's Church, and the High School, are seen on the left. The college rises with a slow progress, but when finished, will be worthy of the opulence of the nation. The infirmary does honour to the humanity of the country, proves the source of much medical skill, and relieves many of the afflicted inhabitants of this island. In a line with the South Bridge Street runs a fine street called Nicolson's

Street, where the houses are elegant on either side; and several squares are either going on or finished upon each side. Among the squares in this division, that of George's Square upon the SW. is particularly remarkable. It is very spacious, with a verdant park in the centre, surrounded with stately houses, belonging to those who occupy the higher circles of society. Opposite to the NW. corner of this square, on an elevation in the midst of a park, stands Watson's Hospital, founded in 1733 by a merchant in Edinburgh of that name. It is an elegant structure, where a considerable number of decayed merchants sons are educated. A little N. of this stands the princely Gothic structure called Heriot's Hospital, founded in 1628 by George Heriot, goldsmith to James VI. Its annual revenue is between three and four thousand pounds, and it supports and educates 125 boys belonging to the buggesss of the town. A little E. of this are two female hospitals. The one called the *Merchants Hospital*, for the support and education of the daughters of decayed merchants; and the other called the *Trades Hospital*, for the daughters of decayed tradesmen. The Old and the New Greyfriars Churches, and several other chapels, belonging to different sects, adorn this quarter of the town. At the W. end of Brantsfield Lanks is situated the elegant and spacious hospital, called Gillespie's Hospital, founded by Mr James Gillespie of Spylaw. Beside's supporting a considerable number of old persons of both sexes, this institution educates 100 boys gratis in a school house erected for that purpose. Upon the whole, the houses in this division contain a mixture of the ancient and modern styles of building. The central division comprehends the Old Town, and is particularly grand and striking. The High Street runs almost in a direct line from Holyrood palace to the Castle. Among the numerous ancient and modern buildings in this middle division, the following may be mentioned. The Castle, which stands at the western extremity of the High Street, which is, in respect of strength and elevation, an object truly grand and sublime. Before the invention of artillery it was deemed impregnable, and is still a place of considerable

siderable strength, its fortifications being constantly kept in good repair. It contains barracks that can accommodate 2000 men, and apartments sufficiently convenient to lodge 30,000 stands of arms. Descending down the street, the first object which attracts attention is a street opened towards the N. called Bank Street, at the extremity of which stands the spacious and elegant structure lately erected for the Bank of Scotland, and which greatly beautifies this quarter. The Tolbooth was erected in 1561, not merely for a prison, but also for the accommodation of the parliament and other courts: but having become unfit for the means of its uses, an act of parliament was lately obtained to pull it down, and build a new jail on the area at the back of the parliament house. The *Parliament house* is a magnificent building, where the supreme civil and criminal judicatures of Scotland, now hold their courts; and in one room of which is the *Advocate's Library*, one of the most valuable in Britain. The court of exchequer and treasury chamber, with which some of the apartments in this building were formerly occupied, were removed to the Royal Exchange in 1801, from whence they have been, or will soon be, again removed to the *New Exchange*, an elegant and extensive building. St Giles's Church, the most ancient in Edinburgh, is first mentioned in history in 1254. It is a venerable Gothic building, measuring 206 feet in length, and at the W. end 110, at the E. end 76, and in the middle 129 feet in breadth. It is adorned with a lofty square tower, on which is placed an imperial crown, terminated by a pointed spire. It is now divided into four, viz. The High Church, the Old Church, the Tolbooth Church, and Haddow's Hold Church. The Exchange is a large and elegant set of buildings, with shops in the front, an area of about 90 feet square in the middle, several banking houses in the back part, and the Trustees Office for the Improvement of the Fisheries and Manufactures of Scotland in the SW. corner. Going down the street, the Dean Church next attracts attention, which is of considerable antiquity, but lately modernized, in order to give uniformity to the elegant square called Hunter's Square. At the northern termination of the buildings in North-Budge-Street, stands the General Post-Office for Scotland, a neat plain building, with a suta-

ble number of apartments for carrying on the business, and a house for the secretary. Upon entering the northern division, or the *New Town*, by this street, the first object which meets the eye is the Register-Office, an elegant structure erected to preserve the records of the nation. In the walls are numerous arched divisions, where no fire can penetrate, and the house is in every respect adapted to the intended purpose. It is under the direction of the Lord Register, and the principal clerks of session are his deputies. Almost opposite to this building is the Theatre, a large plain edifice, extremely deficient in all the outward branches of architecture. A little S. from the Theatre is situated the Orphan Hospital, which was founded by Mr Andrew Gardiner, merchant in Edinburgh; and, from small beginnings, increased to such a degree, that more than 100 children, eligible from all parts of Scotland, are now maintained and educated. The late benevolent Howard mentions this as one of the most useful charities in Europe. In this vicinity stands the venerable structure of the College Church, the Trinity Hospital, for the support of our persons; and also the elegant chapel erected by Lady Glenochy. The northern division, or the *New Town*, is rapidly increasing, and is said to excel in elegance and proportion any city in Europe. Princes Street extends about a mile W. in a line from the Register-Office and the Theatre. The green declivity rising from the North Loch, with a parapet wall on the top, skirts the south side, and the houses on the N. side being all regularly uniform, give the street an elegant appearance. About the centre of this street is a great earthen mound across the North Loch, an undertaking which Mr Creechassart "is univalled by any but Alexander the Great's at Tyre." He has stated it, in Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account, to consist of no less than 580,000 cubical yards of carried earth, all which the foundations of the *New Town* have supplied, gratis. "Had the city," says he, "paid for digging and driving the earth, it would have cost them 32,645 l. 15s. at the low rate of 6d. per cart load." The spacious square called Charlotte's Square, at the W. end of George's Street, will soon surpass all the rest in splendid magnificence. In the NE. corner of the *New town* is St Andrew's Square, with its uniform and elegant buildings. The combined splendour

dour of this square, on a night of joyful luminations, astonishes and delights every beholder. The regularity of this square is agreeably interrupted by the beautiful structure erected by Sir Laurence Dundas, now occupied as an Excise-Office. George's Street, unrivalled in Europe, extends from this square to the west, along the centre of the New Town. Besides the elegant proportion of the houses, this street is adorned by St Andrew's Church, with a lofty spire, on the north side; with the Physician's Hall opposite, and the New Assembly Rooms a little farther west. This spacious street attracts the attention of the stranger by its grandeur and elegance. Queen's Street fronts the north, and is saluted in winter by a cold breeze; but the sight of the Forth, and the extended prospect, render this one of the noblest streets in the New Town. At the eastern end of this street, York Place, in all the modern elegance, hath arisen out of a green park since 1790. The beauty of this street, with the other square and streets raised and rising on the north side, especially since it was opened into Leith Walk, is very superior. At the eastern extremity of this division stands the Calton Hill, which affords more health to the inhabitants than all the medical aid of the city. A park is cut round this hill, where there is a beautiful and salubrious prospect of the Forth, and the adjacent country. On the summit is an Observatory, and a signal post, to announce the arrival of an enemy. On the south side of the Hill, in a level spot, stands the Bideveich, for the reception of criminals, provided with all the necessaries of life, with the means of religious instruction, and constrained to labour at different employments. On part of this hill is a large burying ground, where many elegant monuments are erected to commemorate departed excellence, or kindred affection; among which the tomb of the celebrated historian HUME, is conspicuous. Here, however, the principal object, is a monument to the memory of the gallant NELSON. Edinburgh is the seat of the courts of justice, of the revenue offices and officers, and of the other general departments in the administration of the British government, peculiar to Scotland, and extends to the whole of Scotland. It possesses also the principal banking-houses which belong to North Britain; the greatest variety of establishments for public amusements;

university of the most distinguished reputation; excellent public schools; a considerable trade; and a great multiplicity of manufactures. It is the centre of correspondence and mutual communication, by the Post-Office, for all Scotland. Having so long subsisted as the capital of the kingdom, it has acquired advantages towards maintaining that superiority of which it cannot soon be deprived. It has subsisted as a royal burgh for at least six centuries. Many of the most remarkable transactions and events in the Scottish history, whether military or civil, have had Edinburgh for the scene in which they took place. It sends one member to parliament.

EDINBURGESHIRE, or **MID FORTHIAN**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Firth of Forth, on the E. by the counties of Haddington, Berwick, and Roxburgh, on the S. by those of Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanark, and on the W. by Leith andshire. Its form is nearly the segment of a circle, about 27 miles from E. to W. and 16 from N. to S. but in some places not above six. The soil is fertile; and produces corn of all sorts, with plenty of grass for cattle. It contains mines of coal, copper, blue-stone, and black-iron. The principal towns besides the city, are Leith, Dalkeith, and Musselburgh; the principal rivers, the Forth, the Leith, the Almond, and the Gala. It sends one member to parliament.

EDLESTOWN, a parish and village of Scotland, in Peeblesshire. The parish extends about 10 miles from N. to S. and 7 from E. to W. and is watered by a rivulet of the same name, which rises from various springs in the N. and N.E. boundaries, and falls into the Tweed near Peebles. The surface is hilly and chiefly devoted to the pasturage of sheep and black cattle. The village is situated near the rivulet of Edlestown, on the post road from Edinburgh, 4 miles N of Peebles, and contains about 200 inhabitants; the population of the parish, in 1801 was 677.

EDMONTON, a long straggling village of England, in Middlesex, on the road to Ware, 6 miles from London, with a fair Sept. 11.

EDMUNDSBURY. See BURY.
EDNAM, or **EDINHAM**, a parish and village of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, lying on the banks of the Eden and Tweed. The parish is 2½ miles long, and 1½ broad; the surface beautifully diversified,

versified, and the soil fertile and well cultivated. The village is pleasantly situated on the N. bank of the Eden, near Kelso. It is regularly built, and contains about 300 inhabitants, who have a considerable manufacture of blankets, and an extensive brewery. Thomson, the celebrated author of *The Seasons*, was born at Pfenham manse, in 1700; and his birth-day is annually celebrated in the village, by the noblemen and gentlemen in the vicinity. It is hoped they have executed their plan, suggested some time since, of erecting a monument to his memory, on the summit of Pfenham Lodge. The population of the parish is about 600.

EDOLO, a town of Italy in the Bressan, and the republic of that department of Brescia, 15 miles NNW of Brescia.

EDOM, or **EDUMA**, part of Arabia Petraea in Asia, between the Levant and the Red Sea, distant 400 from Africa.

EDPOM, a parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire, about 10 miles long, and 6 broad. It is a fine country, watered by the Black Esk and Whittadder, and generally fertile. Population, in 1801, 1275.

EDSAN, a river of Russia, which runs into the Lena, 20 miles SE. of Zaganst.

EDSWOL, a town of Norway, 18 miles SW. of Bergen.

EDWARD, a fort in Nova Scotia, in the township of Windsor, in that county, able to contain 200 men. It is situated on Annapolis river, which is navigable thus far for vessels of 100 tons; those of 60 tons can go 2 miles higher.

EDWARD, a fortification in Washington county, New York, now in ruins.

EDWAY, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Wye, 4 miles SE. of Beulah, in Radnorshire.

EDWYTH, a river of England, in the county of Monmouth, which joins the Usk at its mouth.

EDZELL, a parish of Scotland, in Forfarshire, 2½ miles long, and 1½ broad, surrounded by two rivers, which here form the North Esk. The soil is shallow, upon a gravelly or rocky bottom, but in general fruitful. Edzell castle is a magnificent ruin. The population, in 1801, was 1012.

EED, a town of Norway, 24 miles NNW of Drontheim.

EEDT, a town of Austria, 14 miles ESE. of Ens.

EEL, a lake of North America. Lon. 98. 50. W. Lat. 49. 0. N.

EEL TOWN, or **KENAPACAMAQUA**, a town of North America, SW. of lake Erie. Lon. 86. 25. W. Lat. 40. 20. N.

EELWYCK, a town of Norway, 20 miles W. of Romsdal.

EEMBURG, or **EMBURG**, a town of Holland, in Utrecht, and department of the Rhine, situated on the Ems, 5 miles NNW. of Amersfort.

EEMS, a department of the late Batavian Republic, containing the adjacent province of Friesland. Lewarden is the capital.

EEMS. See **FMS**.

EERSEL, a town of Brabant, 6 miles SW. of Fyndhoven.

EFESC, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 32 miles SSE. of Smyrna.

EFE, **EDING**, a town of Austria, 10 miles W. of Linz, and 100 W. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 20. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 11. N.

EFFINGHAM, a village of England, in Surrey, 12 miles NE. of Guildford, with a fort on St Leonards day. It is an estate of the Howard family.

EFFINGHAM, formerly *Larvateson*, a township in Stafford county, New Hampshire, SE. of Ossage pond, on Ossage river, incorporated in 1766, and containing 151 inhabitants.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY, in the lower district of Georgia, is bounded by the Savannah river on the NE. which separates it from South Carolina, and by Ogeechee river on the SW. which divides it from Liberty county. It contains 2124 inhabitants. Chief towns, Ebenezer and Elberton.

EFFLU, a town of Norway, 32 miles N. of Christiansund.

EFFOYES, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, 3 leagues E. of Bar-sur Seine.

EFLANI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 32 miles E. SE. of Amaseh.

EFNANLU, a lake of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 36 miles W. of Boli.

EFRIM, a town of Egypt, 27 miles ESE. of Alexandria.

EGA, or **ÆGA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 7 miles SSW. of Coimbra.

EGAKTO, one of the smaller Kurile islands, in the North Pacific ocean. Lon. 172. 10. E. Ferro. Lat. 49. 5. N.

EGBEL, a town of Hungary, 8 miles W. of Topaltzan.

EGDEAN, a village in the county of Sussex,

Sussex, with a fair Sept. 4.

EGEAN SEA, now the **ARCHIPELAGO**, which see.

EGEK, a town of Hungary, 8 miles ESE. of Levens.

EGELN, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg, 16 miles SW. of Magdeburg.

EGENBURG, or **EGGENBURG**, a town of Austria, 12 miles SW. of Zaaym, and 36 NW. of Vienna. Lon 33. 30. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 37. N.

EGFRI, or **ÆGERI**, one of the grand communities of Switzerland, which, with the town of Zug, forms the canton of Zug.

EGERO, a small island near the coast of Norway, in the North Sea, 24 miles S. of Stavanger.

EGG, a town of Norway, 48 miles ENE. of Drontheim.

EGG, one of the western islands of Scotland, about 10 miles in circumference, containing 400 inhabitants, 4 miles S. of the island of Skye.

EGG HARBOUR, a town in Gloucester county, New Jersey, on Great Egg Harbour, famous for the exportation of pine and cedar.

EGG HARBOUR RIVER and INLET, GREAT. Great Egg Harbour river rises between Gloucester and Cumberland counties, in New Jersey. After running ESE. a few miles, it becomes the divisional line between Cape May and Gloucester counties, and falls into the bay of its own name. The inlet from the Atlantic ocean lies in 39. 22. The river abounds with heepshead, rock fish, perch, oysters, clams, &c. which find a ready market at Philadelphia. This river is navigable 20 miles for vessels of 200 tons.

EGG HARBOUR INLET, LITTLE, lies about 17 miles NE. of Great Egg Harbour Inlet. It receives Mullica river, which rises in Gloucester and Burlington counties, and forms part of the divisional line a few miles from the bay. It is navigable 20 miles for vessels of 60 tons. The township of Little Egg Harbour, in Burlington county, consists of about 23,000 acres; the soil of most of which being thin and barren, is unimproved. The compact part of the township is called Clam Town, where there is a meeting-house for Quakers, and about a dozen dwellings. It has a small trade to the West Indies.

EGG ISLAND, a small island on the NE. side of Delaware bay, in Cumberland county.

EGGE, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, between Dillingen and Hochstet.

EGGENBERG, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 3 miles WNW. of Graz.

EGGENFELDEN, a town of Lower Bavaria, 12 miles SSE. of Dingeltingen.

EGGERON, a town of Egypt, 7 miles S. of Atfich.

EGHAM, a town of England, in the county of Surry, adjoining to which is Runnymede, where the Magna Charta was signed. It is 2 miles W. of Staines, and 18 W. of London.

EGILSHA, one of the Orkney islands, about 6 miles in circumference, a little E. of Ronsa. The soil is good, and in general capable of cultivation. The inhabitants amount to 210.

EGINA, or **ENGIA**, an island of European Turkey, near the E. coast of the Morca. It gives name to the gulf of the Mediterranean in which it lies, which is 60 miles long from NW. to SE. The island is about 10 leagues in circumference, but almost inaccessible by rocks, except on the NW. and has no harbours. It was anciently called *Myrmdonia*, from the activity and industry of its inhabitants, compared to ants; but has now only one town, containing about 300 houses, and the remains of two celebrated temples, the one dedicated to Venus and the other to Jupiter. It is 25 miles SSW. of Athens. Lon. 23. 30. E. Lat. 37. 42. N.

EGLFONS, a town of France, in the department of the Correeze, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tulle; 5 leagues NE. of Tulle.

EGLINGEN, a lordship of Germany, in Suabia, joining the county of Oettingen, and duchy of Neuberg; with a town of the same name, purchased by the Prince of Tou-Taxis, for 200,000 florins. It is 6 miles N. of Dillingen, and 6 S. of Norlingen.

EGLISAU, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, on the Thur, 15 miles N. of Zurich.

EGLISE NEUVE, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dome, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Besse; 8 miles S. of Besse.

EGLOFF, or **MEGLOFF**, a lordship and principality of Germany, in Suabia, 4 miles W. of Isni.

EGMONT, a town of Holland, in the department of the Texel, situated on the sea coast, 3 miles SW. of Alcaer.

EGMONT BAY, a bay on the SW. of the

the island of St John, in the gulf of St Lawrence. Lon. 61. 0. W. Lat. 46. 20. N.

EGMONT ISLAND, in the South Pacific ocean, 6 miles long, and 4 broad. The land is low and full of trees. Lon. 158. 30. W. Lat. 19. 20. N.

EGNERG, a town of Austria, 8 m. NE. of Gmunden.

EGORBEUSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Riazan; 28 miles N. of Riazan.

EGOREVSKOI, a town of Russia, 40 miles NE. of Kologrin.

EGRA, or **CHEBBE**, a fortified town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, formerly imperial, and in possession of towns and villages. It still preserves some valuable privileges; and contains a college and 3 convents. Near it are some celebrated medicinal springs, the waters of which are exported in bottles, sealed with the arms of the town. There are manufactures of leather, hats, cloths, and stuffs. It is situated on the Egra, 17 miles SW. of Elbogen, and 76 W. of Prague. Lon. 30. 9. E. Ferro. Lat. 49 59. N.

EGREMONT, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, situated on the small river Elen, near the Irish sea. A weekly market is held on Saturday. It was a burgh, and sent one member to parliament in the reign of Edward I. Near it are the remains of an ancient castle. It is 6 miles SSE. of Whitehaven, and 299 N. of London.

EGREMONT, a township in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, containing 759 inhabitants, incorporated in 1760. It is 15 miles SW. of Stockbridge, and 145 W. of Boston.

EGREVILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Nemours; 3 leagues SE. of Nemours.

EGRISELLES, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sens; 7 miles S. of Sens.

EGTON, a village in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with fairs on Tuesday before Feb. 15. Tuesday before May 11. Sept. 4. and Tuesday before Nov. 22.

EGUILLES, a town of France in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Aix; 2 leagues NW. of Aix.

EGUIMUHA, or **ELGIMUHA**, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, at the foot of mount Atlas, near which

there is an iron mine.

EGUISHEM, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Colmar: 3 miles SW. of Colmar.

EGURENDE, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ussel; 4 leagues NE. of Ussel.

EGUZON, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Argenton; 3 leagues S. of Argenton.

EGYPT, a country of Africa; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, E. by the Red sea and the isthmus of Suez, S. by mountains which separate it from Nubia, and on the W. by the deserts of Lybia. Its length is about 605 miles, its breadth 250. It is divided into Upper and Lower Egypt. The former comprehended a long and narrow valley from Syene to Grand Cairo, formed by two ridges of mountains which run along each side of the Nile, till reaching Grand Cairo, the western ridge takes its course towards Alexandria, the other towards the Red sea; the former consists of sandy hills, the base of which is a calcareous stone, the other of stony rocks. Beyond these mountains, on each side, are deserts; between them lies a long plain, whose greatest breadth is not more than 9 leagues. In this valley rolls the Nile. Lower Egypt includes all the country between Cairo and the Mediterranean on the N. and S. and Lybia and the isthmus of Suez to the E. and W.; bounded by sandy deserts. It contains slips of land on the borders of the river and canals, which are fertile and well cultivated; and in the centre, that tract called Delta, formed by the branches of the Nile. Some geographers divide Egypt into 3 parts, Upper, Middle, and Lower. Upper Egypt was called by the Greeks Thebais, now Said or Al Said, which extends from Syene to Manfalout; Middle Egypt, called by the Greeks Heptanomis, now Vostanti; and Lower Egypt, the best part of which was the Delta, now called Bahira or Rif. The Thebais took its name from Thebes, the capital, and once contained many other cities. The other parts of Egypt contained a great number of magnificent and populous cities. The fertility of Egypt, and the excellence of its productions and fruits, are greatly celebrated by ancient writers, and by Moses himself. It abounds in grain of all sorts, but particularly

scarcely rice. The most plentiful part is the Delta, which is now called Al Fayoum. It is the most fertile and best cultivated land in the whole Kingdom, and it does not bearing, even in those years when the Nile, not rising to its usual height, occasions a scarcity in the other parts of Egypt. There are yet 80 canals, like rivers, several of which are 20, 30, and 40 leagues in length, that distribute the inundation over the country. The vast lakes of Morris, Bahira, and Marcotis, were vast reservoirs to contain the superabundant waters, and afterwards disperse them among the neighbouring plains. For the same purpose, all the towns at a little distance from the Nile, are surrounded by spacious ponds. Twelve hundred years has this country been inhabited by a people who, not farmers themselves, have ordered these great works to perish; and the ignorance of its present government will complete their destruction. The limits of cultivated Egypt yearly decrease, and barren sands every where accumulate. Population has equally suffered. Ancient Egypt supplied food to six millions of inhabitants, and to many of the neighbouring provinces likewise. At present, the estimate of produce and population do not exceed one half. Seed-time differs according to the province, and the height of the ground. Near Syene, wheat and barley are sown in October, and reaped in January. About Gize, the harvest month is February, and March around Grand Cairo; such is the general progress of the harvest through the Sud. There are many exceptions, according as the lands are high or low, more or less distant from the river. They sow and reap all the year in Lower Egypt, wherever they can obtain the water of the river. The land is never fallow, and yields three harvests annually. There the travellers incessantly behold the charming prospect of flowers, fruits, and corn; and spring, summer, and autumn, at once present their treasures. Descending from the cataracts, at the beginning of January, the wheat is seen almost ripe; farther on it is in ear; and still farther, the fields are green. Lucerne is mowed three times between November and March, and is the only hay in Egypt. The Egyptian art of raising bees is peculiar to the country, and bespeaks great ingenuity. Upper

or five months, the flowers and harvest being seen no longer, the people of Lower Egypt profit by this circumstance, assembling on broad large boats the bees of different villages. Each proprietor confides his hives, with his own mark, to the boatman, who, when loaded, gently proceeds up the river, and stops at every place where he finds verdure and flowers. The bees swarm from their cells at break of day and collect their nectar, returning several times loaded with booty, and, in the evening, re-enter their hives without mistaking their abode. In the Sud, the heat is so excessive, that it occasions a burning fever; which is cured by temperance, drinking much water, and bathing in the river; in other respects the inhabitants are strong and healthy. The food they eat in the hot season contribute much to the preservation of their health; it is chiefly vegetables, pulses, and milk. They bake frequently, eat little, seldom drink fermented liquors, and use much lemon juice in their food. This abstinence preserves you to a very advanced age. In Lower Egypt, the neighbourhood of the sea, the large lakes, and the abundance of the waters, moderate the sun's heat, and preserve a delightful temperature. Mosquitoes and gnats torment the inhabitants most cruelly. Issues of the eyes are general, and there are no less than 8000 blind maintained in the great mosque of Grand Cairo. The small-pox is more common in Egypt, but not so mortal as in Europe; and pulmonary diseases are rare. The plague is often brought from India by vessels, and makes the most dreadful ravages. This country was formerly infested with crocodiles and sea-horses, but they are now so much destroyed, that they are rarely seen below the cataracts, and never below Grand Cairo. The Egyptian rat, which rather resembles a ferret, but larger, is remarkable for destroying the crocodile's eggs. Their domestic animals are horses, asses, mules, and camels. They have wild antelopes, foxes, hares, cows, sheep, deer, and tygers. Many cameleons are found in the neighbourhood of Grand Cairo. The lizards of Egypt are yellow. There are several species of vipers, one of which, the cerastus of the ancients, has horns. Among the plants which the Egyptians cultivate, are rice, wheat, barley, lupins, lentils, Turkey corn, millet, sesame, flax, leans, melons, sugar-cans, carthamus,

mus, coloquintida, &c. Egypt carried on a considerable trade in East India commodities, till the Portuguese discovered the way round the Cape-of-Good-Hope. The merchants of Bampur, however, visit the harbours in the Mediterranean, and import and export several sorts of merchandise; and, from other parts the natives procure elephants teeth, ebony, gold-dust, musk, civet, ambrogins, and coffee. The gold dust is brought from Nigroland to Fez and Morocco; and thence to Cairo, over immense deserts. The principal commodities which the merchants purchase, are coffee, senna, cassia, rhubarb, sal-ammoniac, myrrh, saffron, saltpetre, rock-crystal, amber, sugar, and almonds, dates, cotton, cloth, &c. The splendid and magnificent ruins found every where in Egypt, are evident proofs of the enlightened understanding of the ancient inhabitants of this country, but the history is obscure, and mixed with fables. The ancient kings governed Egypt till Cambyses became master of it 525 years B. C. and in their time all those wonderful structures were raised, and works perfected, which we cannot behold without astonishment. These are the pyramids, the labyrinth, the immense grottos of the Thebans; the obelisks, temples, and pompous palaces; the lake Moeris, and the vast canals which serve both for trade, and to render the land fruitful. After this conquest, Cambyses demolished the temples, and persecuted the priests. The country continued under the Persian yoke till the time of Alexander the Great, who having conquered Persia, built the city of Alexandria. He was succeeded by Ptolemy, the son of Lagos, 524 years B. C. Ten kings of that name succeeded each other, till Cleopatra, the sister of the last Ptolemy; ascended the throne; when Egypt became a Roman province, and continued so till the reign of Othar, the second califf of the successors of Mahomet, who drove out the Romans, after it had been in their hands 700 years. When the power of the califfs declined, Saladin set up the empire of the Mamelukes, who 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 emperor, conquered Egypt. The government is now composed of a pacha, sent from Constantinople, and 24 beys, or sanghaks, who, being at the head of the provinces and the a-

mir's, in reality enjoy all the power; the pacha remains no longer than while he is subservient to their designs; should he dare to speak in defence of his master's interest, or those of the Egyptians, he becomes a state criminal; the divan assembles, and he is expelled. The Copts, who are the only descendants of the ancient Egyptians, were among the first who embraced Christianity, and were permitted by the Arabian conqueror the free exercise of their religion; since which period, they have always had churches, priests, bishop, and a patriarch, who resides at Constantinople. Numerous superstitious practices are mingled with their worship; but they are gentle, friendly, and humane. Of the Arabs, who constitute two-thirds of the present inhabitants of Egypt, those who inhabit the banks of the Nile are generally thieves and pirates; and are governed by their sheiks, who possess various principalities in Upper Egypt, are good people, incapable of fraud, without falsehood or knavery, faithful, but generous and hospitable; and another species are the wandering Bedouins, who have no fixed residence. The Mograbians, or western Mahometans, are, after the Copts and Arabs, the most numerous tribe of the inhabitants; they devote themselves, some to arms, and others to trade. There are but few Turks, exclusive of the janissars and Asses. The other inhabitants are Syrians, Greeks, and Jews, to whom may be added European merchants; the amount of the whole is about 4 millions. Egypt was invaded by the French under Bonaparte, on the 1st July 1798, and its conquest was completed, by the capture of Cairo, on the 22d; but, in 1801, the mandats were forced by the British to evacuate the country, which has since been restored to the Turkish government. The principal cities are Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, and Seyne. See PYRAMIDS, NILE, &c.

EGYPTEN, a town in the duchy of Courland, 100 miles SE. of Mittau. Lon. 26. 40. E. Lat. 56. 2. N.

EBINGEN. See EBINGEN.

ELLE, a river of Germany, in Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Magdeburg.

ELIRENBERG, a citadel of Germany, in the Tyrol, on the frontiers of Suabia, 40 miles NE. of Inspruck.

ELIRENBREITSTEIN, a celebrated fortress of Germany, in the Lower Electoralate,

torate, considered as the key of the Rhine and the Moselle, situated near Coblenz, on the opposite side of the Rhine. It includes 3 fortresses, the chief of which is thus named, and the other two are called **THAL** and **VALLENDAR**. The valley of Vallendar is likewise fortified, but is not so tenable as the other parts of this important post. The value and strength of Ehrenbreitstein have been often mentioned by travellers, but were never so fully proved, as by the resistance which it has lately made against a siege and blockade for two years by the French. Its strength indeed seems to have been so well understood before this event, that it was never tried. Though it is closely connected with the country behind the dreary district of Weteravia, it has the appearance towards the Rhine of being nearly insular and perfectly pyramidal. The abruptness of its elevation above Coblenz is so little diminished by the breadth of the noble river which separates them, that the rock may almost be said to threaten the city like a precipice; the streets of the latter being as open to inspection from the fortress, as those of a model upon a table. The only entrance into the castle from the Rhine, is by a road cut into the solid rock under 4 gateways. On each side of this to a great height, there are tiers of batteries, formed, for the most part, not behind artificial walls, but within perpendicular masses of the solid rock, which has been hollowed out for the reception of cannon and soldiers. Such are its means of defence against a siege. For its support against a blockade, provision was made so long ago as the 15th century, when three years were spent in digging, with incredible labour, a well through the solid rock, to the depth of 280 feet, as is mentioned in an inscription within the castle. The possession of this fortress was confirmed to the elector of Treves, in 1660, by the treaty of Westphalia; but as it was considered one of the keys of Germany, towards France, the governor always took the oaths to the emperor and the empire, as well as the elector. The French plenipotentiaries at Rastadt demanded the cession of the fortress to the republic, which was obstinately refused by the deputies of the empire. At last it was mutually agreed that its fortifications should be demolished, but this was protested against by the Austrian deputy. From that period the French

troops laid siege to it, notwithstanding the armistice concluded in 1797, and closely blockaded it till the 24th January 1799, when it surrendered.

EHRENBURG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Hoya, 13 miles WSW. of Hoya.

EHRENFELS, or **EHRFELS**, a lordship of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, to which it was ceded in 1567. It gave a seat in the assembly of the circle, and takes its name from a fortress which it contains. It is 13 miles NW. of Ratisbon.

EHRENFRIEDERSDORF, or **IRBERNDORF**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebürg, founded in 1407. Near it are tin mines, formerly very rich. It is 3 miles W. of Wokenstein.

EHRENSTEIN, a town and ancient castle of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and principality of Schwartzburg, Rudolstadt, 10 miles NW. of Saalfeld.

EHRFELDEN, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Darmstadt, 8 miles W. of Darmstadt.

EHRIICH, **GROSS**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg, 4 miles W. of Greussen.

EHRINGHAUSEN. See **EHRNAUSEN**.

EHRNAU, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 6 miles N. from Knittelfeld.

EHRNAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Stiria, at the conflux of the Salm and Meuhr, 10 miles N. of Marburg.

EHRNBRUNN, a town of Austria, 8 miles S. of Laab.

EIBESWALD, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 16 miles S. of Voitsberg.

EICHENBUHL, a town of Germany, in the territory of Mentz, 3 miles SE. of Miltenberg.

EICHOIZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbst, 3 miles SW. of Zerbst.

EICHIGT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebürg, 4 miles S. of Erzgebürg.

EICHMED, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, 6 miles SSE. of Rastenburg.

EICHSFELD, **EIFELD**, **EISFELD**, or **ELFELD**, a country of Germany, in the late circle of the Lower Rhine, bounded by Hesse, Thuringia, Calenberg, and Grubenhagen, divided by mountains into Upper and Lower; the upper is cold and mountainous, the lower flat, warm, and fertile, bearing corn, flax, and tobacco.

baeco: the inhabitants of the upper part are principally engaged in manufactures. The whole country belonged to the electorale of Mentz, till ceded to Prussia in 1802. The principal towns are Heiligenstadt, Duderstadt, and Stadtworbis. The contributions amounted to 45,000 Imperial crowns; the nobility paid 218 to each thousand, the bailiwicks 500, the clergy 100, and the towns of Heiligenstadt and Duderstadt 82.

EICHTERNACH. See **ECTERNACH**.

EICKEL, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Marck, 2 miles SE. of Grimberg.

EIDE, a town of Norway, 36 miles ESE. of Bergen.

EIDWALD, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, 16 miles WNW. of Leitmeritz.

EIENHOVEN. See **EYNDHOVEN**.

EIFFEL, a late territory of Germany, situated between the duchy of Juhers, the electorate of Tieves, the duchy of Luxemburg, and the electorate of Cologne. It belonged to the duke of Arceberg, and several other princes, but was lately annexed to France, and included in the departments of Rhine and Moselle and Sarre.

FIGHTEEN-MILE, or LONG BEACH, on the coast of New-Jersey, lies between Little Egg Harbour inlet, and that of Barnegat.

EIL, LOCH, the north western arm of **LOCH LINNHE**, on the borders of Argyll and Inverness-shire.

EILDON HILLS, three conical hills of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, two of which are elevated about 2000 feet above the level of the sea.

EILENBURG, or EULENBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipsick, 12 miles NE. of Leipsick, and 36 miles WNW. of Meissen.

EIMEO, or EMFO, one of the Society islands, in the South Pacific ocean, almost surrounded with rocks, 4 leagues W. from the NW. part of Otahete.

EINABI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 36 miles N. of Dagnizlu.

EINBECK, or EIMBECK, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Grubenhagen, on the Ilmen, inclosed with walls, and defended with redoubts, towers, &c and containing 830 houses. It is the chief manufacturing town in the principality. The inhabitants manufacture cloth, and all kinds of stuff; in the neighbouring mountains

are mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead. It is 30 miles SSW. of Hildesheim, and 48 SSW. of Brunswick.

EINFIDFL. a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 8 m. W. of Teufing.

EINIFI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 44 miles SW of Artaki.

EINSILLEN, a town and abbey of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwytz, 15 miles E. of Zug.

EINVILLE AU JARD, a town of France, in the dep. of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Luneville, 4 leagues E of Nancy, and 1½ leagues N. of Luneville.

EISENACH, a principality of Germany, in Thuringia and Upper Saxony, situated on the confines of Hesse. It is mountainous, and hardly produces corn enough for the inhabitants. Some wine is made, but of a very indifferent sort. It has some mines of copper, iron, vitriol, and alum, with some salt springs. It gives a vote to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, in the diets and assemblies of the circle. The tax is 58 rix-dollars, and 17 kruitzers. Eisenach is the capital.

EISENACH, the capital of the above principality, is situated on the Nessel. Here the representatives of the state assemble. It has a college, a seminary for divinity, and an orphan-house; and is 40 miles E. of Weimar, and 26 WSW. of Erfurt. Lon. 27. 57. E. Fenol. Lat. 50. 46. N.

EISENBERG, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, with a castle, 3 miles SW. of Corbach.

EISENBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in the margraviate of Meissen, 8 miles N. of Dresden.

EISENBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and principality of Saxe-Gotha, 20 miles W. of Altenburg, and 30 SSW. of Leipsick.

EISENHARTZ a town of Germany, in Stiria, with rich iron mines in its vicinity, 10 miles N. of Leoben.

EISENSTADT, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz, 3 miles NNE. of Gitschin.

EISENSTADT, a town of Hungary, 8 m. N. of Edenburg, and 16 S. of Vienna.

EISFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg on the Weira, 8 miles E. of Hilburgshausen.

EISFELD. See **EICHSFELD**.

EISGARN, a town of Austria, 8 miles WNW. of Bochnsch Waidhofen.

EISKOI,

EFKOL, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, at the mouth of the river Fir, on the E. coast of the sea of Azoph, 50 miles SW. of Azoph. Lon. 56. E. Ferro. Lat. 46. 30. N.

EISLEBEN, a town of Saxony, in the county of Mansfeld, once the capital of a county of the same name. It contains 3 churches, and about 700 houses. Martin Luther, the celebrated reformer, was born and died in this town. It is 12 miles E. of Mansfeld, and 12 W. of Hall.

EISS, a village and barony late of Westphalia, now annexed to France, and included in the dep. of the Roer, 6 miles ENE. of Aix-la-Chapelle.

FISSDORF, or **FYSZDORF**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, belonging to the bishopric of Muezburg, 4 miles ESE. of Latzen.

FITDUVEF, an ancient town of Morocco, situated on a mountain, famous for its school.

FITHAN. See **YTHAN**.

EKASPROV, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, 80 miles S. of Kola.

EKATPRINGPURG, a town of Russia, and capital of a province of the same name, about 560 miles long, and from 100 to 160 broad, in the government of Perm. The town is 118 miles SE. of Perm, and 560 ESE. of Petersburg. Lon. 78. E. Ferro. Lat. 56. 15. N.

EKATERINOGRAD, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Malka, 200 miles SW. of Azoph, and 1080 SSE. of Petersburg. Lon. 61. 24. E. Ferro. Lat. 41. 15. N.

EKATERINOSLAV, a city of Russia, and capital of a government of the same name, 164 miles NE. of Odnakov, and 728 SSE. of Petersburg. Lon. 52. 60. E. Ferro. Lat. 18. 15. N.

EKATERINOSLAV, a government of Russia, bounded on the W. by the dominions of Turkey, on the NW. by the government of Kiow, on the N. by the government of Charkov, on the E. by the country of the Cosacs, and on the S. by the Black Sea. It is divided into two provinces, Ekaterinoslavskoi, and Taurida. This government contains the greatest part of the territory which was wrested by Catherine II. from the Turks, and comprises New Russia, the former government of Azoph, and Crime Tartary.

EKATERINOSLAVSKOI a province of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, comprehending what has former-

ly been called Budziac Tartary, and the Ukraine, now a part of the government of Ekaterinoslav.

EKELSBEKE, a town of France, in the dep. of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bergues, 3 leagues S. of Dunkirk.

EKENAS, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, on the N. coast of the gulf of Finland, 50 miles SE. of Abo.

EKERDER, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 16 miles E. of Isbarteh.

EKERFORD, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, on the Baltic, 12 miles SE. of Sleswick. Lon. 10. 20. E. Lat. 54. 56. N.

EKSIO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, 60 miles NW. of Calmar. Lon. 15. 12. E. Lat. 57. 28. N.

EKIE, a town of Asia, in Thibet, 55 miles S. of Tesson Houm.

EKRAD, a town of Egypt, 10 miles SE. of Montfalout.

EKSAS, a town of Egypt, 21 miles S. of Cairo.

EKSENIDE, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 84 miles S. of Denizli. Lon. 46. 15. E. Ferro. Lat. 36. 27. N.

ELAN, a town of South Wales, in the county of Brecknock.

ELARAHAL, or **EL HARAHAL**, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, 20 miles NW. of Seville.

ELAMA, a town of Russia, in the government of Tambov, on the Oka, 132 miles N. of Tautov. Lon. 54. 28. E. Ferro. Lat. 55. 2. N.

ELAY, a river of Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, which runs into the sea, near Penarth Point.

ELBA, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tuscany, about 8 miles long, and 2 broad, in which are mines of iron and lead-stone, and quarries of fine marble. It was subject to the Prince of Piombino, except Porto Ferrât, and Porto Longone, the former belonging to the Duke of Tuscany, and the latter to the King of Naples, but is now under the power of France. It lies 36 miles W. of Cape Corso. Lon. 28. 6. E. Ferro. Lat. 12. 53. N.

ELBASSANO, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 45 miles SE. of Durazzo. Lon. 20. 9. E. Lat. 41. 31. N.

ELBE, a river of Germany, which rises in the SE. part of the principality of Jauer, in Silesia, takes a southerly course

course through part of Bohemia, passing by Arnau, Koninghoff, Koninggratz, &c. to Pardubitz, where, turning towards the W. and NW. it passes by Nymburg, Kostletz, Melnk, Raudnitz, Leitneritz, Tetschen, &c. after which it enters Saxony, passes by Konigstein, Pirnau, Dresden, Meissen, Belgern, Torgaw, Wittenberg, Coswick, Dessau, Barley, Magdeburg, Tangermunde, Sandau, Dornitsch, Bontzenburg, Lauenburg, Hamburg, Gluckstadt, &c. and runs into the German sea about Lon. 25. 50. E. Ferro, and Lat. 54. 2. N. It is navigable higher than any river in Europe, ships of 300 or 400 tons coming up to Hamburg, about 70 miles from the sea.

ELBE, a river of Germany, which runs into the Eder, 2 miles SSE. of Fritzlar, in the county of Waldeck.

ELBEDOU, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, 14 miles S. of Abu Arisch.

ELBERFELD, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, 12 miles E. of Dusseldorf. It was taken by the French in June 1796.

ELBERT, a new county, in the upper district of Georgia, on the tract of land between Tuguloo and Broad rivers. The SE. corner of the county is at their confluence; and on the NW. it is bounded by Franklin county.

ELBERTON, the seat of justice in the above county, 23 miles NW. of Petersburg, and 30 SE. of Franklin court house.

ELBERTON, a sea port town of Effingham county, Georgia, on the NE. bank of Ogeechee river, containing about 30 houses. It is about 69 miles W. of Ebenezer, 48 NW. of Savannah, and 55 SE. of Louisville. Lon. 80. 30. W. Lat. 22. 18. 45. N.

ELBEUF, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rouen, with a manufacture of cloth, on the Seine, 10 miles S. of Rouen.

ELBING, or **ELBLANG**, a large and populous sea-port town of Prussia, situated on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the Erische Haff, a bay of the Baltic; built in 1239, 30 miles SE. of Dantzic. It has a considerable trade in butter, cheese, and corn. Lon. 19. 30. E. Lat. 54. 18. N.

ELBINGRODE, a town of Germany, 6 miles from Goslar, and subject to the Elector of Hanover. Lon. 10. 2. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

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ELBOGEN. See **ELNBÖGM**.

ELBURG, or **ELBURCH**, a town of Holland, in Guelderland, and dep. of the Yssel, situated on the eastern shore of the Zuyder Zee, 34 miles NNE. of Utrecht. Lon. 23. 13. E. Ferro. Lat. 52. 28. N.

ELCATIF, a sea-port of Arabia Felix, on the W. coast of the Persian Gulf, 500 miles S. of Bassora. Lon. 53. 5. E. Lat. 26. 0. N.

ELCHE, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, situated in a forest of palms and olive-trees. It is 8 miles SW. of Alcant.

ELCHE, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 27 miles SE. of Alcaraz.

ELCHINGEN, an abbey of Germany, in Suabia, the abbot of which is a prince, and under the German empire paid 50 florins for a Roman month, and was taxed 162 rix-dollars, and 29 kruitzers to the Imperial chamber. Its territory includes about 15 villages near Ulm.

ELCHO, an ancient castle in Perthshire, on the S. side of the Tay, belonging to the Earl of Wemyss. It was one of Sir William Wallace's retreats.

ELDA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 20 miles WNW. of Alcant.

ELDAGSFEN, or **ELDAGSHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, 16 miles ENE. of Hameln.

ELDEN HOLF, an unfathomable cavern, one of the wonders of the Peak of Derby, 3 miles from Buxton.

ELDENA, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, 3 miles E. of Griefswalda.

ELDITZKA, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the river Upha, 50 miles N. of Upha.

ELDPACII, a town of Austria, 6 miles S. of Ips.

ELENT, a town of Austria, 6 miles NNW. of Brugg.

FLEPHANTA, an island on the W. coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan, 5 miles from Bombay, so named from the figure of an elephant cut in stone, as large as life, erected on the landing place, near the foot of a mountain; whence there is an easy descent to a subterraneous temple, hewn out of a solid rock, 80 or 90 feet high, and 40 broad. The roof is cut flat, and supported by regular rows of pillars 10 feet high, with capitals resembling round cushions, seemingly pressed by the super-incumbent mountains.

mountains. At the farther end are three gigantic figures, which were mutilated by the superstitious Portuguese, when they were possessed of the island. There are various other objects worthy the attention of a visitor. Mr Grose is of opinion, that the immense work of such an excavation, is a far bolder attempt than that of the pyramids of Egypt; and Major Rennell thinks that this, and the subterraneous temple in the adjacent island of Salsette, are monuments of a superstition anterior to that of the Hindoos. Elephanta is about 3 miles in circumference, and was ceded to Britain by the Mahrattas.

ELUTHERA. See **ALABASTER ISLAND.**

ELEUTHES, a kingdom of Tartary, lying to the NW. of Chinese Tartary. It was conquered in 1759 by the emperor of China. See **KALMUCKS.**

ELFFLD. See **FICHSFELD.**

ELFSBORG GAMLA, or **OLD ELFSBORG**, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland, with a strong castle near the sea, 4 miles SW. of Gottenburg.

ELFSBORG, NEW, a fortress of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland, built in 1646, on an island at the mouth of the Moidal, 4 m. W. of Gottenburg.

ELGA, a river which rises 3 miles N. from Penna Macor, in Portugal, and runs into the Tagus, between Alcantara and Rosmarillal, separating the countries of Spain and Portugal during its whole course of about 30 miles.

ELGATTAR, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers, 37 m. S. of Bona.

ELGG, a town and lordship of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich.

ELGIN, a royal borough of Scotland, and the capital of Morayshire, sometimes called Elginshire. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Lossie, about 6 miles from its influx into the German ocean, at **LECSSEMOUTH.** It was formerly the see of a bishop, and the remaining ruins of the cathedral, founded in 1224, evidence its ancient magnificence. By a charter from Alexander II. the burgesses of Elgin were granted as extensive privileges as any other borough in Scotland; and it now joins with Banff, Cullen, Kintore, and Inverury in sending a member to parliament. The revenue is about 200 l. per annum, and the number of inhabitants 2000. It is 50 miles E. of Inverness, and 100 N. of Edinburgh. The parish of Elgin extends

about 10 miles in length and 6 in breadth; the surface flat, and the soil, in general, exceedingly fertile. On a gentle eminence, called Lady Hill, near the town, are the remains of a fortification, well known to have existed in the reign of William the Lion; and in a beautiful glen, the property of the Earl of Fife, are the magnificent ruins of the priory of Pluscardine. The population of the town and parish, in 1801, was 4345.

ELGOYIAR, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, 18 miles WSW. of St Sebastian.

ELHAM, a town of England, in the county of Kent, 10 miles S. of Canterbury, and 67 ESE. of London.

ELIANT, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Quimper, 2½ leagues E. of Quimper.

ELIAS, MOUNT ST., a mountain near the shore of the NW. coast of North America, NW. of Admiralty Bay, and SE. of Prince William's sound.

ELIE, or **ELY**, an ancient town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, situated on a dry and healthy spot, with one of the best harbours in the Frith of Forth. It was made a royal borough by Malcolm II. and though it still retains all the privileges, but that of parliamentary representation, which it was unable to support, its trade is very trifling. The parish of Ely is only a mile and a half long and one broad; all inclosed. The population in 1801, was 730.

ELIE-NESS, a cape of Scotland, on the S. coast of the county of Fife, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth. Lon. O. 22. E. Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 10. N.

ELINS, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, 26 miles NE. of Braclaw.

ELJOBELE, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, 28 miles S. of Abu-Arisch.

ELISAVETGRAD, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Ekaterinoslav, on the Ingul, 108 miles W. of Ekaterinoslav.

ELIZABETH'S BAY, a bay in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 73. 24. W. Lat. 53. 43. S.

ELIZABETH CITY COUNTY, in Virginia lies between York and James rivers, having Warwick and York counties on the W. and Chesapeake bay on the E. and N. There are several small islands on its sea-coast, the chief of which are Long and Egg islands. Point Comfort is the SE. extremity of the county. It contains

contains 3450 inhabitants, of whom 1870 are slaves.

ELIZABETH ISLANDS, several small islands on the SE. side of Buzzard's bay, extending SW. from the extremity of Barnstable county, in Massachusetts, and bearing NW. from Martha's Vineyard; situated between 41. 24. and 41. 32. north lat. and between 70. 38. and 70. 56. west long. They are about 16 in number; the chief of which are Neshawn, Pasqui, Nashawenna, Pinequese, and Cattahunk islands. All these belong to Duke's county.

ELIZABETH'S ISLAND, QUEEN, in the straits of Magellan, in South America.

ELIZABETH, a township in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, containing about 30 houses, and a Dutch church, 18 miles NW. by W. of Lancaster, and 84 W. by N. of Philadelphia.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post town and borough, in Essex county, New Jersey, pleasantly situated on a small creek which empties itself into Arthur Kull. This is one of the oldest towns in the state, having been purchased of the Indians as early as 1664, and settled soon after. It lies 6 miles S. of Newark, and 15 SW. by W. of New York.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a village of Aliquippa county, Pennsylvania, situated on the SE. side of Monongahela river, between Redstone Old Fort and Pittsburg. Lon. 79. 22. W. Lat. 40. 13. N.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post town of Maryland, and capital of Washington county, formerly called Hagarstown, situated in the fertile valley of Conegocheague. It has several streets regularly laid out.

ELIZABETHTOWN, the chief town of Tyrell county, in Edenton district, North Carolina, has a jail, court-house, and a few dwelling-houses. It is 40 miles from Fayetteville, and 55 from Wilmington.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post town, and the capital of Bladen county, North Carolina, is situated on the NW. branch of Cape Fear. It contains a court-house, jail, and about 30 houses; 36 miles S. of Fayetteville, and 47 NW. of Wilmington.

ELKHOLM, a sea-port of Sweden, in Bleking, on the Baltic, 24 miles W. of Carlscroon. Lon. 14. 15 E. Lat. 56. 20. N.

ELKRIDGE, a small town in Ann Arundel county, Maryland, situated on the S. bank of Patapsco river, and on the W. side of Deep Run. This place

is famous for the bright tobacco called *kite's foot*. It is 8 miles SW. of Baltimore, and 16 NW. of Annapolis. Lat. 39. 12. 30. N.

ELKTON, a post-town of considerable trade, at the head of Chesapeake bay, in Maryland, and the capital of Cecil county. It is situated at the confluence of the head branches of Elk river, 15 miles from its mouth at Turkey Point, and a mile above French Town, 10 miles NE. of Charlestown, and 47 SW. of Philadelphia.

ELLAR, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and principality of Nassau Dillenburg, 12 m. SSE. of Dillenburg.

ELLEDAT, a town of the island of Ceylon, 12 miles S. of Candy.

ELLEN, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, late of Germany, in Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers, 4 miles SE. of Juliers.

ELLENBOGEN, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz, 17 miles SSE. of Bregentz.

ELLENHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz, 14 miles ENE. of Bregentz.

ELLERENA, or **ELERENA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura, at the foot of the mountains of Sienna Morena, belonging to the knights of the order of St Jago, by whom it was founded; 55 miles N. of Seville, and 52 W. of Cordova. Lon. 10 48. E. Peak of Teneriffe. Lat. 38. 8. N.

ELLESDON, a town of Northumberland, 28 miles NW. of Newcastle. Lon. 1. 49. W. Lat. 55. 20. N.

ELLESMERE, a town of England, in the county of Salop, near a lake famous for fish, with a weekly market on Tuesday. It contains about 5553 inhabitants, and has a considerable trade in malt. It lies 16 miles N. of Shrewsbury, and 176 NW. of London. A new canal is cut to this town, called the *Ellesmere Canal*, which joins the Severn on the N. side of Shrewsbury; passing through a country abounding with slate, lime, coal, and other minerals, which formerly were unattended to.

ELLFELD, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and circle of the Vogtland, 2 miles S. of Auerbach.

ELlichPOUR, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar of the same name, in the country of Berar, subject to the Nizam. It was formerly the capital of Berar; and is 144 miles NE. of Arungabad. Lon. 78. 5. E. Lat. 21. 12. N.

ELLINGTON, a township of about 200 families, in Tolland county, Connecticut. It lies about 12 miles NE. of Hartford city, and 6 W. of Tolland.

ELLIOT, a small rivulet of Scotland, in Angus-shire, which rises in the parish of Carmyle, and falls into the German ocean, about 2 miles W. from Aberbrothick.

ELLIS RIVER, in the district of Maine, is a branch of Saco river.

ELLON, a parish and village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. The parish is about 9 miles long from N. to S. and 5 broad, and is watered by the Ythan. On the banks of the river the soil is dry, but in the northern parts wet and mossy. The village is situated on the banks of the Ythan, with a handsome budge on the great road to Aberdeen. The river is navigable for large boats within half a mile of the village; and the salmon fishing on it here rents at about 50*l*. The population of the parish, in 1831, was 2022.

ELLORF, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, capital of one of the northern circars, 32 miles N. of Masulipatani. Lon. 81. 15. E. Lat. 16. 43. N.

ELM, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris, 6 miles S. of Glaris.

ELMA, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, at the conflux of the Elma and the Petchora, 312 miles E. of Archangel.

ELME, ST., a castle in Malta.

ELMEDJ, or **ELMADIA**, called also *Afrax*, a sea-port town in the country of Tunis, formerly a place of great strength and importance; but the harbour is now ruined and choked up. It is 6 leagues N. of Cape Oudja.

ELMEDINE, or **ALMEDINE**, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the edge of Mount Atlas.

ELMEN, or **ALT SALZA**, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and the principality of Magdeburg, 10 miles SSE. of Magdeburg.

ELMSHORN, a town of Germany, in Holstein, 18 miles NW. of Hamburg.

ELMESWORTH, a village in W. Medina, in the Isle of Wight, with fairs on Easter Monday, and July 18.

ELMO, **FORT ST.**, a fortress of France, in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken next year. It stands on the river Tet, 3 miles N. of Collioure.

ELMORE, the southernmost township in Orleans county, Vermont, containing

only 12 inhabitants.

ELNBOGEN, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle or district, within the circle of Saatz, called the *Circle of Elnbogen* or *Loket*; situated on a rock, surrounded with mountains, near the Egra, 62 miles W. of Prague, and 32 SW. of Saatz.

ELNE, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Perpignan; formerly the see of a bishop suffragan of Narbonne. It suffered very much in the civil wars, during the reign of Louis XI. in the 17th century. It is 2½ leagues SSE. of Perpignan.

ELNI, a river of England, in the county of Cumberland, which runs into the Irish sea, 4 miles N. of Workington.

ELNIA, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk, 22 miles ESE. of Smolensk. Lon. 51. 3. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 25. N.

ELORA, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Aurungabad; celebrated for its pagodas, cut out of the natural rock; 13 miles N. of Aurungabad.

ELOTZ, a town of Russia, in the government of Orlov, 112 m. FNE. of Orlov. Lon. 57. E. Ferro. Lat. 53. 20. N.

ELOVKA, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, 16 miles WNW. of Tomsk.

ELOYES, a town of France, in the dep. of Vorges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Remencourt 2½ leagues SE. of Epinal.

ELPHIN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon; the see of a bishop, whose palace is near the town. The cathedral which is small, is the parish church. It is 8 miles N. of Boyle, and 16 N. of Roscommon.

ELRICH, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, formerly the capital of the county of Klettenburg. Here are some considerable manufactures. It is 6 miles NW. of Nordhausen.

ELS, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, 32 miles W. of Olmutz, and 21 NNW. of Brunn.

EISLÉN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Paderborn, 2 miles WNW. of Paderborn.

ELSFLETH, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Oldenburg, at the conflux of the Hunte and the Weser, whose toll amounts to 30,000 rix-dollars a-year. It is 17 m. NE. of Oldenburg.

ELSGAU, a part of the bishopric of Bale, which lies between the mountains and

and the Larg, comprehending the town and bailiwick of Porentrui, and 20 parishes.

EL SINORE. See HELSINGÖR.

EL SINBURG. See HELSINGÖR.

ELSNABBEN, a sea-port-town of Sweden, in the province of Södermania, on the coast of the Baltic, 32 miles ENE. of Nikiöping.

ELST, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, about 2 miles long, which discharges itself into the Firth of Tain by a rivulet of the same name.

ELSTER, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, and Upper Saxony, 6 miles E. of Wittenberg.

ELSTER, a river of Germany, in Upper Saxony, which passes by Adol., Oelsnitz, Plauen, Zeitz, Pegau, Leipsic, &c. and joins the Sala, about 5 miles from Halle.

ELSTER, a town of Germany, on the above river, 10 miles S. of Oelsnitz.

ELSTER, SCHWARTZ, or BLACK ELSTER, a river of Germany, in Upper Saxony, which rises about 10 miles E. of Stolpen, in the margravate of Meissen, and runs into the Elbe, 5 miles E. of Wittenberg.

ELSTERBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 13 miles SW. of Zwickau.

ELSTERWERDA, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and margravate of Meissen, 17 miles N. of Meissen, and 26 NNW. of Dresden.

ELSTOW, a village in Bedfordshire, near Bedford, with fairs on May 14, and November 25.

ELSTRA, a town of Lusatia, 2 miles S. of Canitz.

ELTEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves, 5 miles N. of Cleves.

ELTERLIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 2 m. ENE. of Giechhayn.

ELTHAM, a town of England, in Kent, where Edward I. built a palace, the chief residence of Edward II. and succeeding monarchs, for 2 centuries; but of which hardly a stone now remains. It has a weekly market on Monday; and is 8 miles ESE. from London.

ELTMAN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and bishopric of Würzburg, 8 miles WNW. of Bamberg, and 40 ENE. of Würzburg.

EL-TOR. See TOR.

ELTZ, or ELTZEN. See ELZF.

ELVAS, a fortified city of Portugal,

in the province of Tral-os-Montes, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Evora, containing, besides the cathedral, 3 parish churches, 2 hospitals, 7 convents, and an academy founded in 1733, with about 2500 inhabitants. A very remarkable aqueduct near a mile long, supplies it with water. It has a castle on an eminence, reckoned one of the strongest fortresses in the kingdom, and another on the Guadiana, on which it is situated, near the borders of Spanish Estremadura. In 1580 it was taken by the Spaniards, who were defeated by the Portuguese, near this place, in 1659. It is 104 miles E. of Lisbon. Lon. 11. 43. E. Ferro. Lat. 38. 44. N.

ELVLN, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vannes, $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues NE. of Vannes.

ELWANGEN, a principality of Germany, in Suabia, bordering on the duchy of Wurtemberg, to which it was ceded in 1802. It paid 80 florins for 2 Roman months, and was taxed 175 rix-dollars and 78 kruitzers, under the late German empire. The prince has a regency, an ecclesiastical council, and a chamber of finances.

ELWANGEN, a town of Germany, in the above principality, on the river Jaxt, 32 miles N. of Ulm, and 42 NNW. of Augsburg. Lon. 27. 47. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 53. N.

ELWY, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Clwyd, near St. Asaph.

ELY, a city of England, in Cambridgeshire, situated on the Ouse, in a fenny country, called *The Isle of Ely*, erected into a bishopric in 1107. The bishop has all the rights of a county palatine, and is sovereign: he appoints a judge to hear and determine all causes within the isle, holds assizes, gaol delivery, and a quarter sessions of the peace within the liberty, and has his chief and under bailiffs for execution of process, and his custos rotolorum. The number of inhabitants is about 2500, and they have no representation in Parliament. It has but one good street, the rest being unpaved, and very dirty. It is so encompassed with gardens, that it serves all the country round as far as Cambridge with provisions. The market is on Saturday. The town is 17 miles N. of Cambridge, and 69 N. of London.

ELY, ISLE OF, that large tract of high land encompassed with fens, that were formerly overflowed with water, to the whole

whole of which, Ely, the principal place, gives name; but it also includes the villages of Streham and Thetford, Wilburton, Hadenham, Sutton, Mepal, Whiteham, Wentforth, Whichford, Downham, and Chetisham, making collectively but one island; besides Little-Port, Coveney, and Stuntney, which, in their original state, were distinct islands, disjoined by small intervals of feony ground. The whole district now called the Isle of Ely, extends from the budge at Tyd on the N. to Upwere on the S. 28 miles in length; and from the Abbot's or Bishop's Delft on the E. to the river Nene, near Peterborough, on the W. 25 miles in breadth. Besides the places above mentioned, it contains several considerable towns and villages, as Wisbeach, Whittlesey, Dodington, March, Leveington, Newton, Chatterics, &c.

ELYS BAY, a bay of the island of Antigua, on the N. coast, a little to the S. of Beggar's Point.

ELZE, or **ELTZ**, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and bishopric of Hildesheim, on the Saale, 9 miles SW. of Hildesheim.

EMBLICHEIM, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Bentheim, 10 miles NNW. of Niehus.

EMBOLI, a ruinous town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania. It is called by the Christians *Christopolis*. It is 48 miles E. of Salonici.

EMBRIHUREN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster, 10 miles NNW. of Rheine.

EMBRUN, a city of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Higher Alps, on the Durance, 6 leagues S. of Gap. Lon. 24. 9. E. Ferro. Lat. 44. 34. N.

EMBRO, a village in Sutherlandshire, near Brora, where a woman was burned for witchcraft, in 1727; the last sacrifice of the kind to superstition in Scotland.

EMBS, or **Ems**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and county of Embs, or Hoh-nembs, near which are some baths impregnated with sulphur. It is 10 m. S. of Bregentz.

EMBS, or **HOHENEMBS**, a small county of Germany, in Suabia, S. of the county of Bregentz, and the lake of Constance, about 10 m. long, and 5 broad, erected into a county by Charles V., and now belonging to the House of Austria. Its Roman month was 20 soulds,

and tax 60 rixdollars.

EMDEN, a sea port of Germany, in Westphalia, and capital of the county of East Friesland, on the E. side of the Ems, near its mouth. It is large, strong, and commercial; and divided into Old and New Town, with 2 suburbs. It contains 3 churches for Calvinists; besides places of worship for Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Mennonites, and Jews. Emden is a free port; and the right of protection was purchased of the Dutch by the King of Prussia. Its territory includes several towns and villages. It lies 23 miles ENE of Groningen. Lon. 24. 34. E. Ferro. Lat. 53. 22. N.

EMINDINGEN, a town of Suabia, in Bisgau, belonging to the house of Baden-Doulach, 10 miles N. by W. of Friburg.

EMERSTORFF, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 16 miles above Crems.

EMESA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Damascus, 25 miles S. of Hama.

EMET'Z, a town of Russian Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, 28 miles W. of Ischn.

EMILLEGUE, one of the Plew islands.

EMIR-BACHA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the prov. of Natolia, 80 m. W. of Tocat.

EMLY, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, the see of a bishop, said to have been founded so early as the fifth century, and afterwards erected into an archbishopric; but united to Cashel in 1538. It is 15 miles W. of Cashel.

EMLYIES, a town of Peru, which was totally destroyed by an earthquake in February 1797.

EMMAUS, a Moravian settlement, 8 miles from Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania.

EMMELOORT, a town of Holland, in the N. part of the island of Schoekland, in the Zuyder Zee, 10 miles E. of Vollenhove.

EMMENDINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and margraviate of Baden, on the Enz, 7 m. N. of Friburg, and 19 SSE. of Strasburg.

EMMERICH, **EMBRICH**, or **EMMERICK**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves, surrounded with walls and ditches in 1247. It contains 4 churches, for Lutherans, Calvinists, Roman Catholics, and Mennonites, one each; the Roman Catholics have

Have 4 convents. It is 6 miles E. of Cleves. Lon. 23. 40. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 51. N.

EMMITSBURGH, or **EMMTSBURGH**, a flourishing village of the United States, in Frederick county, Maryland, situated between Flat run and Tom's creek, W. head waters of the Monococy, and about a mile S. of the Pennsylvania line. It is 24 miles NE. by E. of Frederick, and 50 NW. of Baltimore.

EMGUI, or **HIA-MFN**, an island near the SE. coast of China, in the prov of Fo-kien, about 15 miles in circumference, with a port capable of containing any number of vessels, and sufficient depth of water. Here the emperor keeps a garrison of several thousand men. It was frequented by European vessels, in the beginning of last century, but the trade is now transferred to Canton. Lon. 1. 52. E. Pekin. Lat. 24. 30. N.

EMPOLI, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, on the Arno, 15 miles W of Florence. Lon. 11. 6. E. Lat. 43. 42. N.

EMPUS, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Draguignan, 5 miles NW. of Draguignan.

EMS, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Darmstadt, 7 m. ESE. of Coblenz.

EMS, or **EMER**, a river of Germany, in Westphalia, which rises in the bishopric of Paderborn, passes through the bishopric of Munster and East Friesland, and runs into the German ocean, a little below Emden.

EMSACH, a river of Germany, which runs into the Lahn, 3 miles E. from Limburg, in the territory of Treves.

EMUNGS, one of the Pelaw islands.

ENABY, a town of Sweden, in the prov. of East Gothland, 25 miles S. of Linköping.

ENAREA, a prov. of Abyssinia, at the SW. extremity of the empire, conquered by the troops of the Negus, in the beginning of the 17th century.

ENBAR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates, 40 miles W. of Bagdad.

ENCHENREUTH, a town of Germany in Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg, 36 miles ENE. of Bamberg.

ENDINGSEN, or **ENCKHUSEN**, a seaport town of Holland, in the dep. of the Texel, on the coast of the Zuyder Zee, which encompasses two thirds of it, and forms it in o a peninsula. It has a considerable trade, particularly in salt fish.

The streets are clean, with a great number of canals, the houses handsome, and the public buildings good. The town-house is embellished with a very lofty tower, and is equal to any in Holland, except that of Amsterdam. The three towns, Enckhusen, Hoor, and Medembelic, have the privilege of coining money each 7 years alternately. It is 23 miles NNE. of Amsterdam. Lon. 22. 38. E. Ferro. Lat. 52. 42. N.

ENCKENDORP, a town of Germany, in Holstein, 6 m SE. of Rendsburg.

ENDEAVOUR STRAITS, a narrow sea, which separates New Guinea from New Holland, about 10 leagues in length, and 5 broad, except at the NE. entrance, where it is contracted by Prince of Wales Islands to less than 2 miles.

ENDEAVOUR RIVER, a river on the NE. coast of New-Holland, with a bar at its mouth, and so shallow, that vessels can only sail a mile above the bar. Lon. 145. 12. E. Lat. 15. 26. S.

ENDELAVE, a small island of Denmark, 3 miles N. of Funen.

ENDENA, a town of Italy, in the Bergamasco, and late republican dep. of the Serio, 7 miles N. of Bergamo.

ENDER, a town of Italy, in the Bergamasco, 12 miles NE. of Bergamo.

ENDER, a river of Scotland, formed by the union of several small brooks, which runs into the Garry, 7 miles W. of Blair Athol, in Perthshire.

ENDERSDORF, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neysze, 3 miles and a half S. of Ziegenhain.

ENDERSDORF, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neysze, 3 miles and a half SW. of Grotkau.

ENDIAN, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Chusistan, 150 miles SSE. of Susa.

ENDINGEN, a town of Germany, in Austrian Suabia, 7 m. NW. of Friburg.

ENDKIOPING See **ENKIOPING**.

ENDRICK, a river of Scotland, which rises in the parish of Finty, in Stirlingshire, and after running E. and S for about 3 miles, it turns due W. rushing in a full stream over the *Loup of Fintry*, forming a cataract of 91 feet in height. It is joined by the river Blanc, and other streams, and falls into Loch Lomond, about 14 miles from its source.

ENDSCHUTZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and circle of Neustadt, 4 miles ENE. of Weyda.

ENEDA, a town of Switzerland, 2 miles E. of Glaris.

ENFIELD, a town of England, in the

The county of Middlesex, once famous for a royal palace, and an extensive chase. The chase was disforested in 1777, and the palace taken down in 1792, and some small houses built on its site. Enfield is 12 miles N. of London; it had formerly a weekly market on Sat. but this has been discontinued some years back.

ENFIELD, a township in Hartford county, Connecticut, on the E. bank of Connecticut river, opposite to Suffield, and bounded on the N. by the Massachusetts line. It is 16 or 18 miles N. of Hartford.

ENFIELD, a township in Grafton county, New Hampshire, about 11 miles SE. of Dartmouth College. It was incorporated in 1761, and has 724 inhabitants chiefly farmers.

ENGADINA, or JUGADIN, or JUNTHAL, a district of the country of the Grisons, in a valley on the banks of the river Inn, bordering on the Tyrolese; divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Engadina is divided into three communities, and contains about 4000 inhabitants. Zetz is esteemed the principal place. Lower Engadina is divided into 2 communities; has a more fertile soil than Upper Engadina, producing abundance of fruit, and all things necessary for the inhabitants. Cernetz is the principal place. This country was taken possession of by the French, in March 1799, and annexed to the Helvetic republic.

ENGANNO, or DECEIT ISLAND, an island in the Eastern sea, a little distant from the SW. coast of the island of Sumatra. Lon. 102. 44. E. Lat. 1. 9. S.

ENGANNO TROMPUS, or PELST CAPE, is the easternmost land of the island of St Domingo, 5½ leagues N. of Point de l'Épée, and 22 SE. of Cape Raphael, or Round Mountain. Lon. 61. 25. W. Paris. Lat. 19. 3. N.

ENGELACH, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and bishopric of Hildesheim, 15 miles SW. of Alfeld.

ENGELBERG, an abbey of Switzerland, in the canton of Undervald, in a valley surrounded with lofty mountains. The cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Underwald are its protectors. It is 5 miles S.E. of Saxlen. The country contains very extensive glaciers, on the side of the mountains; fine black marble, white unveined small crystals, called Swiss diamonds, silver, and vitriol.

ENGELBRECHTS, a town of Aus-

tria, 5 miles NNW. of Bavarian Waidhofen.

ENGELHARTZEL, a town of Austria, 9 miles E. of Passau.

ENGELHAUS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, 2 miles ESE. of Carlsbad.

ENGELHOLM, a sea-port town of Sweden, on the E. side of the Categat, in a considerable bay, with good anchorage. It is 36 miles N. of Lund, and 45 W. of Christianstadt. Lon. 12. 49. E. Lat. 56. 13. N.

ENGELSBERG, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Appau, 5 miles NNW. of Freudenthal.

ENGELSBURG, a town of Prussia, in the territory of Culm, 12 miles NW. of Culm.

ENGELSDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau, 10 miles NNE. of Krottau.

ENGELSTEIN, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, 48 miles SE. of Königsberg.

ENGELSTETTEN, a town of Austria, 23 miles E. of Vienna.

ENGEN, a town of Germany in Suabia, and principality of Stuhlingen, 12 miles NNE. of Schaffhausen, and 21 NNW. of Const tice.

ENGLINTHAL, a town of Germany, in Franconia, 19 m. W. of Nuremberg.

ENGER, or ENGERS, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Ravensberg, 3 miles W. of Hervorden.

ENGER SEI, a lake of Cambrina, 10 miles NNW. of Pötkuchen.

ENGRSTORFF, a town of Austria, 10 miles SW. of Zistersdorf.

ENGHEN, or ENGHUIN, a town of France, in the dep. of Jemappes, late of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainault, 8 miles ENE. of Ath, and 30 NNE. of Valenciennes.

INGIA. See EGINA.

ENGLAND, a country of Europe, which forms a principal part of the kingdom and island of Great Britain, bounded on the N. by Scotland, on the E. by the German ocean, on the S. by the English channel, and on the W. by the Atlantic, Waves, and the Irish sea. It extends from Lon. 1. 50. E. to 6. 0. W. Greenwich, and from Lat. 50. 0. to 55. 40. N. It is of a triangular form. From the South Foreland in Kent, which may be termed the E. point of the triangle, to Berwick upon Tweed, which is the N., its length, in a straight line, is 117 miles; from that point to the

Land's

Land's End, in Cornwall, which is the W. it is 425; and the breadth thence to the South Foreland, is 340. But the breadth diminishes, in general, as we approach the N.; and, on the other hand, the length would be considerably more, if we were to follow all the windings of the sea-coast. The face of the country affords all that beautiful variety which can be found in the most extensive tracts of the globe. In some parts, verdant plains extend as far as the eye can reach, watered by copious streams, and covered by innumerable cattle. In others, the pleasing vicissitudes of gently-rising hills and bending vales, fertile in corn, waving with wood, and interspersed with meadows, offer the most delightful landscapes of rural opulence and beauty. Some tracts abound with prospects of a more romantic kind; lofty mountains, craggy rocks, deep narrow dells, and tumbling torrents. Nor are there wanting, as a contrast to so many agreeable scenes, the gloomy features of black barren moors, and wide uncultivated heaths. On the whole, however, few countries have a smaller proportion of land absolutely sterile and incapable of culture. The richest parts are in general the midland and southern. Toward the N. the land is inferior, and the people behind in agricultural knowledge. The E. coast is in many parts sandy and marshy. A range of rude and elevated land, sometimes rising into lofty mountains, extends from the borders of Scotland to the very heart of England, running from N. to S. and forming a natural division between the E. and W. sides of the kingdom. Cornwall is also a rough hilly tract; and a similar character prevails in part of the adjacent counties. These mountainous tracts abound with various mineral treasures. The rivers are numerous; but the comparatively small extent of England will not permit them to vie, in length of course, with the great rivers on the continent. The most considerable are the Thames, Severn, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Eden, Avon, Derwent, Dee, Mersey, &c. which, with many others, are described under their respective heads. The lakes are neither numerous nor extensive. They are chiefly in the NW. counties; those of Westmoreland and Cumberland are greatly celebrated for their romantic and picturesque scenery. The climate is healthy, though uncertain; frequent changes happen in the

weather, and those sudden and unexpected, which render the harvests, especially in the northern counties, precarious; yet, very rarely does it happen but, with care and attention, the industrious husbandman will be rewarded by a plentiful crop. The soil is various, and differs in different counties. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, French wheat, beans, and pease, are the grand and principal productions. Many of the counties produce apples and pears, from which cyder and perry are made, by some thought equal to the generality of German wines; plumbs, cherries, peaches, nectarines, apricots, figs, grapes, and other fruits, are, by the care and skill of the English gardeners, raised in the greatest plenty and variety. The oak is a native of England, as likewise the beech; the elm most probably is an exotic; and there are few plants that flourish in any part of the known world but are introduced either into the plantation, the nursery, or the green-house in England. Formerly this country was infested with wolves, bears, foxes, deer, and badgers, but the two first have been totally destroyed. Among the domestic animals are cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs, and all these have been reared to the highest degree of perfection. In the mountains of the different parts of the kingdom are mines of copper, iron, lead, tin, and coals, with quarries of marble, freestone, lime-stone, slate, &c. The rivers and seas of England are stocked with a great variety of fish, which yield a plentiful article of provision to all ranks of people. The river fish, indeed, from the populousness of the country, and the number of fishers, are in many parts diminished. But the sea is an inexhaustible source; and every exertion of industry to procure food from thence is amply repaid. The fisheries are at present an object of great attention. The manufactures are as perfect in their respective branches, as they are various and extensive; and it is justly indeed, that England is considered as the first commercial country in the world, and that the English have been styled The Phœnicians of the 18th century. London is the capital. The next towns in point of commercial importance are Bristol and Liverpool. Canterbury and York are archbishops sees. Oxford and Cambridge are universities. The number of inhabitants, according to the census taken in 1801, is 8,391,494. The

government of this country is a limited monarchy; the legislative power residing in the King, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons; the laws originating with the latter, are agreed to by the nobles, and confirmed by the king, either of the latter having power to reject. The executive power remains with the king, the great officers of state, the judges, and all the inferior gradations of magistracy; and, under this constitution, we have enjoyed a degree of prosperity and happiness, so uniform and uninterrupted, as to be the admiration and envy of surrounding nations. The civil division of the country is into 6 circuits, and 40 shires, or counties; these last are subdivided into wapentakes, or hundreds, and parishes. The circuits, in each of which two judges generally administer justice twice a-year, contain 38 counties. They are, 1. *The Home Circuit*, which contains the counties of Essex, Herts, Kent, Surry, and Sussex. 2. *The Norfolk Circuit*, containing the counties of Bucks, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk. 3. *The Oxford Circuit*, containing the counties of Oxford, Berks, Gloucester, Worcester, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford. 4. *The Midland Circuit*, containing the shires of Warwick, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton. 5. *The Northern Circuit*, containing the counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, Lancaster, Westmoreland and Cumberland. 6. *The Western Circuit*, containing Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. Middlesex being the seat of the supreme court of justice, and Cheshire being a county palatine, are not included in any circuit. The established religion of the country, as contained in the Thirty-Nine articles of the Church of England, is Calvinism; but these articles are interpreted, by the clergy in general, according to the principles of Arminius. But all religions are tolerated in England; and, of late years, the Roman Catholics and Protestant dissenters, in particular, have been released from all apprehensions, on account of many severe penal laws, which, in less enlightened times, were enacted against them; and, if they have not been restored to the complete enjoyment of their rights as English subjects, without any disqualification on account of their religious opinions, it is, no doubt, because the Legislature have

thought, that so closely connected as is the religious establishment of this country with the civil government, any further concessions might be dangerous, if not fatal, to the safety of both. The ecclesiastical division of England, is into two archbishoprics, called the provinces of Canterbury and York, and 26 bishoprics. That of Canterbury (whose archbishop is metropolitan and primate of all England,) contains the dioceses of London, Winchester, Bath, Bristol, and Wells, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Litchfield, and Coventry, Lincoln, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, and Worcester, beside the four Welsh bishoprics of St David, Bangor, Llandaff, and St Asaph. The province of York contains the dioceses of Durham, Chester, and Carlisle, and that of Stodor and Man; and all the prelates of the sees enumerated have a seat in the house of lords, except the see of Sodor and Man, which is in the gift of the Athol family, as descendants from the lords of Man, and not being a peer of England, the bishop has no seat in parliament.

ENGLAND, NEW, that part of the United States of America, which lies to the E. of New York, is known by the general name of New England, formerly called New England Colonies, and now the States of New England, being divided into five States, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island Connecticut, and Vermont, to which is now added a sixth, called Main. New England is the most populous part of the United States; in 1801, it contained 1,233,011 inhabitants. They are mostly descended from the natives of England, and they universally speak the English language. Learning is here more generally diffused among the people than in other states, from schools in every township. The inhabitants have also founded numerous colleges, which have been long celebrated for the learning and erudition of their masters; they are fond of learning the arts, and cultivate them with success. One great characteristic of the New Englanders is their enthusiastic love of liberty. They are generally tall and well made, frugal, industrious, sober, and temperate. A law, which is the same in all the New England states, divides the possessions of the father equally among the children, with the exception only of a double portion to the eldest. New England may be called a nursery of men.

The

The state of Vermont has risen in a small time, and thousands of the inhabitants emigrate every year into every state and considerable town of the Union. New England owes its first settlement to the Puritans, who were driven from Europe by religious persecution, about the beginning of the 17th century. The principal rivers are the Connecticut, Merrimack, Penobscot, Piscataqua, and Saco. The productions and trade of New England, are noticed under the names of the states into which it is divided. See **CONNECTICUT**, &c.

ENGLESQUEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, 15 miles SW. of Arques.

ENGLISH COVE, a harbour or bay on the coast of New Ireland, about three or four miles from Cape St George.

ENGLISH HARBOUR, one of the best harbours in the island of **ANTIGUA**, on the S. shore, a mile SE. of the mouth of Falmouth harbour. Lon. 61. 27. 30. W. Lat. 17. 8. 25. N.

ENGLISH NEIGHBOURHOOD, a village in Bergen county, New Jersey, on a NE. branch of Hackinsack river, W. of and in the vicinity of Fort Lee.

ENGLISH POINT, a cape in the river St Lawrence, on the coast of Canada. Lon. 61. 45. W. Lat. 49. 40. N.

ENGLISH REACH, a reach in the Straits of Magellan, about 3 leagues over, between Cape Gallant and Cape Holland.

ENGLISH ROAD, a road in the island of Eooa or Middleburg, in the South Pacific ocean, with 25 fathoms of water. Lon. 174. 34. W. Lat. 21. 20. S.

ENGLISH TOWN, in New Jersey, a small village in the NW. part of Monmouth county, on the road from Princetown to Shrewsbury, 21 miles from the former, 6 W. of Monmouth Court-house, and 18 E. of Princetown.

ENGLSTAIN, a town of Austria, 6 miles NW. of Zwettl.

ENGUELEGUINGIT, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, not far from Mogador.

ENHALLOW, one of the smaller Orkney islands, between Rowsa and Pomona.

ENISEISK, a town of Russian Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the river Enisei. It is large, populous, and fortified, has an extensive jurisdiction, which pays annually a tribute in skins to the crown of Russia. It is 400 miles ENE. of Kolivan, 1692 ENE. of Astrachan, and 2293 ESE. of Peters-

burg. Lon. 109. 36. E. Ferro. Lat. 58. 16. N.

ENIX, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 8 m. W. of Almeria.

ENKHUSEN, a town of the island of Borneo.

ENKHUSFN. See **ENCHUYSEN**.

ENKIOPING, a town of Sweden, on the N. side of the Mœler lake, in the prov. of Upland, 21 miles SW. of Upsal. Lon. 16. 59. E. Lat. 54. 45. N.

ENKIRCH, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, late of Germany, in the county of Sponheim, 3 miles N. of Traarbach.

ENNEBACKO, a town of Norway, 26 miles SE. of Christiania.

ENNEL LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of West Meath, 2 miles S. of Mullengar.

ENNEZAT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Riom, 1½ league E. of Riom.

ENNIS, a large, populous, and trading town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, situated on the Fergus, which is navigable for large boats from the Shannon. It is a burgh town, and sends a representative to the British parliament. It is 17 miles NW. of Limerick. Lon. 8. 54. W. Lat. 52. 49. N.

ENNISCORTHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, where a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, and some considerable iron-works are carried on. It is 10 miles N. of Wexford, and 27 NE. of Waterford.

ENNISKILLEN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, situated on an island in the strait which connects the two branches of Lough Earn. The linen manufacture flourishes, and produces the principal wealth of the inhabitants. It is a burgh town, and sends a representative to the British parliament. It is 83 miles W. of Armagh, and 41 S. of Londonderry.

ENO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, the see of a Greek archbishop, 23 miles NW. of Gallipoli.

ENOLA, a town of Naples, in the province of Lavora, and late republican dep. of Carigliano, 4 miles N. of Fundi.

ENOMTEKIS, a town of Swedish Lapland, 150 miles N. of Tornea.

ENOSBURG, a township in Franklin county, Vermont, about 18 or 20 miles E. of Swanton.

ENOTAVESK, a town of Russia, in

the government of Caucasus, on the Volga, 72 miles NNE. of Astrachan. Lon. 64. 5. E. Ferro. Lat. 47. 15. N.

ENNS, anciently **AINSUS**, a river of Germany, which rises about 4 miles W. of Radstadt, in the archbishopric of Saltzburgh, and runs into the Danube at Enns, in Austria.

ENNS, or **ENNS**, a town of Austria, situated at the conflux of the Enns and the Danube, founded about the year 900. It is situated on an eminence, well built, and strongly fortified; containing a convent, an hospital, and two castles, one of which is surrounded with walls, and bears the name of Ensburg. It is 42 miles ESP. of Passau, and 80 W. of Vienna. Lon. 52. 15. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 13. N.

ENNS, a town in the southern part of the island of Schoklard, in the Zuyder Zee, 10 miles NW. of Campen.

ENSAY, one of the southern divisions of the Harris isles, on the W. of Scotland. It is about 2 miles long, and 1 broad; with an excellent soil, well cultivated.

ENSCHFDE, a town of Holland, in Overijssel, and dep. of the Yssel, 5 miles S. from Oldereel.

ENSFNE, a town of Egypt, on the E. side of the Nile, 120 miles S. of Cairo. Lon. 48. 40. E. Ferro. Lat. 28. 5. N.

ENSISHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Colmar, 4 leagues S. of Colmar.

ENSKIRKEN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Rour, and ancient duchy of Juliers, 15 miles SW. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 29. E. Lat. 51. 0. N.

ENSTORI, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 22 m. N. of Ratisbon.

ENTLPUCH, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern; the principal place of a bailwick, about 9 leagues long, and 6 broad. It is 12 miles W. of Lucern.

ENTRACQUE, a town of Piedmont, in the late republican dep. of the Stura, situated on the Gesso, 5 miles SSE. of Doment.

ENTRAIGUES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Avenon, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mur de Paries, 6 leagues N. of Rhodéz.

ENTRAIGUES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grenoble, 20 miles SE. of Grenoble.

ENTRAINS, a town of France, in

the dep. of Nievre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Clamecy, 3½ leagues W. of Clamecy.

ENTRE AMBOS OS RIOS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Entre-Duero-e-Minho, 8 miles SSW. of Amarante.

ENTRE-DUERO-E-MINHO, a province of Portugal, bounded on the N. by the Spanish province of Galicia, on the E. by the province of Tra-os-Montes and Spain, on the S. by the province of Beira, from which it is separated by the river Duero, and on the W. by the Atlantic. It takes its name from its situation between the rivers Duero and Minho, the latter of which waters part of its northern borders, as the former bounds the S. It is about 60 miles from N. to S. and 35 from E. to W. The soil is fertile, and the air pure and healthy. It produces corn, wine, oil, and flax in abundance, with great numbers of sheep, and plenty of game and fish. It is divided into six jurisdictions, which contain 1460 churches, 963 parishes, 1130 convents, and 504,000 inhabitants; it has several ports situated on navigable rivers, which render it very commercial. The principal towns are Braga, Porto, Viana, Guimarães, Anarante, Moncao, Ponte de Lima; the principal rivers are the Minho, Lima, Cavado, Tamega, and Duero.

ENTRI CASTEAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Barjols, 10 miles E. of Barjols.

ENTREVAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Castellane, on the Var, built near the ruins of the ancient Glandeves, 5 leagues NE. of Castellane.

ENTPE-JAGO-E-GUADIANA. See **ATENTUJO**.

ENTRY ISLAND, one of the Magdalen islands, in the gulf of St Lawrence. Lon. 61. 20. W. Lat. 46. 18. N.

ENTZERSTORFF, a town of Austria, 6 miles S. of Laab.

ENTZERSTORFF, a town of Austria, near the conflux of the rivers Restinapach and Reiserpach, 10 m. WNW. of Bruck.

ENTZERSTORFF IN LANGENTHAL, a town of Austria, 2 miles SE. of Corn Neuburg.

ENTZERSTORFF, or **STATL ENTZERSTORFF**, a town of Austria, on the N. side of the Danube, with a castle surrounded with towers and ditches, belonging to the bishop of Freysingen, 24 miles W. of Peczburg, and 9 E. of Vienna.

ENVERMEU,

ENVERMEU, or **ENVERMEUIL**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dieppe, 8 miles E. of Dieppe.

ENZ, a river of Germany, which rises about 10 miles W. of Altenstadt, in the circle of Suabia, passes by Wildbad, Neuenburg, Pfortzheim, &c. and joins the Neckar at Bessigheim, in the territory of Wurttemberg.

ENZIG, a lake of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg, 12 miles WSW. of Dramberg.

ENZOWAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, 4 miles E. of Leitmeritz.

EO, or **MIRANDA**, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturias, separates the province of Asturias from Galicia, and runs into the Atlantic, a little to the N. of Rivadeo.

EOGA. See **EAGOWT**.

EPAIGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, 5 miles S. of Pont-Audemer.

EPERIES, a town of Hungary, the capital of the county of Saros, celebrated for its mines of salt, situated on the Siltz, 20 miles N. of Caschau.

EPERLEOUL, a town of France, in the dep. of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St Omer, 2 leagues NW. of St Omer.

EPERNAY, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Marne, celebrated for its wine, and manufactures of cloth, 4½ leagues S. of Rheims, and 5½ W. of Châlons-sur-Marne.

LORAPIE POINT, or the **BUTT OF LEWIS**, the northern promontory of the island of Lewis, 2° 54' W. Lon. from Edinburgh, and 58° 35' 30" N. Lat.

EORSA, a small island of the Hebrides, lying between the islands of Mull and Icolmkill. It contains 2 families, or 13 inhabitants.

EOUSMIL, an insulated rock, about ½ mile in circuit, lying on the W. side of North Uist. It is noted for its seal-fishing.

EOY, a small island of the Hebrides, lying between Barray and South Uist.

EPERNON, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chartres, 4 leagues NE. of Chartres.

EPHESUS, a famous city of Ionia, and once the capital of Asia, celebrated for its temple of Diana, accounted one of the seven wonders of the world, and for

many other magnificent edifices. There is nothing to be seen of its former splendour, but scattered heaps of marble columns, capitals, and mutilated statues. The ruins are inhabited by about 30 or 40 poor Greek families. Lon. 27. 12. E. Lat. 38. 16. N.

EPHRATA, or **TUNKER'S TOWN**, a village in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, situated on the NW. side of Calb creek, which, joining the Conestoga, falls into the Susquehanna. It lies 12 miles N. of the town of Lancaster, and upwards of 60 W. of Philadelphia. It is situated in a romantic and sequestered vale, and possessed by a religious community, called *Tunkers*, (*Vipers*) who are professionally Baptists, mostly of German descent.

EPHREMOV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Tula, 36 miles SE. of Tula.

EPHREMOVSKAYA, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, 108 miles NE. of Ekaterinoslav.

EPIEZ, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Beaugency, 12 miles W. of Orleans.

EPILA, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the Xiloca, 17 miles W. of Saragossa.

EPINAL, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Vosges, on the Moselle, 48½ posts ESE. of Paris. Lon. 24. 7. E. Ferro. Lat. 43. 10. N.

EPINAY, a town of France, 2 leagues N. of Paris.

EP-NEU-LE-CHEVREUIL, a town of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sillé, 12 miles W. of Le Mans.

EPINEUL, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tonnerre, 1½ miles N. of Tonnerre.

EPINOI, a town of France, in the department of the North, 7 miles S. of Lille.

EPIPHAN, a town of Russia, in the government of Tula, 40 miles E. of Tula.

EPIRUS, a famous kingdom of ancient Greece, now included in Turkish Albania. See **ALBANIA**, and **CANINA**.

EPOISSE, a town of France, in the department of the Cote-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Semur-en-Auxois, 7 miles W. of Semur.

EPONA, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and ex-devant province of Languedoc, near St Aloris, in Vellay, where a council was held, A. D. 527.

EPPING,

EPPING, a town of England, in the county of Essex, with a market on Thursday for cattle, and another on Friday for provisions, noted for excellent butter made in its neighbourhood. Epping is 17 miles NNE. of London, and gives name to the adjoining forest, which is a royal chase, extending from Epping almost to London.

EPPING, a town of Austria, 4 miles S. of Aigen.

EPPING, a plantation in the district of Maine, of about 25 families, 12 miles from Nantuaque.

EPPING, a township of Rockingham county, New-Hampshire, taken from the NW. part of Exeter, and incorporated in 1741. It contains 1740 inhabitants; and is 6 miles NW. of Exeter, and 23 W. of Portsmouth.

EPPINGEN, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, on the Elfatz, 10 miles W. of Heilbron, and 18 SSE. of Heidelberg.

EPPISCOPIA, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata, and late republican department of the Brandano, 19 miles SW. of Tursi.

EPSOM, a town of England, in the county of Surry, celebrated for a medical spring of purgative quality; and for its downs, on which there are annual horse-races. Near it King Henry the VIII. built a magnificent palace, called *Nonsuch*. It had a market on Friday, but it is now discontinued. It is 14½ m. S. of London.

EPSOM, a township in Rockingham county, New-Hampshire, E. of Pembroke, 10 miles E. of Concord, and 45 miles NW. of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1727; and contains 800 inhabitants.

EPSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the county of Konigstein, 9 m. NNE. of Mentz.

EPWORTH, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, situated on the Isle of Axholm, with a weekly market on Thursday. Its principal trade is a manufacture of sacking. It is the birth-place of the famous methodist John Wesley. It is 11 miles N. of Gainsborough, and 166 N. of London.

ERASMO, St., an island of Italy, on the coast of Venice; with a church, and 90 inhabitants.

ERBACH, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Notre, late of Germany, in the territory of Mentz, on the Rhine, 11 miles W. of Mentz.

ERBACH, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of a county of the

same name, 20 miles NE. of Manheim, and 16 NNE. of Heidelberg.

ERBACH, COUNTY OF, a principality of Germany, in Franconia, about 7 leagues long, and 6 wide: the soil is mountainous, but not unfruitful. The inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans; and their number is estimated at 25,000. They make large quantities of pot-ash, and feed a great number of cattle; and they have mines of lead, silver, iron, copper, and quicksilver. The articles of export are spelt, oats, wheat, cattle, wood, pot-ash, honey, wax, iron, and charcoal. The counts were hereditary cup-bearers to the Elector Palatine. The assessment for the Roman month was 40 florins, and the tax for the chamber at Wetzlaer, 27 rix-dollars.

ERBAT, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, 58 miles WSW. of Diarbek.

ERBAZ, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Anatolia, 36 miles SE. of Degnizlu.

ERBEZZO, a very populous village of Italy, in the Veronese, situated between Falcona and Anguilla. It gave name to a commune in the late maritime division of Austria.

ERBLSPACH, or **ERWOLDSPACH**, or **ERLSBACH**, a town of Lower Bavaria, 12 miles WNW. of Dingelfingen, and 34 ESE. of Ingoldstadt.

ERCE, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bain, 5 miles E. of Bain.

ERCHEE, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Adhibetzan, 60 m. ENE. of Tauris.

ERDENI-TCHAO, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the county of the Eluths, 680 miles NW. of Peking. Lon. 120. 30. E. Ferro. Lat. 46. 58. N.

ERDER, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Lippe, 12 miles NNE. of Lemgow.

ERDMANSDORF, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebürg, 5 miles E. of Chemnitz.

EREGEM, a town of France, in the department of the Lys, late of Flanders, 10 miles SW. of Bruges.

EREKLI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, 60 miles E. of Cogni.

EREMEGIKE, a town of Asia, in Thibet, 25 miles S. of Tourfan.

ERES, or **ERIS**, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Schirvan, on the borders of Armenia, now falling to decay. It is 80 miles SW.

SW. of Derbend, and 20 SE. of Teflis.

ERFA, a town in the island of Corsica, 25 miles NNW. of Bastia.

ERFURTH, or ERFORT, a city of Germany, in the late circle of the Lower Rhine, founded in 5th century. It formerly belonged to the Elector of Mentz, but was ceded to Prussia in 1802. It had an ecclesiastical, a civil, and criminal tribunal, and a regency, from whence appeals might be made to the elector. The municipality is composed of an equal number of Catholics and Lutherans. The town is large, but not populous; the buildings in general are in the Gothic style. It is situated on the Gera, fortified, and defended by 2 castles. It contains a mitred abbey, and 7 other, 4 parish-churches and 3 chapels for Roman Catholics, 11 churches for Lutherans; an academy for useful sciences, a well furnished library in which are several manuscript Bibles in the Hebrew characters; and an university, composed of 5 colleges, whose professors are Roman Catholics and Lutherans. The territory of Erfurt is fertile, but wants wood. It contains, besides the capital, 2 towns, and 73 villages. Erfurt is 110 miles W. of Dresden, and 160 E. of Cologne. Lon. 28. 37. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 50. N.

ERIBOL LOCH. See ERIBOLL.

ERICEYRA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Est amadura, on the sea coast, 20 miles NW. of Lisbon.

ERICHT, LOCH, an extensive lake in Perthshire. Scotland, extending several miles into Inverness-shire. Near this place, the unfortunate Prince Charles wandered after the battle of Culloden, in 1746, lurking in caves and among rocks, subjected to want, and exposed to the rigours of an inhospitable climate.

ERIE, a lake of the fourth magnitude, in North America, and through which runs the line between the United States and Upper Canada. D'Etroit river, on the W. brings the water of the great lakes with which Lake Erie has a communication on the NW. and Niagara river, on the E. forms its communication with the waters of Lake Ontario and the river St Lawrence. It is situated between 41. and 43. N. lat. and between 78. 48. and 83. W. lon. Its form is elliptical: Its length is about 225 miles, and its medium breadth 40. It is navigable for ships of any burden, and the coasts on both sides is generally favourable for batteaux and canoes; yet,

in some places, chiefly on the S. side, it will be dangerous to approach, and impossible to land, in rough weather, by reason of rocks that run several miles in length. Some of these, near the mouth of the Cayahaga, rise 40 or 50 feet perpendicular out of the water, and project over the lake, so as to inspire dread in the boldest breast when they were approached. The islands and banks towards its W. end are so infested with rattlesnakes as to render it also dangerous to land there.

ERIE, FORT, a strong fortification in Upper Canada, situated on the N. shore of Lake Erie, and on the W. bank of Niagara river, 27 miles S. by E. of Niagara fort, and 18 above the carrying place at the falls of Niagara. Lon. 78. 20. 30. W. Lat. 42. 54. N.

ERISKAY, one of the Western islands of Scotland, separated from South Uist by a narrow strait, called Eriskay Sound. It is about 5 miles in circumference.

ERITRI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 36 miles W. of Smyrna.

ERITZKA, a town of Russia, in the government of Ikutsch, 20 miles E. of Kirensk.

ERIVAN, PERSIAN ARMENIA, EASTERN ARMENIA, or GREATER ARMENIA, a province of Persia, about 200 leagues in length, and 60 in breadth. The country is mountainous, intersected with fertile valleys; the air is healthy, and the wine excellent: the winter is long and rough, with frequent snow, which sometimes falls in June, and even in July: fruit grows slowly, and olives do not flourish; game and fish abound. This is the country in which Noah's ark is said to have rested after the flood, on a mountain called by the Persians *Agri*, and by the Armenians *Macis*, or *Mezsanaver*. The province is bounded on the N. by Georgia, on the E. by Schirvan and Mogan, on the S. by Aderbeitzan, and on the W. by Turkish Armenia. The principal towns are Erivan and Nachivan.

ERIVAN, IRVAN, or IRIVAN, the capital of the above province, situated in a plain, surrounded with mountains, and watered by 2 small rivers. It is large, dirty, and ill built, and but indifferently peopled: the ramparts are of earth; and the fortress is encompassed with a wall of bricks, in which is a palace for the governor, and 800 houses, inhabited only by Persians; the Armenians have shops there, but must not remain during the night.

night. The churches are small, and half buried in the ground, resembling catacombs. In the town and environs there are 28 convents for devotees of both sexes, but they are poorly endowed. Lon. 62. E. Ferro. Lat. 40. 20. N.

ERKELENS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Roer, late of Germany, in Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers. This town made a part of Guelders before 1719. It is 10 miles N. of Juliers. Lon. 25. 50. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 6. N.

ERLA, a town of Austria, 4 miles SW. of Vienna.

ERLA, CLOSTER, a town of Austria, 6 miles E. of Ens.

ERLACH, a town of Austria, 8 miles W. of Esferding.

ERLACH, or CERLIER, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a bailiwick, on the borders of the lake of Bienna, 15 miles WNW. of Bern.

ERLANG, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and principality of Cochemach, divided into Old and New, the first founded by Cheriemagne, the latter, which is one of the handsomest towns in Germany, by the margrave Christian Ernest, in 1680. It has several churches, an university, and a palace; and is 10 miles N. of Nuremberg, and 19 S. of Bamberg. Its principal manufactures are, hats, gloves, and stockings. Lon. 28. 46. E. Ferro. Lat. 49. 53. N.

ERLAU, or EGER, a town of Hungary, 40 miles E. of Gran, and 120 ESE. of Vienna.

ERLEBACH, a town of Germany, in the territory of Mentz, on the Maine, 3 miles NNW. of Clingenberg.

ERLENBACH, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and county of Wertheim, 10 miles NNE. of Wertheim.

ERMELAND, BISHOPRIC OF, a country surrounded by Prussia, formerly subject only to the bishop and chapter, but now become a province of Prussia. The principal towns are Fraunberg, Braunberg, and Heilsburg.

ERMENAK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Carmania, 63 miles S. of Cogni.

ERMILJA, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, 16 miles ESE. of Bilbao.

ERMIL, a town of Russia, in the government of Tambow, 44 miles S. of Tambow.

ERMS, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, 4 miles SW. of Nurtlingen, in Suabia.

ERMSLEBEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberstadt, 14 m SE. of Halberstadt.

ERNANI, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, 5 miles S. of St Sebastian.

ERNATIA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 16 miles NW. of Satalia.

ERNE, a river of Ireland, which rises in the northern part of the county of Longford, crosses the county of Cavan from N. to S., passes through Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh, and falls into the bay of Donegal, 3 miles below Ballyshannon.

ERNE, LOUGH, or EARN.

ERNE, or EARN, a lake and river of Scotland, in Perthshire. The lake is about 8 miles long, and 1½ broad, and from its E. end, about 4 miles W. of the village of Corrie, flows the river, the winding course of which, eastward thro' the beautiful vale or strath to which it gives name, is true and justly admired. It is crossed by five bridges, the principal of which are, that at the town of Crief, on the road between Perth and Stirling, and that at the village called *Bridge of Erne*, or *Port Erne*, in the parish of DUMBARNY, about 4 miles from its junction with the Tay. Loch Erne produces trout and pike, besides which, the river abounds with salmon.

ERNEL, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the dep. of the Mayenne, on a river of the same name, containing about 1400 inhabitants. It is 5 leagues NNW. of Laval, and 4 W. of Mayenne.

ERNEE, a river of France, which runs into the Mayenne, 2 miles N. of Laval.

ERNSPACH, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and principality of Hickenlohe, 6 miles N. of Ohringen.

ERNSTEIN, a town and castle of Germany, in the territory of Cologne, 8 miles E. of Lortz.

ERNTHAL, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and lordship of Schonberg, 7 miles W. of Chemnitz.

ERNSTHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Darmstadt, 10 miles S. of Darmstadt.

EROPHEEVO, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsch, 60 miles N. of Balganskoi.

ERPACH, a county, castle, and town of Germany, in Suabia. The two last lie 8 miles SE. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 19. E. Lat. 48. 25. N.

ERPACH. See **ERBACH.**

ERQUIKO, a sea-port of Africa, on the coast of Abex, on the Red Sea, subject to Turkey, 320 miles SW. of Mecca. Lon. 39. 5. E. Lat. 17. 30. N.

ERRA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estramadura, on a river of the same name, 23 miles SE. of Santatem.

ERRA, a river of Estramadura, which runs into the Lata, 12 miles E. of Salvaterra.

ERRA, a small isle in the W. of Scotland, near the island of Mull.

ERRICK, a river of Scotland, which takes its rise among the mountains of Stratheden, in Inverness-shire, and flowing through the valley of Strathdenick, falls into Loch Ness near the church of Boleskine.

ERRIBOLL LOCH, a spacious and safe harbour of Scotland, on the coast of Sutherlandshire, capable of containing the whole British navy.

ERROAD, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mysore, on the river Cavery, 28 miles NE. of Combetore.

ERROL, a parish and village of Scotland, in the Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire. The parish is about 5 miles long and 3 broad, bounded on the S. by the river Tay. It contains some extensive and fruitful orchards. The village is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, near the banks of the Tay; but, though considerable for size, it is not regularly built. An extensive brewery was lately erected here; and the weaving of coarse linen employs a number of the inhabitants. From this place a considerable part of the superabundant produce of the Carse of Gowrie is exported. The parish contains about 2700 inhabitants.

ERROL, a small town on Lake Umbagog, in the NE. part of Grafton county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1774.

ERROMANGO, one of the New Hebride islands, in the South Pacific ocean, about 24 leagues in circumference. Lon. 169. 19. E. Lat. 18. 47. S.

ERRONAN, or **TOOTOONA**, an island in the South Pacific ocean, and one of the most eastern of the New Hebrides, about 5 leagues in circumference.

ERSE, a river of Germany, in Lower Saxony, which runs into the Fuhse, 8 miles S. of Zelle.

ERSILTON, or **ERLSTON**, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire, 7 miles SE. of Lauder, and 28 W. of Berwick.

ERSKINE, a parish of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, measuring from E. to W.

6 miles, and from 3 to 4 in breadth, bounded on the N. by the Clyde. The soil is in general light and shallow, of a black or grey mould, intermixed with gravel. In this parish, a lady of the family of BARGARRON, introduced the manufacture of fine thread, about the beginning of the last century. Erskine House, the seat of Lord Blantyre, is a fine building, in the midst of extensive parks and plantations. The population of the parish is about 850.

ERSTLIN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Benfelden, 3 leagues S. of Strasburg.

ERTO DEL FERRO, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, and late republican dep. of Ciati, 10 miles W. of Umbriatico.

ERVEDEIRA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, 12 miles NNW. of Lania.

ERVINE, a township in Ontario county, New York.

ERVY, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the dep. of the Aube, 17 miles S. of Troyes, and 12 N. of Tounerre.

ERWASH, a river of England, which rises in Nottinghamshire, and almost in its whole course, separates that county from Derbyshire, and falls into the Trent, 4 miles SW. of Nottingham.

ERWHITE, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Lower Rhine, 5 miles S. of Lipstadt.

ERZEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, on the Humme, 7 miles SW. of Hameln.

ERZERUM, or **ARZFRUM**, a city of Asiatic Turkey, and capital of a pachalic of the same name, which is a part of Armenia, situated near the head of the Euphrates, at the foot of a chain of mountains, 5 days journey from the Black Sea. The town is surrounded with a double wall, and defended with square towers; the houses are mean, and none of them large. Of the inhabitants, they count 18,000 Turks, of whom two-thirds are janissaries; 6000 Armenians, who have an archbishop and two churches; and 400 Greeks, who have a bishop and one mean church. The Greeks live in the suburbs, and are mostly employed in manufacturing copper, brought from some mines, 3 days journey from the city. Here is also a manufacture of the skin of a species of martin. Erzerum is

the staple of a merchandise of India, especially when the Arabians infest the environs of Aleppo and Bagdad. This merchandise consists of silks from Persia, cotton, parted menses, spices, rhubarb from Bucke, and, madder from Persia, &c. This town was one of the last which was taken from the Greek emperor, by the Arabians. It is 250 miles NNE. of Aleppo, and 510 E. of Constantinople.

ERZGEBIRG, or ERZGEBURG, a county of Germany, in Upper Saxony, surrounded by the territory of Leipsic, Meisse, the Vogtland and Neustadt, Böhemia, and the principality of Altenburg. It owes its name to the mines which it contains, which, with its manufactures, constitute its only riches. The soil is hard and stubborn, and the air cold. This territory includes 61 towns and 700 villages. Eiburg is the capital.

ESAU, a mountain of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, 4 m. N. from Udd.

ESCAÑANA, a town of Spain, in the county of Seville, 20 miles W. from Seville.

ESCALA LA, a town of Spain, in the province of Castile, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 22 miles S. of Gijón. Lon. 10° 13' E. Peak of Teneriffe. Lat. 42° 1' N.

ESCALADA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 16 miles N. of Almeida.

ESCALONTE, a town of Spain, in the province of Beira, 15 miles E. of Salamanca.

ESCALONIA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 14 miles NNE. from Logroño.

ESCALONA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, situated on an elevated plain for the convenience of the Alhambra, and surrounded and watered by a river, and situated 40 miles from the city of Toledo. It is 10 miles NW. of Toledo, and 32 SW. of Madrid.

EL CAMISIA, one of the most considerable rivers that run into the bay of Pensacola, in West Florida. Its conflux is near the head of the N. branch, about 12 or 15 miles from Pensacola, through several marshes and channels.

ESCARAY, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 5 miles S. of Zamora.

ESCARIGO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 12 miles NW. of Pombal Macor.

ESCATALFEU, a town of France, in the dep. of the Garonne, 5 miles W. of

Montauban.

ESCATARI, a small island, about 5 leagues N. of Louisburg, in the island of Cape Breton.

ESCATRON, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 12 miles NNW. of Alcañiz.

ESCAUT, on the Scheldt, a dep. of the French Empire, one of the 9 into which Belgium is divided. Ghent is the capital.

ESCH, a town of France, in the dep. of Forêts, late of Luxembourg, on the Sour, 7 miles W. from Trench.

ESCHÉ, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, 8 miles SW. of Altdorf.

ESCHELIES, a town of France, in the dep. of Mont Blanc, (ci-devant Savoys) 5 miles from Châtillon, and 10 SW. of Chambery. Lon. 5. 45. E. Lat. 45. 30. N.

ESCHINGAU, a town of Austria, 3 miles S. of St. Pölten.

ESCHINGBACH, a town of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate, 34 miles ENE. of Nürnberg.

ESCHIRSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the county of Hunsrücken, 10 miles W. of Rhenish, and 3 NN. W. of Frankfurt on the Rhine.

ESCHMERC, a town of Austria, 13 miles SW. of Freusau.

ESCHLERSB., a town of Lower Bavaria, 3 miles E. of Earth.

ESHWELLEN, a town and castle of Germany, in the principality of the Elector of the Rhine, containing about 600 houses. It is 27 miles E. of Cassel.

ESCHWILDER, a town of Prussia, in the department of the Rhine, in the County of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers, 10 miles S. of Juliers.

ESCHY, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Nancy, 17 leagues N. of Epinal.

ESCOYLUX, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Saintes, 24 leagues NE. of Saintes.

ESCOURE, L', a town of France, in the department of the Tau, half a league NE. of Alby.

ESCURIAL, a village of Spain, in New Castile, situated on the Guadara. It takes its name from a celebrated palace, or convent, founded here by Philip V. in memory of the victory gained over the French near St. Quintin, in 1557. This edifice consists of a royal palace, a church, a monastery, a college, a libra-

ry, shops of different artists, apartments for a great number of people, beautiful walks, large alleys, an extensive park, and fine gardens. It is built of grey stone, found in the neighbourhood, and in the form of a gidiron, because St Lawrence, on whose day the victory was gained, suffered martyrdom by being broiled on such an instrument. It is a long square of 670 feet by 580, and four stories high, with a tower at each angle 200 feet high; they reckon 800 pillars, 11,000 windows, and 11,000 doors. The most remarkable part is the arched chapel; in which is a magnificent sepulchre, called the Pantheon, being built in imitation of that church at Rome: It is the burying place of the kings and queens of Spain; and is thought by some to be the most curious piece of architecture in the world. The father, belonging to the monastery are 200 monks, and have an income of 40,000 ducats a-year. The church is built after the model of St Peter's at Rome. It is 12 miles NW. from Madrid.

ESCOROLLES, a town of France, in the department of the Alier, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Cantal, 4 miles NE. of Comat.

ESDEN, a town of France, in the department of Lower Meuse, late of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, 8 miles SSW. from Soeklia.

ESFENS, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of East Friesland, 21 miles NNE. of Emden.

ESTARLIN, a town in the N. of Persia, 90 miles E. of Astrabad. Lon. 41. 23. E. Lat. 36. 43. N.

ESGUEYRA, or ESCUEIRA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, containing about 1600 inhabitants. It is 8 miles S. of Aveiro.

ESIANESS, a cape on the W. coast of Mainland, the largest of the Shetland islands. Lon. 17. E. Edinburgh. Lat. 60. 38. N.

ESHER, a village of England, in Surrey, on the river Mole, 5 miles SW. of Kingston.

ESI, a town of Italy, in the marquiseate of Ancona, 11 miles SSW. of Ancona.

ESK, a river of England, in Cumberland, which runs into the Irish sea, near Ravenglass.

ESK, a river of Scotland, which gives the name of Eskdale to the eastern district of Dumfries-shire, through which it runs to the Solway Frith.

ESK. NORTH and SOUTH, two rivers of Scotland, which take their rise in the Grampians in Fortarshane: The former runs SE. almost from the borders of Aberdeenshire, and after having divided, for several miles, the counties of Forfar and Kircardine, falls into the British ocean, 2 miles N. of Montrose. It has a fine stone bridge near the coast. The latter runs E. through the center of the county of Forfar, passing the town of Brechin falls into the bay on the W. of Montrose, which is crossed by a neat wooden bridge.

ESKS, NORTH and SOUTH, two rivers in Mir' Lotbian, which rise in the borders of Peebles-shire, and, uniting about a mile below Dalkeith, fall into the Frith of Forth at Musselburgh.

ESKARMLKRUN, a town of Persia, in the province of Chusistan, 90 miles S. of Susa.

ESKDALEMUIR, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, about 11 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, extending along the 2 rivulets, which unite, form the river Esk. The surface being generally mountainous and elevated, is chiefly adapted for sheep-pasture. Population in 1801, 57.

ESKIBAZSI, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 30 miles SE. of Adrianople.

ESKIHINAR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 16 miles W. of Meana.

ESKREMAUX. See ESCUIMAUX.

ESKREKLI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, 48 miles E. of Philippopolis.

ESKISHER, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, on the river Sakaria, 116 miles SE. from Constantinople. Lon. 38. 34. E. Ferro. Lat. 39. 18. N.

ESLA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Duero, between Zamora and Miranda de Duero.

ESLINGEN, an Imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, insulated in Wurtemberg, to which it was ceded in 1802, and situated on an island formed by the Neckar. The magistrates and most of the inhabitants are Lutherans; the Roman Catholics have a chapel. It held the third rank at the diet, and at the assembly of the circle: and paid 37 florins for a Roman month, and 177 rix-dollars, 51 krutzers to the chamber of Wetziaer; 4 villages are under its jurisdiction. The vineyards produce excellent wine, known by

by the name of Neckaralden. It is 6 miles ESE. of Stuttgart, and 34 NW. of Ulm. Lon. 26. 55. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 42. N.

ESNA. See ASNA.

ESOPUS. See KINGSTON.

ESPADACINTA, a town of Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes, on the Duero, and borders of Spain, 28 miles N. of Almeida.

ESPAGNAC, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lozcie, on the Tarn. Near it is a lead mine, which yields 33 pounds of lead from a quintal of ore, and 8 ounces of silver from a quintal of metal. It is 10 miles S. of Mende.

ESPALION, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Aveiron, 4½ leagues NNE. of Rhodéz. Lon. 20. 26. E. Ferro. Lat. 44. 52. N.

ESPAMISACK, a lake of Lower Canada, 74 leagues NE. of Quebec. Lon. 68. W. Lat. 50. N.

ESPARRAGOSSA, a town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura, 35 miles ESE. of Madrid.

ESPARRAGUERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, 15 miles NNW. of Barcelona.

ESPARZA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 22 miles E. of Pamplona.

ESPARZA, a town of N. America, in Mexico, and province of Costa-Rica.

ESPEJA, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, 17 miles NNE. of Montilla.

ESPELETTE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ustaritz, 3 leagues S. from Bayonne.

ESPERAZA, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Quillan, 2½ leagues S. from Limoux.

ESPESEL, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Quillan, two leagues and a half SW. of Quillan.

ESPIERKE, a town of France, in the dep. of Mont Blanc, late of Savoy, in the country of Maurienne, on the Aic, 3½ miles S. of Argentina.

ESPIERES, or ESPIERS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Scheldt, where the French attacked the united forces of British and Austrians, May 22, 1794, but were repulsed with the loss of 1200 men killed and wounded, 500 prisoners, and 7 pieces of cannon. Lon. 3. 25. E. Lat. 50. 53. N.

ESPINAR, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 18 miles SSW. from Segovia.

ESPINHAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 18 miles SE. of Coimbra.

ESPINOSA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 20 miles N. of Frias.

ESPINOSA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 44 miles SW. of Toledo.

ESPIRITU SANTO, a bay on the W coast of East Florida, in 27. 8 N. lat. It has a good harbour, 4 fathoms water, and safe anchorage; but the land all about the coast is very low, and cannot be seen from a ship's deck when in seven fathom water.

ESPIRITU SANTO, the largest and most westerly of the New Hebrides islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, about 57 miles in length, and 30 in breadth.

ESPIRITU SANTO, a town of the island of Cuba, on the S. coast, 55 miles SW. of Bayamo. Lon. 24. 40. W. Ferro. Lat. 19. 56. N.

ESPLESSIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, 12 miles SW. of Amiens.

ESPONDEILLAN, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, 7 miles N. of Beziers.

ESPLESENDA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, 12 miles SW. of Orense.

ESPOSFENDA, a sea-port town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Duero-e-Minho, at the mouth of the Cavado, with a harbour for small vessels. It is 22 m. N. of Oporto. Lon. 10. 9. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 52. N.

ESPRONCEDA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 11 miles WSW. of Estella.

ESQUERDES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St Omer, 1 league S. from St Omer.

ESQUIMAUX, a large bay on the Labrador coast, N. America, into which a river of the same name flows. It lies in the NW. part of the gulf of St Lawrence, near the mouth of the straits of Belle-Isle. Esquimaux islands lie across its mouth.

ESQUIMAUX, a people of North America, chiefly inhabiting Labrador. They have no fixed abode, but rove from place to place, and sometimes come as far as Newfoundland. They are of a different race from the other native Americans; for, as these have no beards, they have them so thick and large, that it is difficult to discover any feature of their faces.

They

They have small eyes, large dirty teeth, and black rugged hair. They are always well clothed, they have a sort of shirt, made of the guts of fish, with a coat of bear or bird skins, and a cap on their head. They have likewise breeches made of skins, with the hair within, and covered with furs without; also two pair of boots, one over another of the same sort of skins. In summer, they have nothing to cover them in the night; and in winter they lodge together promiscuously in caves. The dress of the women is nearly the same as that of the men. They are very superstitious, and have several sorts of sacrifices. Their chief employment is hunting and fishing. They are extremely covetous; and pay so little regard to private property, as to take every advantage of bodily strength to rob their neighbours, not only of their goods, but their wives. In other respects they are the mildest tribe, or nation, that is to be found on the borders of Hudson's Bay; for let their affronts and losses be ever so great, they never seek any other revenge than that of wrestling, which consists in hauling each other about by the hair of the head; they are seldom known either to strike or lick each other. As for murder, which is so common among all the tribes of southern Indians, it is seldom heard of among them. A murderer is spunned and detested by all the tribes, and is forsaken even by his relations and former friends. The women perform the most laborious offices; they pitch the tents, carry or haul burdens, make or mend clothes, and cook the victuals, with which they are never served till all the males, even of lower quality, have eaten what they think proper.

ESSAOIE, a town of Egypt, three miles SSE. of Achmim.

ESSARS, LES, a town of France, in the dep. of La Vendee, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Roche sur Yon, 3 leagues NE. of La Roche.

ESSARTS, LES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Seine and Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dourdan, 4½ leagues NW. of Dourdan.

ESSAY AND NEVAY, two united parishes of Scotland, in Forfarshire, containing about 8 square miles, including part of the valley of Strathmore, and the northern declivity of the Sidlaw hills. The soil is fertile, and a great part is enclosed and well cultivated. Population, 638.

ESSECK, a trading town of Slavonia,

with a strong castle. It has a bridge over the marshes, 8865 geometrical paces in length and 15 in breadth, with towers at a quarter of a mile distant from each other, and handsomely railed on each side. It is a difficult pass, and there have been several battles fought here between the Turks and Germans. Esseck was taken from the Turks in 1687, since which time it has continued in the hands of Austria. It is situated on the river Drave, 80 miles W. by N. of Belgrade, and 175 S. by E. of Vienna. Lon 19. 58. E. Lat. 45. 40 N.

ESSEL, or **ESSELL**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Verden; 2 miles N. of Verden.

ESSEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Osnabruck, 10 miles ENE. of Verden.

ESSEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster, 10 miles S. of Cloppenburg.

ESSEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, 16 miles NNE. of Dusseldorp.

ESSEN, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves.

ESSENBECK, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 4 miles from Randers.

ESSEMBERG, a town of France, in the dep. of the Roer, late of Germany, in Westphalia and county of Meurs, near the Rhine, 3 miles E. of Meurs.

ESSENAY. See **AVONA**.

ESSENEUX, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ourte, late of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, situated on the Ourte, 9 miles SE. of Liege.

ESSEQUIBO, a flourishing settlement of Dutch Guiana, in South America, on the river Essequibo, and contiguous to Demerara. Its productions are sugar, coffee, and cotton. It was taken by the British in April 1796, who restored it at the treaty of Amiens, but took it again in 1804.

ESSERUM, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, 6 miles W. of Helsingoer.

ESSEX, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, on the E. by the sea, on the S. by the county of Kent, from which it is separated by the river Thames, and on the W. by Hertfordshire and Middlesex. From E. to W. it is rather more than 60 miles, and from S. to N. about 50. It is divided into 19 hundreds, in which are 26 towns, 405 parishes, about 39,398 houses, and 226,407 inhabitants. Except towards the SW., the air of Essex is generally

nerally healthy; the part, called *The Hundreds of Essex*, is very unwholesome; particularly subjecting the inhabitants to intermitting fevers; but it has been much meliorated by the care and good husbandry of the inhabitants. The soil, for the most part, is fertile, the arable land yielding large crops of corn, and the meadows and pastures feeding and fattening a great number of cattle and sheep. Very large manufactures of serges, haves, and other woollen goods, are established in several towns and villages, particularly Colchester, an town about that town. The principal productions are wheat, barley, oats, beans, pease, flax, hemp, coriander-seeds, cress-seeds, potatoes, turneps, and the common manufactures, rape, mustard, and coltsseed, all which find a ready market in England. Towards the west, on the borders of Hertfordshire and Middlesex, are large dairy farms, celebrated for their excellent butter; particularly, that which is made in the north-borough of Epping. On the south side of the county, on the borders of the Thames, are extensive meadows, and other low lands, where much cattle and horses are kept, and a great quantity of corn and fruit raised. There is principally cultivated in the N. W. part of the county, particularly about the N. W. corner, whence is exported much wheat, contains a great share of woods, and the rivers are well stocked with fish. There are three boroughs in the county, which send each two members of parliament, viz. Colchester, with two for the county, eight in whole. The principal rivers are, the Thames, which separates this county from Kent; the Stour, which divides it from Suffolk; the Lea, which forms the western boundary against the county of Middlesex and a small part of Hertfordshire; the Stour, which separates it from the latter county; the Lea joins the Lea; the Chelmer, the Blackwater, the Coln, the Crouce, and the Roding.

ESSEX, a town in Clinton county Vermont, containing about 400 inhabitants. It lies between Jericho on the SE., and Colchester on the NW.

ESSEX COUNTY in Massachusetts, is bounded on the N. by the state of New Hampshire, on the E. and S. by the ocean and the town of Chelsea in Suffolk county, and on the W. by Middlesex county; in length about 38 miles, in breadth 25, and is shaped irregularly, Chelsea being the acute angle. The chief islands on its coast belonging to it, are

Cape Anne, and Plum Islands. It is subdivided into 22 townships, which contain about 60,000 inhabitants, being the most populous of its size of any in the state. The first settlement in Massachusetts Proper, was made in Salem, the capital of the county, in 1628, by John Endicott, Esq. one of the original patentees, and many years governor of the colony. It was made a shire in 1613, being one of the three into which the colony was first divided. Essex county pays about one 7th-part of the state tax, elects six senators and counselors for the government of the commonwealth, and one representative in the Congress. Merrimack river intersects the north part of the county. Between it and the New Hampshire line, are the towns of Methuen, Haverhill, Almsbury, and Salisbury.

ESSEX COUNTY, in Virginia, is bounded on the E. and NE. by Rappahannock river, which divides it from Richmond. It is about 55 miles long, and 12 broad, and contains 9122 inhabitants, of whom 5120 are slaves.

ESSEX COUNTY, in New Jersey, is in the E. part of the state, and divided from Staten-Island by Newark Bay. It is about 25 miles in length, and 16 in breadth, and has three townships, viz. Newark, Elizabethtown, and Aqueduct, which contain near 20,000 inhabitants. The soil is very fertile, and its fruits and other productions meet with a quick sale in New York city. Essex county has within it seven Presbyterian churches, three for Episcopalians, one for Anabaptists, and two for Dutch Calvinists.

ESSEX COUNTY, in Vermont, is the north-westernmost in the state.

ESSEY, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Alençon, three leagues NE. of Alençon.

ESSLARN, a town of Bavaria, 25 miles N. of Amberg.

ESSEOMES, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, on the Marne, one league SW. of Chateau Thierry.

ESSONE, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, five leagues S. of Paris.

ESSONE a river of France, formed by the union of the Juine and Estampes.

ESSOYFS, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bar-sur-Seine, 8 miles E. of Bar-sur-Seine.

ESTAFFLICHEN;

ESTAFFLICHEN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kalish, 14 miles NE. of Kalish.

ESTAFORT, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton in the district of Agen, 3 leagues S. of Agen.

ESTAGOL, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 3½ leagues NW. of Perpignan.

ESTAIN, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Meuse, 3½ leagues ENE. of Verdun, and 8 SE. of Steyay.

ESTAING, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St Genies-de-Devault, 4½ leagues N. of Rhodéz.

ESMAIRES, a town of France, in the department of the North, on the Lay, 4 leagues W. of Lille.

ESTAMBOLIC, or **ISTAMBUL ANTIQ.**, a town of Arabia, in the shore of Mecca, near the Red sea, 170 miles NNW. of Medina.

ESTAMPES, or **ESTAMPES**, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the dep. of the Seine and Oise, on the river June, contains before the revolution, 5 churches, 6 convents, and an hospital. 14 leagues S. of Paris. Lon. 10. 30. E. Lat. 48. 20. N.

ESTAMPES, or **LOUVE**, a river of France, which, united with the June, forms the Esne.

ESTANDEFORDE, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, late of Flanchy, 12 miles SW. of Yssy.

ESTAPA, or **ESTAPA**, a town of New Spain, North America, in the province of Tabasco, a town of Mexico, it is mentioned by Columbus, situated on Tabasco river, 14 leagues beyond Villa de Mexico.

ESTAPLES. See **ETAPLES**.

ESTAPO, a strong town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, inhabited by Spaniards and native Americans; situated at the mouth of a river. TLUC. Lon. 103. 5. W. Lat. 17. 50. N.

ESTARKE, a town of Persia, 30 miles from Schiras.

ESTARREJA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 18 miles S. of Oporto.

ESTAVAYER, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, on the borders of the lake of Neuchâtel, 13 miles W. of Friburg. Lon. 6. 56. E. Lat. 46. 55. N.

ESTE, anciently called **ATESTE**, a

town of Italy, in the Pisan, 11 miles SSW. of Padua, containing several churches and palaces, with 6000 inhabitants, who have a considerable trade. Lon. 12. 6. E. Lat. 45. 25. N. It gave name to a fertile and populous district of Maritime Austria.

ESTELLA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Bay. It is defended by a castle; and contains 6 parish churches, a convent, an hospital, and an university. It is 15 leagues SW. of Pampelona, and 155 NNE. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 10. E. Peak of Tene. 2. 3. 4. 4. 10. N.

ESTELMUR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, 120 miles S. of Cogn.

ESTÉPA, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, celebrated for its olive and oil, 15 miles S. of Fova.

ESTÉTONA, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, near the coast, chiefly inhabited by fishers. It is 20 m. WSW. of Marbella.

ESTER TOYS, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, situated on the E. bank of Susquehanna river, a town N. of Lancaster.

ESTÉTONIA, or **REVEL**. See **REVEL**.

ESTEWARTS, a lake in Lancashire, called **AVRIL** with damers, 2½ miles long, and 1 mile broad.

ESTONIA. See **ESTONNI**, **ST.**

ESTISSAC, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, 5 leagues N. of Bayonne.

ESTIVELLE, a town of France, in the department of the Vezère, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St Day; 2 leagues S. of St Day.

ESTIVELLE, a town of France, in the department of the Alier, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montluçon; 5 miles N. of Montluçon.

ESTOURVELLES, a town of France, in the dep. of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Cambrai; 1½ league E. of Cambrai.

ESTOUVILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine, 12 miles N. of Rouen.

ESTREAPONT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, 12 miles E. of Guise.

ESTRECHY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Seine and Oise, 3 miles N. of Estampes, and 23 S. of Paris.

ESTRE ST DENNIS, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Compeigne; 7 miles W. of Compeigne.

Compeigne.

ESTREMADURA, or **ESTRAMADURA**, a province of Spain; bounded on the N. by Leon and Old Castile, on the E. by New Castile, on the S. by Andalusia, and on the W. by Portugal; about 90 miles each way, though not regularly square. It formerly made part of Portugal, but being separated from that country, it is sometimes called Estremadura of Castile. The country is mountainous, and the air in summer exceedingly hot, and insupportable to strangers. Spring water is scarce, and the inhabitants are compelled chiefly to use that of ponds. The soil is fertile in grain, grapes, and other fruits. Cattle and fine wool constitute the principal commerce. The hills are covered with oaks, and great herds of swine, all black, are fed on the acorns. The inhabitants are in general inclined to corpulence, but are humane, affable, sincere, stout and brave. A part of this province has been annexed to New Castile, and a part to Old Castile. The principal towns are Badajoz, Merida, Truxillo, Xerez de los Caballeros, Ellereña, Corca, and Placentia. The principal rivers are the Guadiana, the Tagus, Alagon, and Tietar.

ESTREMADURA, a province of Portugal; bounded on the N. by Beira, on the NE. by Beira, on the E. and SE. by Alentejo, and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean; 140 miles in length from N. to S., the breadth is very unequal, in some places 70, in others hardly 27 miles. The soil is perhaps the most fertile in Portugal, producing corn, wine, olives, millet, oranges, and other fruits, with legumes of every sort; large plains are covered with olive and other fruit trees. The whole country is covered with flowers, and the bees produce a vast quantity of honey. The manufacture of salt produces one of the chief articles of their commerce. The principal towns are Lisbon, Leyria, Thomar, Santarem, Abrantes, Setuval, Cascaes, and Cintra. The principal rivers are the Tagus, the Zezere, and the Caldao.

ESTREMEIRA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 27 miles SE. of Madrid.

ESTREMOZ, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, and one of the strongest towns in the kingdom, being surrounded with 10 bastions. It contains 3 churches, 2 hospitals, 6 convents, and about 7500 inhabitants. A manufacture of beautiful earthen ware is established here; and in the neighbourhood

are quarries of beautiful marble. It is 24 miles W. of Elvas, and 80 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 11. 10. E. Ferro. Lat. 38. 46. N.

ESTREPAGNY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grand Andelys; 9 miles NE. of Grand Andelys.

ESTRICH, or **OSTRICH**, a town of Germany, in the territory of Mentz, on the Rhine; 14 miles W. of Mentz.

ESTUCUA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan, 58 miles W. of Mechoacan.

ESTUQUE, a province of Africa, in Beledulgerid.

ESWECEN, a town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel, 25 miles SE. of Cassel. Lon. 10. 9. E. Lat. 51. 11. N.

ESZEL, a town of Slavonia, with a wooden bridge built by the Turks over the Drave. It is 48 m. WNW. of Peter Waradin, and 80 NW. of Belgrade.

ETABLES, a town of France, in the dep. of the North Coast, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St Brieuc, 2½ leagues E. of St Brieuc.

ETAÏN. See **ESTAIN**.

ETAMPES. See **ESTAMPES**.

ETANGS, **LES**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Boulay, 2½ leagues E. of Mentz.

ETAPLES, a sea-port town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Boulogne, situated near the mouth of the Canche, in the English channel, with a harbour for small vessels. The principal trade is fishing. It is 7 miles WNW. of Montaud, and 13 S. of Boulogne. Lon. 1. 56. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

ETAULIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bourg, 7 miles N. of Blaye.

ETAYAH, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agra, on the NE. side of the Jumna, 52 miles SE. of Agra. Lon. 79. 17. E. Lat. 26. 45. N.

ETELLENT, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris, 66 miles NNW. of Bassora.

ETERNOZ, a town of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Quingey, 2½ leagues SE. of Quingey.

ETHERINGTON'S BAY, a bay on the NW. coast of the island of St Vincent, a little to the N. of Chateau Belair-Bay.

ETHIOPIA.

ETHIOPIA, a name which has been given to divers countries as well in Asia as Africa. At present a great part of Africa is comprehended under the name of Ethiopia, which is divided into Upper and Lower: the former includes Nubia and Abyssinia; the latter all the kingdoms S. of the equinoctial line, as Congo, Lower Guinea, Caffraria, Monomotapa, &c.

ETIENNE, ST, a town of France, in the dep. of the Loire, and ci-devant province of Forez, famous for its large manufactures of arms, cutlery, and hardwares. It is 92 miles SE. of Fuers, and 620 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 30. E. Lat. 45. 22. N.

ETIE, or **ETIVE LOCH**, a navigable inlet of the sea on the W. coast of Scotland, in Argyllshire, near 10 miles long, but of very unequal breadth. Its banks are pleasant, being indented with creeks and bays, which afford safe anchorage in any wind. It bends its course in a northerly direction till it receives the waters of Etie river, pouring through Glen Etie.

ETMASER, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, 36 miles N. of Chamr.

ETNA. See **ZETNA**.

ETOILE, a town of France, in the department of the Drome, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Valence, 3 leagues NW. of Crest.

ETON, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, separated from Windsor by the river Thames, over which is a bridge of communication. It is celebrated for its college, which was founded in the 19th year of Henry VI. for a provost, 10 priests, 4 clerks, 6 choristers, 25 poor grammar scholars, with a master to teach them, and 25 poor old men. Of late years, Eton has been much improved. It is 21 miles from London.

ETRIGNY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Saone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chalons sur Saone, 3½ leagues S. of Chalons.

ETRIS, a town of Egypt, 18 miles NW. of Carro.

ETROEUNG, a town of France, in the dep. of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Avesnes, 1½ leagues S. of Ayesnes.

ETRURIA, a village of England, in Staffordshire, near Newcastle. It is the principal seat of the potteries in this county. Josiah Wedgwood was the

founder, who died here in 1795.

ETSA, a town of Egypt, 18 miles S. of Abu Gige.

ETSCH, or **ADIGE**. See **ADIGE**

ETSED, a town of Hungary, 20 m. NW. of Zatinar, and 34 E. of Tokay.

ETSUD, KLEIN, a town of Hungary, 2 miles N. of Etsed.

ETTENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Strasburg, 19 miles SSE. of Strasburg, and 15 N. of Freyburg.

ETTERICK, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Selkirk, about 10 miles in length, and the same in breadth. It is mountainous, but watered by the river Ettenck, on the banks of which are several rich and fertile valleys. Numerous flocks of sheep are reared in the hills. The population, in 1801, was 445.

ETTERICK, a river which rises in the above parish, and winds northwards for about 30 miles, through seas celebrated in Scottish song, is joined by the Yanow, 2 miles SSW. from Selkirk.

ETTERICK FOREST comprehends a great part of the county of Selkirk; but few shades or woods now remain. The property of the forest belongs to the Crown, who appoints a chamberlain or keeper of the forest to receive the rents.

ETTLINGEN, or **OLDTLINGEN**, or **ETTINGEN**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and margravate of Baden, on the Albe, 6 miles SSW. of Durlach, and 28 SSW. of Heidelberg. A desperate battle was fought here between the French and Austrians, on the 9th July 1796, wherein the former were four times repulsed, but at last obliged the Austrians to retreat. Lon. 8. 20. E. Lat. 48. 50. N.

ETTLSTORFF, a town of Austria, 9 miles SW. of Sonnenberg.

EU, a sea-port town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dieppe, situated on the Bresle, near the coast of the English channel, 5 leagues N. of Dieppe, and 12 NNE. of Rouen. Lon. 19. 4. E. Ferro. Lat. 50 2. N.

EU, LOCH, an arm of the sea on the W. coast of Scotland, in the parish of Gairloch, Ross-shire.

EVANSHAM, the capital of Wythe county in Virginia, is situated on the E. side of Reddy Creek, which falls into the Great Kanhaway, Woods or New river. It contains a court-house, school, and about 25 houses. It is 40 miles W. by S. of Christiansburg, 242 in a like direction from Richmond, and 518 SW. by

W. of Philadelphia.

EVAUX, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Creuse; near it is a mineral spring and baths. It is 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ leagues E. of Gueret, and 6 NNE. of Aubusson.

EUBLESSTADT, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and bishopric of Wurzburg, on the Maine, 3 m. S. of Wurzburg.

EUCCHAR, a rivulet of Scotland, in Argyllshire, which issues from Loch Scammadale, in the parish of Kilmiver, and, after a rapid course NW. falls into the ocean at the Sound of Muil.

EUCHENDORF, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Vils, 14 miles W. of Vilzhothen.

EVENCLEADS, a river of England, in the county of Oxford, which runs into the Isis, about 5 miles W. of Oxford.

EUNES a town of Norway, 180 miles N. of Drontheim.

EVFRIBODI, a town of France, in the dep. of Dyle, late of Brabant, 5 m. N. of Diest.

EVERDING, a town of Austria, on the S. side of the Danube, 12 miles W. of Lutz. Lon. 13. 46 E. Lat. 48. 19 N.

EVEDINGEN, a town of Holland, in the dep. of Dommel and Scheldt, late of Guelderland, 8 miles W. of Culemburg.

EVERFELD, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, near the Wipper, 18 miles E. of Dusseldorf.

EVERSWURG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, 7 miles W. of Biele.

EVEKSLAY, a village in Hampshire, at the entrance of the county, in the road from London to Basingstoke, 8 miles from Farnham, with fairs on May 16, and October 18.

EVERSHOT, a town of England, in Dorsetshire, with a large ancient chapel, a free grammar school, and a charity school. It is 12 miles NW. of Dorchester. Lon. 2. 55. E. Lat. 50. 52. N.

EVESHAM, a town of England, in the county of Worcester, situated near the river Avon, which is here navigable for barges, in a fertile vale, called *The Vale of Evesham*, or *The Vale of Gloucestre*. It was incorporated by James I. to be governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. 4 of whom are justices of the peace, and competent to try all crimes, except treason. It is a borough by prescription, and sends 2 members to parliament, and has a well scented weekly market on Monday. It has 3 churches, and some

small remains of an ancient abbey, whose abbot sat in parliament, and exercised the spiritual power of a bishop. This town is noted for the great victory obtained near it by Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward I. over Simon Montfort, the great Ear of Leicester, who was killed in the battle. It is 14 miles E. of Worcester, and 95 WNW. of London.

EVESHAM, a township in Burlington county, New-Jersey, situated between the forks of Moore's creek, which runs north-westerly to Delaware river. It is 7 miles E. of Haddonfield, 16 E. of Philadelphia, and 25 S. of Burlington.

EVFST, a river of Russia, which runs into the Dvina, near Kieutzburg.

FUGUBIO. See **GUBBIO**.

EVIAN, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, late of Savoy, in the duchy of Chablais, on the coast of the lake of Geneva, containing 2 parishes, and 2 convents. It was an ancient city of the Nantuates. It is 5 miles E. of Tonon, and 23 NE. of Geneva.

EVIE and **RINDALL**, an united parish in the mainland of Orkney, extending about 10 miles in length, and the inhabited part about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The soil is tolerably fertile, considering the variable climate, and imperfect mode of culture. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries on the coasts. Population in 1801, 1415.

EUKSENEI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 10 m. NE. of Eregli.

FULF, a royal mine town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzia, 12 miles S. of Prague.

FULLEGO. See **FELUGO**.

EULENBERG, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 14 miles N. of Olmutz.

EULENBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipsic, on the Mulda, containing 3 churches. Beer constitutes the principal, and almost only article of commerce.

EUME, a river of Spain, which runs into the bay of Corunna.

EUNTIAK, a place of East Greenland. Lon. 46. W. Lat. 61. 4. N.

EVOLI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato Citra, and late republic in department of the Selo, 15 miles ESE. of Salerno.

EVORA, or **ELVORA**, a city of Portugal, and capital of the prov. of Alentejo.

tejo. The fortifications are 12 bastions, and 2 half bastions. It has an university, and contains 5 churches, several hospittails, 22 convents or colleges, and 12,000 inhabitants. It was taken by the Spaniards in the year 1663, but retaken soon after. It is 65 m. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 10. 53. E. Ferro. Lat. 38. 30. N. There is also a town of the same name, in Portuguese Estramadura, with 900 inhabitants.

EVORAMONTE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alentejo, situated on a rock, and containing about 800 inhabitants, 8 m. SW. of Estremoz, and 15 NE. of Evora.

EVORIA, a town of European Turkey, in the prov. of Livadia, 24 miles N. of Lepanto.

EVOUTS, small island in the Southern Pacific ocean, 5 leagues S from Terra-del-Fuego. Lon. 67. 36. W. Lat. 55. 33. S.

EUPATORGIA, a town of Russia, in the government of Taurida, on the Black Sea, 68 miles SW. of Perckop. Lon. 51. E. Ferro. Lat. 45. 40. N.

EUPIHEMIA. ST. a town of Naples, in Calabria-Uteriore, and late republic in dep. of the Signa, situated on a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, 27 miles S. by E. of Consenza, and 34 NNE. of Nicotera. Lon. 16. 32. E. Lat. 38. 44. N.

EUPHRATES, a celebrated river of Asia, which rises in Mount Ararat, in 2 streams, a few miles to the NE. of Erzerum, which unites to the SW. near that city; in its course it separates Alaudia from Armenia, Syria from Diarbekir, and Diarbekir from Arabia; passes through the Arabian Irak, in which it joins the Tigris, and falls into the Persian gulf. It is about 50 miles SE. of Bassora. Lon. 66. 55. E. Lat. 29. 50. N.

EUPHRATES, a river of Africa, in the country of Whidah, on the Slave Coast.

EVTRAN, a town of France, in the dep. of the North Coasts, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dinan, 1½ leagues S. of Dinan, and 7 ESE. of Lamballe.

EURE, a river of France, which rises near Pontoign, in the dep. of the Eure and Loire, passes by Comville, Chartres, Maintenon, Louviers, &c. and joins the Loire, a little below Pont-de-l'Arche.

EURE, a dep. of France, so named from the above river which crosses it; bounded on the N. by the dep. of the Lower Seine, on the E. by that of the

Oise, on the S. by those of the Eure and Loire, and the Orne, and on the W. by that of the Calvados. Evreux is the capital.

EURE AND LOIRE, a dep. of France, bounded on the NW. by that of the Eure, on the E. by those of the Seine and Oise, and the Loire, on the S. by that of the Loire and Cher, and on the W. by those of the Orne and the Saite. It takes its name from the rivers Loire and Eure, which water it: Chartres is the capital.

EVRE, or **YLVRE,** a river of France, which falls into the Cher by 2 streams, one near Vernon, the other at Bourges.

EVRECY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Caen, 2½ leagues SW. of Caen.

EVREGNIES, a town of France, in the dep. of Escout, late of Flanders, 9 miles NNW. of Tournay.

EVREUX, ancient Mediolanum, a town of France, and capital of the dep. of the Eure; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Rouen, and containing 3 parishes. Its commerce consists in woollen and linen cloth, lace, gum, wine, and cyder. It was taken by the royalists in July 1793, but soon after recovered by the republicans. It is 6 posts S. of Rouen, and 12½ W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 48. E. Ferro. Lat. 49. 2. N.

EVRUS, a famous strait, between the isle of Negropont in the Archipelago, and the continent of Greece, in European Turkey; the tides in this channel, during the first 8 days of the moon, and also from the 14th to the 20th inclusive, and the 3 last days, are regular in flowing and ebbing 11, 12, 13, or 14 times, in 24 or 25 hours; and the water is half an hour in rising, and three quarters in falling; when regular, the tides are as those in the ocean. This irregularity, the causes of which the ancients and moderns have in vain attempted to investigate, became a proverbial saying among the Greeks.

EVRON, a town of France and principal place of a district in the dep. of the Mayenne, 5 leagues ENE. of Laval, and 4 SSE. of Mayenne.

EUROPA POINT, a fort of Gibraltar, on the most southerly point of Europe.

EUROPE, one of the grand divisions of the world. We can only say in general, that towards the E. it is bounded by Asia, without ascertaining the boundary line; elsewhere the limits are more accurately

accurately defined, from the sea of Asoph to the Mediterranean on the SE. through the Euxine, or Black Sea, the Bosphorus, the sea of Marmora, the Dardanelles, and the Archipelago; on the S. it is bounded by the Mediterranean; on the W. by the Atlantic; and on the N. by the Frozen Sea; Cabo di Rocca, or the Rock of Lisbon, on the coast of Portugal, is the most westerly point of land Lon. 9 6 E. Ferro, and probably the most easterly may be about the 75th degree of E. lon. Its extent from S. to N. is supposed to be from the 26° to the 72° of N. lat. It is entirely within the temperate zone, except a small part of Norway and Russia, so that there is neither the excessive heat nor the unsupportable cold of the other parts of the continent. The number of inhabitants is calculated at 150 millions; but it is certainly capable of supporting a much greater number. These form different states, which are sometimes united, and sometimes divided, as different political interests may weigh; each state speaks a different language, many of which are derived from the same original source, or are a mixture of others formed and sanctioned by time. Europe may be divided into 16 parts, 4 to the N. viz. the British islands, Denmark, with Norway, Sweden, and Russia; 4 in the centre, viz. France, Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Poland, and Prussia; and 4 to the S. viz. Portugal, Spain, Italy, and European Turkey. Its length from E. to W. is reckoned above 1100 leagues, and breadth from N. to S. about 900. Although Europe is the smallest quarter of the world in number of square miles, yet it may be considered as the principal in every thing relating to man in society; mildness of air, fertility of soil, whence are produced all the necessaries, and most of the luxuries of life; for the beauty, strength, courage, and wisdom of its inhabitants; the excellence of its government, laws, and religion. In arts and sciences, which had their birth in Asia and Africa, the Europeans have long excelled; besides the invention and improvement of numberless useful and ingenious arts, particularly that of navigation, on which the intercourse with foreign nations and all the advantages of commerce depend, may be entirely ascribed to their ingenuity and industry. The principal islands of Europe are, Great Britain, Ireland, the Orcades, the

Hbrides, Iceland, the isles of Ferro in the Atlantic, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Candy, the Greek isles, Majorca, Minorca, and others in the Mediterranean; and in the Baltic are Zealand, Funen, Rugen, Bornholm, Gottland, Oesel, &c. The most considerable rivers are the Po and the Tyber, in Italy; the Rhine, the Danube, the Elbe, and the Oder, in Germany; the Loire, the Seine, the Rhone, and the Garonne, in France; the Tagus and the Duero, in Spain; the Vistula, in Poland; the Dnieper, the Volga, and the Don, in Russia; the Thames and the Severn, in England; the Tay in Scotland; the Shannon in Ireland; the Scheldt and Meuse in the Netherlands, &c.

EURVILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St Dizier 5 miles SE. of St Dizier.

EUSHAR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the prov. of Natcha, 24 miles E. of Ispahan.

EUSURPCHEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers, 20 miles SE. of Juliers.

EUSPACE, an island, about 20 miles in circuit, which forms, with a long point of land, the entrance to the harbour of St Augustine, in East Florida.

EUSTATIUS, SR, or EUSTATIA, is the chief island belonging to the Dutch in the West Indies, situated in the Caribbean Sea, 3 leagues NW. of St Christopher. It is only a mountain, about 29 miles in compass, rising out of the sea, like a pyramid, and almost round; but though so small and inconveniently laid out by nature, the industry of the Dutch has turned it to so good account, that it is said to contain 5000 whites, and 15000 negroes. The chief town is Eustatia, in Lon. 63. 5. W. Lat. 17. 29. N. It was taken by Admiral Rodney in 1781, but soon after retaken by the French, and restored to the Dutch by the peace in 1783.

FUSUGAGUEN, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Hea. The inhabitants are the most brutal of all Barbary; their trade consists in wax and honey.

EUTAM, a small island of the West Indies, near the E. coast of Porto Rico. Lon. 64. 41. W. Lat. 18. 18. N.

EUTIN, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and bishopric of Lubeck, situated by the side of a lake; the usual residence of the bishop. It is 20 miles N. of

M. of Lubeck.

EUXINE. See **BLACK SEA.**

EUZET, a town of France, in the dep of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Uzes, 9 miles WNW. of Uzes.

EWANICZOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinates of Kaminiac, 64 miles NNW. of Kamintec.

EWANO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Russia, 36 miles SE. of Hahcz.

EWELL, a town of England, in the county of Surry, with a weekly market on Thursday. It is 1½ miles N. of Epsom, and 18 S. of London.

EWENNY, a river of Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, which runs into the Ogmore, 2 miles from the sea.

EWES, a parish of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, about 8 miles long and 5 broad. The surface is lilly, but verdant, and fringed with thriving plantations. Only a small part is under cultivation, being a very pastoral country. Population 320.

EWIHURST, a village of England, in the county of Surrey, near Okeley and the borders of Sussex, which has its name from the abundance of yew trees formerly here. It has a fair on July 25.

EX, a river of England, which rises in the western part of the county of Somerset, about 15 miles NW. from Dulverton, passes by Dulverton, Tawton, Exeter, Topsham, &c. and runs into the sea at Exmouth.

EXBORN, a village in Devonshire, on the river Ock, opposite to Stow, with a fair on the 3d Monday in April.

EXA, or **ESCA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, 25 miles NW. of Saragossa.

EXETER, a city of England, and capital of Devonshire, situated on the river Ex, about 19 miles from the English Channel. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Canterbury, removed to this city from Crediton, by Edward the Confessor. Besides the cathedral, which is a magnificent pile of building, there are 18 other churches, a few chapels, and five large meeting-houses. The city is governed by a mayor, 24 aldermen, recorder, town clerk, &c. The principal public buildings are the guild-hall, and public hospital. The guild-hall is a spacious and convenient building, built in its present form in 1593, and repaired in 1720. The

public hospital was erected by subscription, in 1740, for the sick and lame of the city and county of Devon. The trade of Exeter is extensive, particularly in the exportation of coarse woollen goods, manufactured in the counties of Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset; they chiefly consist of druggets, corourays, kerseys, and everlastings, which find a ready sale in Italy, Spain, Germany, Holland, France, and Portugal, to the annual amount of more than half a million sterling. Besides this, the East India company take off a quantity of long-cils, amounting to more than 100,000l. For making these woollens, about 4000 bags of wool are imported from Kent; the rest is the product of Devonshire and the neighbouring counties. Exeter likewise imports dyeing drugs, waxes, and fruit, from Spain and Italy; linens from Germany; and hemp, iron, timber, and tallow, from the Baltic. It sends ships to the Newfoundland and Greenland fisheries. It supplies the country round with coals, both from the northern collieries, and from Wales; and exports grain, especially oats, to London. Exeter was twice ravaged by the Danes. In the reign of Henry VII. it was besieged by Perkin Warbeck, but made so brave a defence that he was compelled to raise the siege; and the king, in acknowledgement of the bravery of the citizens, presented them with a sword which he himself wore, to be carried before the mayor in all corporate processions. Three markets are held here weekly, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; the latter is the greatest market in England, Leeds excepted, for yarn and woollen goods. Exeter contains about 18,000 inhabitants, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 78 m. SW. of Bristol, and 173 WSW. of London. Lon. 3. 30. W. Lat. 5. 40. N.

EXETER, a post town in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, and, next to Portsmouth, the most considerable seaport town in the state. It is situated at the head of the navigation on Swamscot, or Exeter, a branch of the Piscataqua, 15 miles SW. of Portsmouth, and a like distance NW. of Newbury-port, in Essex county, Massachusetts. The tide rises here 11 feet. It is well situated for a manufacturing town, and has a duck manufactory, 6 saw-mills, a fulling-mill, slitting-mill, paper-mill, snuff-mill, 3 chock-late and 10 grist mills, iron-works, and 2 printing-offices. Besides the celebrated

celebrated Exeter academy, there are here an English school, and 6 or 8 private schools, chiefly for females. This township is of an irregular figure, and about 4 miles square. It was incorporated in 1738, prior to which it had the name of Swanscot Falls, from the falls of the river, which separates the fresh from the tide-water; where the body of the town is chiefly situated. It lies 51 miles N. of Boston, and 402 NE. of Philadelphia. Lon. 71. W. Lat. 42. 59. N.

EXETER, the north-westernmost township in Washington county, Rhode Island state, has N. Kingston on the E. and Voluntown in Connecticut on the W. The several branches of Wood river unite here, and take a S. course between Hopkinton and Richmond. It contains 2495 inhabitants, of whom 37 are slaves.

EXETER, a township in Luzern county, Pennsylvania.

EXETER, a town in New Hanover county, in Wilmington district, N. Carolina, situated on the N. branch of Cape Fear, about 26 miles N. from Wilmington, and 22 from the New River.

EXIDEUIL, a town of France, and principal place of a district in the department of the Dordogne, 10 leagues S. of Limoges, and 5 N. E. of Peugueux.

EXIJA. See ECIJA.

EXILES, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the river Dora, 5 miles WSW. of Susa. It was taken from the French by the duke of Savoy, in 1703, and confined to him by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. In 1716, the French attempted to take it, but Chev. Bellisle, their general, being shot before it, they retreated; but, in 1796, the king of Sardinia, in his treaty with the French republic, agreed to raze it. Lon. 7. 14. E. Lat. 45. 21. N.

EXLUNZA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Leon, 5 miles SE. of Leon.

EXMES, a town of France, in the dep. of Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Argenton, 3 leagues E. of Argenton.

EXMOOR, an extensive forest of England, in the western part of Somersetshire.

EXMOUTH, a sea port town of England, on the S. coast of Devonshire, at the mouth of the river Ex, 10 miles S. of Exeter. It is much frequented as a watering place, and many genteel families have of late taken up their residence in it.

EXOUDUN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Two Sevres, 7 miles SE. of St Maixent.

EXPLOITS, BAY OF, a bay of the Atlantic, on the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 55. 20. W. Lat. 49. 45. N.

EXTERENSKEIN, or EGERSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Lippe, one mile S. of Horn.

EY, a river of Holland, which runs into the Zuyder Zee at Edam.

EYBENS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Isere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grenoble, one league S. of Grenoble.

EYBENSLOCK, or EYBENSTADT, a very considerable mine town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 7 miles SW. of Schwartzberg.

EYELNCHITZ, a town of Moravia in the circle of Bohem, on the River Ollama, 12 miles SW. of Bunn.

EYDER, a river and canal that separates Germany from Denmark. The river rises in Holstein, and flows by Rendsborg and Fredrickstadt, into the German ocean at Eyder Haven. The canal passes E. from Rendsborg, to Christian Haven in the Baltic, a little N. of Kiel. These jointly afford a safe inland navigation across the country, from sea to sea.

EYF, a town of Norway, 36 miles S. of Bergen.

EYF, a very ancient burgh of England, in Suffolk, sending 2 members to parliament. It is a corporation, and has a weekly market on Saturday. It is 21 miles N. of Ipswich, and 90. NNE. of London.

EYF, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in the parish of Penn, Ross shire, about 2 miles long, and half a mile broad. From it proceeds a rivulet of the same name, which falls into the Moray Frith, near the small fishing village of Balintore.

EYF, a river of Scotland, in Berwickshire, which runs into the sea at Eyemouth. It abounds with trout.

EYEBERGFEN, a town of Holland in the county of Zutphen, and republican dep. of the Rhine, situated on the Berckel, 5 miles E. of Bockeloe.

EYEMOUTH, a parish and considerable town of Scotland, on the coast of Berwickshire. The parish is only about a mile square; but the soil is good, and produces all sorts of grain. The town of Eyemouth, at the beginning of the 18th century, was only a small fishing village, noted as the resort of smugglers; but

but the excellent natural harbour formed by the river Eye, soon after attracted the attention of the county gentlemen, and a pier was erected on both sides by voluntary subscription. The trade of the town has since much increased, and corn and meal have been shipped here to the extent of 20,000 bolls annually, and in some years more than double that quantity. The coast abounds with fish, and many fishing boats are constantly employed. The town is a borough of barony, of which Mr Home of Wedderburn is proprietor and superior. The number of inhabitants is about 1000.

EYERLANDT, an island of Holland, at the entrance into the Zuyder Zee, from the German ocean, N. of the Texel, and in the department of the Texel, 2½ miles in length, and about half a mile wide. It is joined to the island of Texel by a bank of sand, and overflowed only at high water.

EYGALIERS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Mouths of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton in the district of Tarascon, 12 m. E. of Tarascon.

EYLA, a river of Germany, in Upper Saxony, which runs into the Wienta, 2 miles N. of Borna, in the margravate of Meissen.

EYLA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, 25 miles SSE of Palermo.

EYLAU DEUTSCA, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Oberland, 73 miles SSW. of Konigsberg.

EYLAU PRUSSIC, a small town of Poland, celebrated as the scene of a bloody battle, fought on the 7th of Feb. 1807, between the Russians under Gen. Benningsen, and the French under Bonaparte, when the latter were defeated with the loss of about 15,000 men, 19 eagles, and 2000 prisoners.

EYLF, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, 16 miles E. of Hameln.

EYMET, a town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bergerac, 4 leagues S. of Bergerac.

EYMOUTIERS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Vienne, situated on the Vienne. It has a considerable trade in skins, leather, and rags; and contains about 2000 inhabitants. It is 6 leagues N. of Limoges.

EYMOUTIERS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, 5 leagues N. of Perigueux.

EYNDHOVEN, a town of Dutch Brabant, and dep. of the Dommel and

Scheldt, situated on the Dommel, 17 miles S. of Bois-le-Duc, and 25 W. of Venlo.

EYNEZAT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, 5 miles E. of Riom.

EYNON, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dowie, about 3 miles below Macl. vuleth, in Montgomeryshire.

EYPEI, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz, 3 miles SSE. of Trittenau.

EYPOLTAN, a town of Austria, on the N. side of the Danube, 5 miles N. from Vienna.

EYRAC, or **IRAC**. See **IRAC**.

EYRAGUES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Mouths of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tarascon, 8 miles ENE. of Tarascon.

EYREE, a town of North Carolina, 48 miles W. of Halifax.

EYRECOURT, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 34 miles E. of Galway.

EYSDALE. See **EASDALE**.

EYSACH, a river which rises in the country of Tyrol, and runs into the Adige, near Bolzano.

EYSFNACH. See **EISENACH**.

EYTOU-HOTUN, a town in the kingdom of Corca, 380 miles E. from Pekin.

EZA, a town of France, in the dep. of Maritime Alps, late of Piedmont, in the county of Nice, 4 miles E. of Nice.

EZAGEN, a rich and ancient town in the kingdom of Fez, 60 miles S. of Titum.

EYWANOWITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, on the river Ig-lau, 14 miles W. of Ciemser.

EZEL, an island of Russia, in the Baltic sea, of a triangular form, about eight miles in circumference. Lon. 40. E. Ferro. Lat. 58. 20. N.

EZERO, a town of Thessaly, in Greece, formerly a bishop's see, situated on a small lake of the same name, between the gulf of Amiro, and town of Luissa.

EZETOVA, a river of Russia, which runs into the Obskair gulf. Lon. 93. E. Ferro. Lat. 67. 50. N.

EZY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Eure, 15 miles SE. of Evreux.

EZZAR, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, noted for producing excellent saffron.

EZZEIUN, a town of Egypt, 8 miles N. of Bemsuef.

F.

FAABORG, a sea-port town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Funen, in a flat but fertile country. The principal trade is in provisions. It is 17 miles S. of Oldense. Lon. 10. 16. E. Lat. 55. 12. N.

FABIANE, a river in Louisiana, N. America, which runs SE. into the Mississippi, in lat 39. 30. N 16 miles above Jaffioni river, and 50 below the Iowa town and rapids.

FABIUS, one of the military townships in New York.

FABREGAS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 13 miles W. of Geneva.

FABREGUIS, a town of France, in the department of Herault, 5 miles SW. of Montpellier.

FABRESAN, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Grasse, 5 miles NE. of La Grasse.

FABRIANO, a town of Italy, late in the state of the Church, and marquisate of Ancona, afterwards in the republican dep. of Cimino, at the foot of the Apennines; celebrated for its excellent paper. It contains several rich monasteries, and is considered one of the four castles of Italy. It is 16 miles N. of Nocera, and 33 SW. of Ancona.

FABRICO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Corregio, and late republican dep. of Crestolo 9 miles N. of Corregio.

FABRISTAN, a town of Persia, in the province of Mizenderan, 50 miles E. of Casbin.

FABRO, a town of Italy, late in the state of the Church, and paunony of St Peter, afterwards in the republican dep. of Cimino, 9 m. NNW. of Orvieto.

FACALA, or **FEKATI**, a sea-port of Japan, where the Jesuits formerly had a considerable establishment and a church.

FACAUL, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, 66 miles NNW. of Cogni.

FACELLI, a town of Naples, in the province of Terra di Lavoro, and late republican department of Garigliano, 18 miles NE. of Capua.

FACKER SEE, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Calantia, 3 miles SE. of Villach.

FADEN HOTUN, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea, on the river Oula, 460 miles ENE. of Peking. Lon. 148. 30. E. Ferro. Lat. 41. 3. N.

FAENZA, or **FAYENCE**, a town of Italy, in the ci-devant province of Romagna, and the capital of the late republican dep. of PAVONE. It contains 28 churches, and above 20,000 citizens; and is famous for its fine earthen wares. The French entered it on the 21st July 1796, and declared the inhabitants free republicans. It was afterwards taken and garrisoned by the troops of Pope Pius VI, but they were expelled in the beginning of 1797; and a splendid triumphal arch was erected in honour of Bonaparte. It is situated on the Amonc, 12 miles SW. of Ravenna.

FACAGNA, a large burgh of Italy, in Pavia, the capital of a late Austrian district so named, containing 16 villages and 5400 souls.

FAGERHULT, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, 35 miles NW. of Calmar.

FACIANO, a town of Naples, in the province of Obiano, and late republican dep. of the Ida, 6 m. ESE. of Tarento.

FAGLOL, one of the Faerøer islands, in the North Sea.

FAGO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, 18 miles NW. of Jaca.

FABALEMUSA, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecrian, 100 miles NW. of Kirge.

FAHLU, one of the Carolina, or New Philippine islands, in the Pacific ocean.

FAHLUN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, situated in the midst of rocks and hills, and between two large lakes, near some celebrated copper mines, whence the town is sometimes called Coppersberg. It contains 1200 houses, 2 churches roofed with copper, and about 7000 inhabitants, great number of whom are employed in the mines. It is 70 miles N. of Stroems-holm. Lon. 15. 32. E. Lat. 60. 52. N.

FAMIRAG, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan, 180 miles NE. of Schiras.

FAMID, a town of Arabia Felix, 140 miles NE. of Hagiaz.

FAIDO, a town of Switzerland, in the

the canton of Uri, on the Tesino, the residence of a bailiff. It is 12 miles N. of Bellinzona.

FAILDA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, 7 miles W. of Outeira.

FAIR. See **FAR**.

FAIRLEY, one of the Orkney islands, about a mile long, and less than half a mile broad, separated by a narrow sound from the island of Eday. It affords excellent pasture.

FAIRFAX, a township in Franklin county, Vermont, E. of Georgia, on the bank of La Moille river, about 9 miles from lake Champlain, containing 254 inhabitants.

FAIRFAX COUNTY, in Virginia, is about 25 miles long, and 18 broad, on the W. bank of Potomack river. It contains 12,920 inhabitants, of whom 4574 are slaves. Chief town, Alexandria.

FAIRFIELD, a plantation in Lincoln county, district of Maine, on the SE. bank of Kennebeck river, S. of Canaan, and opposite Hancock, about 17 miles from Pittstown, and 7 from Fort Halifax. It contains 492 inhabitants, and is 225 miles NE of Boston.

FAIRFIELD, a new township in Herkimer county, New York.

FAIRFIELD, a township in Franklin county, Vermont, E. of St Albans, containing 129 inhabitants. It is 13 miles S. of the Canada line, and as far from the nearest part of lake Champlain.

FAIRFIELD, a township in Washington county, New York. By the state census of 1796, 29 of its inhabitants are electors.

FAIRFIELD, a township in Cumberland county, New Jersey, on Cohanzy creek, and at the head of Black creek, 25 miles E. by S. of Salem, in Salem county.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY, in Connecticut, is the S. westernmost of the state; bounded on the W. by the state of New York, on the E. by New Haven county, on the N. by Litchfield, and on the S. by Long Island sound. Its shape is very irregular, and the surface rough, but the soil is good. It is divided into 13 townships, of which Fairfield and Danbury are the chief, and contains 36,250 inhabitants.

FAIRFIELD, the *Unquowa* of the Indians, a post-town and port of entry of Connecticut, and capital of the above county, is pleasantly situated on Mill-Run, a little above its entrance into

Long Island Sound. It is 22 miles SW. by W. of Newhaven, and 64 from New York. It contains about 200 houses, a neat congregational church, and a court-house. About 4 miles NW of the body of the town, and in the township, is the beautiful parish of Greenfield, in which is a flourishing academy. A high eminence in the centre of the parish commands a delightful prospect. Fairfield was settled from Weatherfield in 1639, and in 1736 contained 400 families. It was burnt by the British troops under Governor Tyrone, in 1769, but since rebuilt. Fairfield carries on a considerable trade to the West Indies. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to 77,425 dollars.

FAIRFIELD, a township in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

FAIRFIELD, Co. in Camden district, S Carolina, between Wateree river, which divides it from Lancaster county, and Broad River, which separates it from Newbury and Union Counties. It contains 6138 white inhabitants, and 1485 slaves. Its chief town is Wainsborough.

FAIRFORD, a town of England, in Gloucestershire, celebrated for the painted glass windows in its church, designed by the famous Albert Durer. They were taken in a prize-ship bound for Rome, in 1492, by John Tame, a merchant of London, who built the church in order to place them in. They are 28 in number, and are curiously painted with scripture histories. A weekly market is held on Thursday. It is 22 miles ESE. of Gloucester, and 81 W. of London.

FAIRHAVEN, in Bristol county, Massachusetts, lies on the NW. side of Buzzard's Bay, and on the E. side of Accushnet river, opposite to BEDFORD.

FAIRHAVEN, a considerable township in Rutland county, Vermont, NW. of Pulteney. It contains 545 inhabitants, and is 51 miles N. of Bennington.

FAIRHEAD, a cape of Ireland, on the N. coast of the county of Antrim. Lon. 6. 2. W. Lat. 55. 44. N

FAIR ISLE, an island lying in the middle betwixt the clusters of Orkney and Shetland. It is little more than 3 miles in length, and scarcely two in breadth; rising into three lofty promontories, and encompassed with precipitous rocks. It is every where inaccessible, unless upon the SE., where it falls a little lower, and affords a safe station for small vessels. There are several promontories, one of which, the **Sheep Craig**

is nearly insulated, rising from the ocean in a conical shape to the height of 480 feet. The soil is tolerably fertile, and the sheep pasture on the hills is excellent, and noted for improving the wool. Fair Isle is reckoned one of the Shetland isles, and is annexed to the parish of Dunrossness, nearly 25 miles distant. It contains about 220 inhabitants, who are only emerging from the distressing and precarious condition to which they were long subjected by the depredations of the fishermen from different maritime nations.

FAIRLEE, a township in Orange county, Vermont, on the W. bank of Connecticut river, 16 miles N. of Dartmouth college. The township is hilly, but of good soil, and has several glades of excellent land. It contains 463 inhabitants.

FAIRLEY, a small sea port town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 11 miles NW. of Irvine, containing about 130 inhabitants.

FAIRLY ROAD, a narrow strait in the frith of Clyde, between the islands of Cambray and Ayrshire, so named from the above town.

FAIRNTOSIL. See **FERRINTOSH**.

FAIR WFATHER, CAPE, on the E. coast of Patagonia, in South America, lies northerly from Cape Virgin Mary. Lon. 68. 10. W. Lat. 51. 45. S.

FAIR WEATHER MOUNTAIN, a mountain on the W. coast of N. America, 100 miles SE. of Admiralty bay. Lon. 137. 0. W. Lat. 59. 0. N.

FAISINS, ISLE OF, ISLE OF PHEASANTS, or ISLE OF CONFERENCE, a small island in the river Bidassoa, celebrated for being the place where the peace of the Pyrenees was concluded, in 1660, between France and Spain; and for the interview between the kings of France and Spain, on the marriage of Louis XIV. It received the first name from the number of pheasants found there. It is about two miles from Fontarabie.

FAITH'S, ST, a village in the county of Norfolk, near Taverham, in the road from Norwich through Alchem to Cromer, noted for a fair on Oct. 20, for lean cattle from the N. of England, and Scotland, much resorted to by the Norfolk graziers.

FAIUM. See **FAYOUM**.

FAKENHAM, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, about 6 miles from the sea, with a large weekly market on Thursday. It is 25 miles NW. of Norfolk, and 109 NNE. of London.

FALA and **SOUTRA**, two united parishes of Scotland, in the counties of Mid and East Lothian. Fala is 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, comprising some of the most fertile of the Lothian plains. Soutra is the westernmost ridge of the Lammermuir hills, commanding a most enchanting prospect. Population, in 1801, 354.

FALAISE, a town of France, and principal place of a district in the dep. of the Calvados, on the Ante. It has manufactures of serges, linen, and lace; and is remarkable for being the birth-place of Arlotte, mother to William the Conqueror. It lies 6 leagues S. of Caen, and 7 SW. of Lisieux. Lon. 17. 27. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 55. N.

FALAISE, a town of France, in the depart. of Dyle, late of Brabant, 16 miles SE. of Tirlemont.

FALASJAM, a country of Africa, W. of Abyssinia.

FALAVIES, a town of France in the department of the Isere, 5 miles W. of Bourgoin.

FALCLS, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, on the Arga, 5 miles W. of Olite.

FALCKENBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, 7 miles WSW. of Nordtorp.

FALCKENBURG, a town of France, in the dep. of the Saare, late of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts.

FALCKENBURG, or **NU MODLIN**, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 11 miles WNW. of Preskw, and 21 NNW. of Ober Glogau. For other places beginning with **FALCK**. See **FAIK**.

FALCONARA, an island in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 42. 51. E. Ferro. Lat. 36. 55. N.

FALCONERA, a town of Italy, in the late republican department of Panaro, and ci-devant duchy of Mirandola, 4 miles NE. of Mirandola.

FALCONIARI, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the W. coast of Sicily.

FALE, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which rises about 5 miles SE. from St Columb Major, and runs into the sea at Falmouth.

FALAMI, a river of Africa, which runs into the Senegal, 20 miles W. of Galam.

FALEZIN, a town of European Turkey, in Wallachia, on the Pruthi, where a battle was fought, and peace concluded.

ed, between the Turks and Russians, in 1711. Lon. 26. 19. E. Lat. 45. 15. N.

FALIN, a river of Chinese Tartary, which runs into the sea of Japan. Lon. 151. 2. E. Ferro. Lat. 43. 5. N.

FALIOS, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Black sea, 24 m. W. of Amasieh.

FALKENAU, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neysse, 4 miles and a half S. of Grotkau.

FALKENAU, or FALKENOW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the Eger; where are manufactures of alum, sulphur, and vitriol. It is 12 miles NE. of Egra, and 66 W. of Prague.

FALKENBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria; 10 miles N. of Oberwoltz.

FALKENBERG, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the prov. of Halland, situated at the mouth of the Athran, on the Scagerac. The chief trade of the inhabitants is fishing. Near it a battle was fought between the Danes and Swedes in 1363, in which the former were defeated. It is 52 miles N. of Helsingborg. Lon. 12. 27. E. Lat. 56. 51. N.

FALKENBERG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Lippe, 2 miles S. of Horn.

FALKENBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg, 6 miles E. of Dransburg, and 124 NE. of Berlin. Lon. 33. 45. E. Ferro. Lat. 53. 29. N.

FALKENHAGER, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, 5 m. S. of Rumelsburg.

FALKENSTEIN, a town of Austria, with a castle, the proprietor of which has a right to coin money. It is 10 miles NW. of Zisteisdorff.

FALKENSTEIN, or VALKENSTIN, a town of Upper Bavaria, situated on the Inn, 8 miles N. of Kuffstein, and 24 SW. of Traunstein.

FALKENSTEIN, a town of France, in the dep. of Mont Tonnere; late of Germany, and capital of a small county of the same name, which included the town of Winwelter and about 15 villages. Falkenstein lies 24 miles W. of Worms, and 27 NE. of Deux Ponts.

FALKENSTEIN, a town of Lower Bavaria, 15 miles N. of Staubing, and 9 SW. of Cham.

FALKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland, 2 miles off Auerbach.

FALKENSTEIN, a village and castle of Switzerland, in the canton of Soleure;

formerly the residence of its particular lords, which bore the same name. The family has been long extinct.

FALKINGHAM. See FOLKINGHAM.

FALKIRK, a considerable town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, near the river Carron, on the high road from Edinburgh to Glasgow. It was formerly a borough of regality, but is now governed by a baron-baillie, appointed by the lord of the manor. It contains near 4000 inhabitants, and has 9 annual fairs, chiefly for cattle; those called *trysts*, in August, Sept. and Oct. are particularly noted, and much resorted to, 15,000 cattle being sometimes sold in one day. It is 20 miles W. of Edinburgh, and 8 SE. of Stirling. The parish of Falkirk is near 8 miles long, and about 4 broad, watered by the river Carron on the N. Except the eminence on which the town is situated, the surface is exceedingly level, and the *Carse of Falkirk*, is celebrated for its fertility. The great canal passes through the parish, and numerous villages have arisen in the neighbourhood of late years. See CAMFLOD, &c. The population of the parish in 801, was 8838. Falkirk is noted in history as the scene of two remarkable battles: one in 1298, between the English under Edward I. and the Scots under Sir W. Wallace, when the latter were defeated; and another in 1716, between the royalists under Gen. Hawley, and the adherents of Prince Charles, when the former were defeated.

FALKLAND, an ancient town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with the remains of a magnificent palace, for many years the residence of the Scottish monarchs. The town is neatly built, and is plentifully supplied with fine water by leaden pipes. It was erected into a burgh by James II. in 1458, and had its charter renewed by James VI. in 1595, granting a right of holding a weekly market and 4 annual fairs. The chief manufacture is coarse linen and osnaburghs. The revenue of the burgh is upwards of 100l. It is governed by 3 bailies, 14 counsellors, a treasurer, and town clerk, who are self-elected. The parish of Falkland is of a square form, containing about 10,000 acres. Towards the N. is a considerable plain, called the Park of Falkland; but on the S. the ground rises gradually to the summit of the eastern Lomond. The greater part of the soil is a deep moss, containing the roots of oak and other trees. Contiguous to the town

town is the village of Ballinbrae, besides which, the parish contains the villages of Newton, and Freuchie. The population of the parish is about 2900. Falkland lies 15 miles N. of Edinburgh, and 15 SE. of Perth.

FALKLAND ISLES, lie about 50 miles E. from the straits of Magellan, at the extremity of South America, between 56. and 63 W. lon. and 52 and 54. S. lat. These islands were discovered by Sir Richard Hawkins, in 1594; the chief of the two islands he named Hawkins' Maidenland, in honour of Queen Elizabeth. The soil of these islands is bad, and the shores are beaten by perpetual storms. The British made a settlement here, but were dispossessed by the Spaniards in 1770, soon after it had been established; which occasioned an armament on the part of Britain, till the affair was wisely settled by a convention, and the British regained possession of the islands; but they voluntarily abandoned them, as of no value, in 1771.

FALKLAND'S SOUND, a strait or bay, which separates the two largest of the Falkland islands.

FALKÖPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland, 56 miles E. of Uddevalla. It is memorable for a battle fought in 1388, between Margaret, Queen of Denmark, and Albert, king of Sweden, when the latter was defeated and taken prisoner with his son.

FALL, a river of Scotland, which rises in the W. part of Perthshire, and runs into Loch Lomond, in the N. part of Dumbartonshire.

FALLAJAJEEA, one of the Friendly islands, in the Southern Pacific ocean, Lon. 185. 16. E. Lat. 20. 50. S.

FALLEN, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, 3 miles N. of Lanesborough, in Longford county.

FALLERN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Samaland, noted for its mineral springs. It is 3 m. from Wexio.

FALLINGBOSTEL, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneberg-Zell, 14 miles NE. of Rethem.

FALLOCH, a river of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, which takes its rise amongst the Lenuox hills, and, after a rapid course through the vale to which it gives the name of Glenfalloch, falls into Loch Lomond.

FALLOWFIELD, a town of the United States, in Pennsylvania, 30 miles W. of Philadelphia.

FALLS, a township in Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

FALMOUTH, a sea-port town of England, in the county of Cornwall, situated at the mouth of the river Fale, at the entrance into the English channel, with a good and well sheltered harbour, capable of receiving vessels of any burden. It is guarded by 2 castles. Packets for Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies, sail regularly from this port in time of peace, which is the source of considerable trade and emolument to the town. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and has 3 markets weekly, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. One of the castles, called Pendenis Castle, stood a siege against Oliver Cromwell, and made a good defence, under the conduct of Sir Peter Killigrew. It is 95 miles SW. of Exeter, and 268 WSW. of London. Lon. 5. 4. W. Lat. 50. 9. N.

FALMOUTH, a township of the United States, formerly including Portland, in Cumberland county, Maine, containing 2991 inhabitants. It is situated on Casco bay, 120 miles NNE. of Boston.

FALMOUTH, a township in Hants county, Nova-Scotia, situated on the SE. side of the basin of Minas, opposite Windsor, 28 miles NW. of Halifax.

FALMOUTH, a maritime township in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, situated on the NE. part of the Vineyard sound, on the W. side of the bay of its name. It is a post town, 77 miles SE. by S. of Boston, 18 from Sandwich, and 9 from Holme's Hole. It was incorporated in 1686, and contains 1637 inhabitants. Lon. 70. 35. W. Lat. 41. 33. N.

FALMOUTH, a post-town in Stafford county, Virginia, situated on the N. bank of Rapahannock river, nearly opposite to Fredericksburg. It is irregularly built, and contains an Episcopal church and about 150 houses. It is 23 miles SW of Dumfries, 70 N. by E. of Richmond, and 207 S. of Philadelphia.

FALMOUTH, a town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, situated on the SE. side of Conawago creek, 20 miles W. of Lancaster.

FALMOUTH, a town and harbour on the S. shore of the island of Antigua, in the West Indies. It has English harbour on the E. and Rendezvous bay on the W. It is situated in St Paul's parish, at the NW. corner of the harbour, which is well fortified.

FALMOUTH,

FALMOUTH, in the island of Jamaica, in the West Indies, commonly called the Point, is situated on the S. side of Martha Brae Harbour; and, including the adjoining villages of Martha Brae and the Rock, contains 220 houses. Here 30 capital stationed ships load for Great Britain, exclusive of sloops and smaller craft.

FALSE BAY, a bay of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, frequented by ships when the NW. winds prevail.

FALSE CAPE HORN, the SW. point of Terra del Fuego.

FALSINGTON, a village in Pennsylvania, in Bucks county, 28 miles NE. of Philadelphia.

FALSTER, an island of Denmark, situated at the entrance of the Baltic, S. of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow sea. It is about 60 miles in circumference; exceedingly fertile, and abounding in game; the principal towns are Nyekioing and Stubbekioing. Lon. 12. E. Lat. 54. 50. N.

FALSTERBO, a sea port town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, chiefly known for a light-house and its herrin g-fishery, 22 miles SSW. of Lund Lon. 12. 48. E. Lat. 55. 22. N.

FALUGA, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the W. coast of Sardinia, 12 miles S. of Cape Argentera.

FALUGA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the W. bank of the Euphrates, where an arm of that river issues to join the Tigris, 25 miles SE. of Bagdad.

FALUN. See **FAHLUN**.

FALUN, a river of Switzerland, which runs into the lake of Neuchatel, near Yverdun.

FAM CHAM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Petcheli, 25 miles SW. of Peking.

FAM-CHAM POU HOTUN, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea, 612 miles ENE. of Peking.

FAMAGOSTA, or **FAMACUSTA**, a sea-port town of the island of Cyprus, situated on the E. coast of the island, with a good harbour, but much choaked up, the entrance into which is defended by 2 forts, opposite each other. It is the see of a Greek bishop, suffragan of Nicosia. It was formerly well fortified by the Venetians, but was taken by the Turks in 1571, after a siege of 10 months, when the governor was fled alive, and the inhabitants barbarously massacred, although they had capitulated. Since

that period, the fortifications have been neglected. It is 40 miles E. of Nicosia, and 28 W. of Tripoli in Syria. Lon. 30. 14. E. Lat. 34. 49. N.

FAMARS, a town of France, in the department of the North, 3 miles S. of Valenciennes.

FAMILY LAKE, a lake of North America. Lon. 93. 20. W. Lat. 52. 35. N.

FAMINE, or **FAMENE**, a small country of the Netherlands, in the western part of the duchy of Luxemburg, on the borders of the bishopric of Liege, which has been annexed to France, and included in the department of Forrets. The principal towns are Marche and Roche.

FAMINE PORT, a bay at the extremity of South America, in the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Palagonia. Here there was once a Spanish garrison; but these have ever perished for want, the place has ever since been neglected. Lon. 71. 26. W. Lat. 53. 43. N.

FAM-TAM HO'UN, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea, 625 miles ENE. of Peking.

FAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong, 17 miles NE. of Po.

FANANO, a town of Italy, in the late republican dep. of the Apennines, the cidevant territory of Fagnano. Lon. 1. 24. E. Lat. 44. 20. N.

FANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-Quang, 50 miles S. of Yuen-yang.

FANGEAUX, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Castelnaudery, 4½ leagues W. of Carcassone, and 2½ SSE. of Castelnaudery. Lon. 19. 42. E. Ferro. Lat. 43. 11. N.

FANKI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-si, 17 miles NE. of Tai.

FANNA, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, 7 m. NNE. of Aviano.

FANNET, a township in Franklin county, Pennsylvania.

FANNICH LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in Ross-shire, about 9 miles long, and 1½ broad, from which a small river called Grudie runs to Loch Lichat, and from that the river Conon flows to the Frith of Cromarty.

FANO, a town of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra, and late republican dep. of Pescara, 9 miles SSW. of Teramo.

FANO, anciently **FANUM FORTUNE**, a sca-

sea-port town of Italy, on the Adriatic, late in the state of the Church, and duchy of Urbino, afterwards in the Roman Republic and department of Metauro. It is surrounded with a lofty wall of brick and ditches; with towers at small distances, and bastions towards the sea. It is the see of a bishop, immediately under the pope, and has several monasteries, and some beautiful churches. Here are the remains of a beautiful triumphal arch, erected in honour of Augustus, who sent hither a colony, called *Julia Fantrus*. It is 17 miles E. of Urbino. Lon. 30. 40. E. Ferro. Lat. 43. 52. N.

FANØE, a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, situated about 2 miles S. of Middelfart, in the island of Funen.

FANØE, a small island of Denmark, near the coast of Sleswick, in the German ocean, about 5 leagues in circumference, chiefly inhabited by fishermen. Lon. 8. 25. E. Lat. 55. 23. N.

FANTIN, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coast, which extends about 10 leagues along the shore of the Atlantic. The soil is fertile, producing fruits, maize, and palm wine. Europeans trade here for gold and slaves. The inhabitants are bold, cunning, and deceitful. Their government is aristocratic: Their chiefs are, a supreme judge, or governor, attended by a council of old men: each town has a chief. The small towns are very numerous, and they reckon about 4000 fishermen on the coast. The capital is of the same name, and is situated about 4 leagues up the country.

FANU, a small island in the Mediterranean, about 10 miles NW. of Corfu.

FAN-YUAN, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea, 22 miles ESE. of Koang-tcheou.

FANZARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, 15 miles SW. of Salee.

FAOE, a small island of Denmark, a little to the N. of Laland. Lon. 11. 26. E. Lat. 55. N.

FAOU, LE, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, and chief place of a canton in the district of Landerneau, 3 leagues S. of Landerneau.

FAOUA, or FOUA, a town of Egypt, situated on the W. branch of the Nile, built by the Milesians, in the reign of Psammeticus, and formerly a sea-port, though now 20 miles from the sea. It is 16 miles SE. of Rosetta, and 70 NNW. of Cairo. Lon. 48. 43. E. Ferro. Lat. 31. 10. N.

FAOUE, LE, a town of France, and

principal place of a district in the department of Morbihan, 10 leagues NW. of Vannes. Lon. 14. 50. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 2. N.

FAQUIER COUNTY, in Virginia, is bounded on the N. by Loudon, and on the E. by Prince William. It is about 55 miles long, and 20 broad; and contains 17,892 inhabitants.

FAR. See FARR.

FARA, one of the smaller Orkney islands, between Eda and Westra.

FARA, or FARRA, one of the smaller Orkney islands, one mile E. of Hoy.

FARA, a small island of the Hebrides, lying between Barra and South Uist.

FARA, a town of Arabia Felix, 230 miles W. of Cathem.

FARADFFSE, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis, 32 m. S. of Tunis.

FARAN, a country of Africa, in the interior parts of Negroiland.

FARAN, a valley of Arabia, which extends from the Red Sea to Mount Sinai.

FARBE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, 4 miles WSW. of Oldenburg.

FAREHAM, a town of England, in Hants, situated at the NW. corner of Portsmouth harbour; with a quay, at which vessels of 200 tons can unload. A considerable trade in coals, corn, &c. a manufacture of sacks and cordage, are carried on; bricks and tiles are also made of superior excellence. It has a weekly market on Tuesday; and is 12 miles SE. of Southampton, and 74 SW. of London.

FARELAÏNS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Duero-e-Minho, 6 miles NE. of Villa de Conde.

FAREMOUTIER, a town of France, in the dep. of the Seine and Maine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ro.oy, 9 leagues E. of Paris.

FARESKUR, a town of Egypt, on the E. branch of the Nile, 7 miles S. of Damietta.

FAREWELL, CAPE, the S. point of West Greenland, on the N. side of the entrance of Davis's straits, N. America. Lon. 42. 42. W. Lat. 59. 37. N.

FARFANA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 5 miles W. of Balaguer.

FARG, a river of Perthshire, which rises in the Ochil hills, and falls into Erne near Cultargie.

FARGEAU, Sr, a town of France, in the dep. of Yonne, with a strong fort, 10 miles SE. of Briare, and 82 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 8. E. Lat. 40. 47. N.

FARIAB, a town and province of Independent

dependent Tartary, in the country of Balk, on the borders of Persia.

FARJAN, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak Agemi, 75 miles SW. of Amadan.

FARIM, a town and country of Africa, to the S. of the river Gambia. Lon. 13. 50. W. Lat. 12. 10. N.

FARIMA, or **BANSJU**, a province of Japan, in which the inhabitants have manufactures of silk, cloth, paper, &c.

FARINOLA, a town of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra, and late republican department of Pescara, 11 miles SSE. of Teramo.

FARLES, a river of Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Irish sea, about 4 miles W. of Crickaeth.

FARLOF, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonon, 6 miles N. from Christianstadt.

FARMINGTON, a very flourishing township, in Lincoln county, district of Maine, on Sandy river, 204 miles NNE. of Boston. The number of inhabitants is about 1200.

FARMINGTON, a large and wealthy town in Hartford county, Connecticut, 10 miles SW. of Hartford city. Farmington river, a water of Connecticut, meanders delightfully through charming intervals, which beautify and enrich this town. The houses in the compact part stand chiefly on a street which runs N. and S. along the gentle declivity of a hill. About the centre of the street stands a large and handsome congregational church. This town was settled as early as 1645; but several towns have been since taken from it.

FARN ISLANDS, two clusters of small islands and rocks, 17 in number, in the German ocean, near the coast of Northumberland, opposite Bamborough castle. They have all particular names, and produce kelp, feathers and eggs of sea-fowls, with some seals. Some of them bear a little grass, and feed one or two cows. The principal, which is called *Furn*, is about a mile in compass, and has a fort, and a light-house, which, however is useless, never being furnished with a fire. Lon. 1. 44. W. Lat. 55. 29. N.

FARNESE, a village and castle, with the title of a principality, in the late duchy of Castro, in Italy.

FARNHAM, a town of England, in Surry, situated on the river Wye, where the bishops of Winchester have a seat or castle. It has a great corn trade, and is celebrated for its plantations of hops; the

best in England being supposed to be cultivated in the neighbourhood, particularly at Crodal, a village in Hampshire, about 3 miles to the NW. Farnham was formerly a considerable clothing town; but that branch of business has declined very much within these few years. It has a large weekly market on Thursday; and is 38 m. SW. of London.

FARNRODA, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and principality of Eisenach, 3 miles ESE. of Eisenach.

FARO ISLANDS. See **FAROFR**.

FARO, an island of Sweden, about 80 miles in circumference, separated from the NE. part of the island of Gothland by a narrow channel. It is populous and fertile. The principal town has the same name, and is situated on the SE. coast of the Gulf of Cadiz. Lon. 19. 7. E. Lat. 57. 50. N.

FARO, a sea-port of Portugal, on the gulf of Cadiz, in the province of Algarva. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Evora; and has some trade in almonds, figs, oranges, and wine. It lies 20 miles SW. of Tavira. Lon. 9. 5. E. Ferro. Lat. 37. 2. N.

FARO OF MESSINA, a strait of the Mediterranean, between Sicily and Calabria, about 7 miles across, remarkable for the tide ebbing and flowing every six hours. In this strait was a sea-fight, in 1675, between the French and Spaniards, in which the latter were defeated.

FAROER ISLANDS, islands in the North Sea, belonging to Denmark, about 170 leagues S. of Iceland, but something more W. of Norway. They are 25 in number, though but 17 are inhabited; and extend about 70 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. When the day is at the greatest length in these islands, the sun rises at 7 minutes after 2, and sets 53 minutes after 9; and in the shortest day, it rises 53 minutes after 9, and sets 7 minutes after 2. The summers and winters are very moderate; and as the latter are neither long nor severe, the cattle feed here in the open air all the year round. The dampness of the air, however, subjects the inhabitants to many diseases, as coughs, the scurvy, &c. These islands are indeed so many solid rocks; but the surface is covered with earth, or mould, to the depth of 2 feet; and this shallow soil is so fertile as to yield 20 for one. The pastures are excellent, especially for sheep, in the great flocks of which the wealth of the inhabitants chiefly consists. There is a great plenty

plenty both of land and water fowl, and the inhabitants are well supplied with fish. The commodities vended here to foreigners are salted mutton, goose quills, feathers, and eyder down; knit woollen waistcoats, caps, and stockings, tallow, &c. The islands of Faroer were discovered and peopled in the time of Harold Haarfager, king of Norway; and one Griener Camban was the first who built a house on one of these islands. The Christian religion being completely established in Denmark, about the year 1000, the gospel was also propagated in the islands of Faroer, which were even thought worthy of a particular bishop; and the island of Stromoe was appointed his place of residence. There are 7 parishes and 39 churches, which are under the diocese of Zealand. These islands, together with Iceland, are under one governor; but they have their respective langman, or provincial judge, their land vogt, their inferior judge, and king's consul, who superintends the trade carried on between the Faroer islands and Copenhagen. Lat. from 61. 15. to 62. 10. N.

FAROG NAGUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Delhi, 35 miles WSW. of Delhi.

FARON, a mountain of France, in the department of Var, near Toulon, with a fort and redoubt on its top, which is 1718 feet above the sea level, and almost inaccessible, being nearly perpendicular. While the British troops under Lord Mulgrave were in possession of this fort, on the 1st Oct. 1793, the French, by a daring manœuvre, seized the redoubt, but were driven from it with the loss of near 2000 men.

FAR-OUT-HEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the N. coast of Sutherlandshire, 20 miles E. of Cape Wrath. Lon. 1. 20. W. Edinburgh. Lat. 58. 35. N.

FARR, a parish and small sea-port town of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire. The parish is about 30 miles long, and from 3 to 14 broad, with 17 miles of rocky sea coast, in which are many extensive caves, the resort of great numbers of seals. The town is situated on a bay and near a promontory to which it gives name, and has a good salmon fishery; 38 miles N. of Dornoch. Lon. 0. 50. W. Edin. Lat. 58. 29. N. There are several other promontories, bays, and villages on the coast: See **ARMDALE**, **STRATHY**, &c. The inland surface is mountainous, and the soil, except on

the banks of the rivers Naver and Borthwick, is shallow and barren. The population of the parish, in 1801, was 2408.

FARRINGTON, a town of England, in Berks, situated on the side of a hill, with a weekly market on Tuesday. Near it are the remains of a castle, built by the Earl of Gloucester in the reign of King Stephen. It is 17 miles NE. of Oxford, and 74 WNW. of London.

FARSA, anciently **PHARSALIA** a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, 14 m. S. of Larissa, and 65 N. of Livadia.

FARSANA, a village of Italy, in Istria, situated on a bay abounding with fish.

FARSHUT, a town of Egypt, 20 miles S. of Girge.

FARSISTAN, or **FARS**, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by a desert, which separates it from Chorasau, on the E. by Keiman, on the S. by the gulf of Persia, and on the W. by Chusistan. It is about 420 miles long from N. to S. and 360 from E. to W. Towards the S. the air is very hot, and the land so sandy, that it produces little else than palm trees. Northward, it is full of mountains, on which are found the most beautiful falcons in Persia, and a number of wild swine and wild cats. The parts which are cultivated scarcely yield sufficient for the inhabitants: the principal productions are rice and fruit; the centre is the most fertile. In the forests is found a tree from which the inhabitants gather mastic; emeralds are common.

FARTACH, **FARTAK**, or **FARTAQUE**, a sea-port of Arabia Felix, in the province of Hadramaut, belonging to the sheeh of Keschem, 132 miles SE. of Hadramaut, and 40 E. of Mocha. Lon. 68. 10. E. Lat. 14. 30. N.

FARTIN, a river of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, which runs into Valencia bay.

FARTREY, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Irish sea, 9 miles N. from Wicklow.

FARUGANIE, a town of Egypt, on the E. branch of the Nile, 18 miles N. of Cairo.

FASAD, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan, 35 miles SSW. of Zareng.

FASIANO, a town of Naples, in the province of Bai. and late republican dep. of Jaro, 8 miles S. of Monopoli.

FASEALDO, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, and late republican dep. of Ciati, 15 miles WSW.

of Basignano.

FASTNEL ROCK, a rock in the Atlantic, near the coast of Ireland, 5 miles SSW. of Cape Clear.

FATAGAR, a country of Africa, situated to the SE. of Abyssinia, about Lon. 39. E. and Lat. 9. N.

FATATENDA, a town of Africa, on the river Gambra, about 500 miles from its mouth; where the English had a factory, war the behaviour of the King of Timani compelled them to abandon in 1734. Lon. 12. W. Lat. 12. 45. N.

FATSIHO, an island of Japan, about 80 miles from the S. coast of the Isle of Nippon. It is barren and almost inaccessible; and to it the Emperor banishes the grandees who have incurred his displeasure.

FATTIK, a town of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Sanghai, in the country of Senegal.

FATIKO, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Jemariow.

FATTEPOUR. See **FUTTYPOUR**.

FAVAGNANA, or **POVOGNANA**, a fertile island of the Mediterranean, about 7 miles in circumference, near the W. coast of Sicily. It belongs to the House of Palavicini, and sometimes yields from the fisheries 80,000 livres. Lon. 30. 10. E. Ferro. Lat. 38. N.

FAVANI, LA, a river of Naples, which runs into the sea, 9 miles SSE. of Squillace.

FAVARA, a river of Sicily, which runs into the Mediterranean, about 5 miles S. of Modica.

FAUBAASHI, a town of Upper Egypt, 13 miles WNW. of Dendera.

FAUCIGNY, or **FAUSSIGNY**, **BARONY** or, a late province of Savoy, now in the French dept. of Mont Blanc. It was bounded on the N. by the territory of Chablais, on the E. by the Valais and the duchy of Aosta, and on the S. and W. by the Genevois. It was divided into Upper and Lower, and formerly made part of the estates of the Dauphin, Humbert II. from whom it came to the House of Savoy by marriage, in 1233. Wood and pastures form the principal riches of the country. The name is derived from an ancient castle, situated near the Arve, about 3 miles N. from Bonne Ville. The principal towns of Upper Faucigny, are Salanche, Samoens or Samoung, Taninge, and Flumet; the principal towns of Lower Faucigny, are Cluse, Bonne, and Bonne Ville.

FAUCOGNY, a town of France, in

the dep. of the Upper Saone, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Luxeuil, 2½ leagues ENE. of Luxeuil, and 3¼ N. of Lure.

FAUCONCOURT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ramberviller, 1½ leagues NW. of Ramberviller.

FAUDOAS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, 15 miles SE. of Lectoure.

FAVELONE, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the sea, 4 miles from Squillace.

FAVENTIA, the ancient name of **FALENZA**.

FAVERNEY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Saone, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vesoul, 3½ leagues WSW. of Vesoul, and 2½ N. of Vesoul. Lon. 23. 46. E. Ferro. Lat. 47. 46. N.

FAVROLLE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Reims, 12 miles W. of Reims.

FAUGHAN, a river of Ireland, which runs into the lake Foyle, 5 miles NNE. of Londonderry.

FAVIERES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vezelze, 1¼ leagues W. of Vezelize, and 4 S. of Toul.

FAULQUEMONT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Morhange, situated near the river Nied, 5½ leagues E. of Metz, and 3 SE. of Boulay. Lon. 24. 16. E. Ferro. Lat. 49. 3. N.

FAVOURITA, or **FAVORITO**, a palace of Italy, in the late republican dep. of the Mincio, near Mantua. It was taken by the French in May 1796, and near it in Sept. following, they defeated the Austrians with great slaughter.

FAVOURABLE LAKE, in Lon. 93. 10. W. Lat. 59. 48. N. is the source of 2 large rivers in N. America, at the mouth of one of which, running into Winnipeg lake, stands the Canadian house. The other is the SW. branch of the Severn river.

FAUP, one of the Carolina, or New Philippine islands, in the Pacific ocean.

FAUQUEMBERG, a town of France, in the dep. of the straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St Omer, 11 miles SW. of St Omer.

FAUQUEMONT, or **VALKENBERG**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Meuse, late of the Netherlands, in the

duchy of Limburg situated on the Geule, and capital of a district to which it gives name. It is 12 miles W. of Aix-la-Chapelle, and 16 NNE. of Liège.

FAURANO, a town of Naples, in the province of Terra-di-Livora, and late republican dep. of Naples, 17 miles E. of Naples.

FAUVILLE-EN CAUX, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Caudebec, 10 miles N. of Caudebec.

FAWN, a township in York county, Pennsylvania.

FAY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Indre and Loire, 4 leagues S. of Chinon, and 4 ESE. of Loudun.

FAY BILLOT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Maine, and chief place of a canton in the district of Lingres, 4 leagues SE. of Lingres.

FAY-LE-FROID, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Le Puy-en-Velay, 5 leagues ESE. of Le Puy.

FAYAL or **FYAL**, the most western of the Azore islands, is about 9 leagues long, and 3 wide. It receives its name from the great number of beech trees (*Faga* in Portuguese) which grow here, besides which, it has great variety of other wood. It is well cultivated, and produces bearded wheat, Indian corn, bay, figs, oranges, strawberries, and most other European fruits and roots. It abounds with sheep, goats, hogs, poultry, great variety of birds, and a small species of horses and black cattle. The principal town is Vila de Horta: the natives are fairer than those of Mindana; their houses, though built with clay and thatched, are clean and cool; and Mr Forster says he did not see one idle person or beggar among them. A Portuguese garrison is maintained on the island. Lon. 19. 45. W. Ferro. Lat. 38. 52 N.

FAYD, a town of Asia, in Syria, on the frontiers of Arabia Deserta, 400 miles E. of Damascus.

FAYE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Maine and Loire, 10 miles S. of Angers.

FAYE-LE-VINEUX, a town of France, in the dep. of the Indre and Loire, one league SE. of Richelieu.

FAYENCE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Draguignan, celebrated for its manufacture of earthen

ware. It is 10 miles NE. of Draguignan.

FAYETTE, a settlement in Tioga county, New York, between the Unadilla, and the main branch of the Chenango. It is laid out into 100 lots of a square mile each, as nearly as the ground will permit.

FAYETTE COUNTY, in Pennsylvania, is bounded on the N. by Westmoreland, on the S. by part of Maryland and Virginia, and on the W. by Monongahela river. It is 39 miles in length, and 29 in breadth, and contains 473,280 acres; divided into 11 townships, of which Union is the chief. The number of inhabitants is about 14,000.

FAYETTE, a county of Kentucky, surrounded by Clarke, Bourbon, Scott, Franklin, Woodford, Maddison, and Mercer counties. Chief town Lexington.

FAYETTE, a district of North Carolina, comprehending 6 counties, viz. Moore, Cumberland, Sampson, Richmond, Robeson, and Anson. It is bounded on the N. by Hillsborough, on the SE. by Wilmington and Newbern, on the W. by Salisbury, and on the S. by the state of South Carolina. It is 120 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and contains above 34,000 inhabitants.

FAYETTEVILLE, so called in honour of the Marquis La Fayette, a flourishing post-town of North Carolina, the seat of justice for the above district, is pleasantly situated in Cumberland county, on the W. side of the NW. branch of Cape Fear river, nearly at the head of navigation, 100 miles above Wilmington, and 61 S. of Raleigh. On the bank of the river stand a few buildings and the tobacco warehouses, which have received in one season 6000 hhd. of tobacco, equal in quality to that of Petersburg. The compact part of the town is situated about a mile from the river, near the junction of Blount's and Cross creek, on which last it is chiefly erected, and from that circumstance was formerly named Cross Creek. On both sides the creek are about 400 houses, 2 handsome edifices for the supreme, district, and county courts, and the meetings of the town officers and its citizens. The Free Mason's Lodge is also a large and handsome building. The town is regularly laid out, and its principal streets are 100 feet wide. There are 3 mills, 2 considerable distilleries and breweries, and several extensive tan-yards. The trade to Wilmington is very considerable, which

which it sends down tobacco, wheat, flour, beef, pork, flax-seed, hemp, cotton, butter, lumber, staves, naval-stores, &c. The boats used in transporting these articles to Wilmington, contain about 120 barrels, and make their returns of European and Ind a goods, &c. in from 10 to 20 days. The situation of the town is agreeable and healthy, and well adapted for establishing manufactories. The county immediately round the town is considerably elevated, and the soil dry and barren; but near the water courses, which are numerous, the soil is as rich as any in the state. Since the fire in 1792, which destroyed many houses, the people begin to build of brick, which are made here of good quality, and sold reasonably. The town stands in a settlement of Scotch Highlanders, and is 55 miles NW. of Camden, in South Carolina, 100 SW. of Tarborough, 147 SW. by S. of Halifax, 376 S by W. of Washington city, and 526 SW. by S. of Philadelphia.

FAYORO, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, at the conflux of the Matarana, and the Ebro, 15 miles S. of Huesca.

FAYOUM, or FLIUM a province of Egypt, situated on the W. side of the Nile, extending from the river to the Buket-el-Kerun; formerly the province of Arsmoc, and intersected by canals cut by the ancient Egyptians, and thus forming a communication between the river and the lake. Fayoum, formerly one of the wealthiest and most fertile provinces of Egypt, is much declimed in its fertility, through the oppression of the Turks. Instead of flourishing cities, only mud-wall villages are found. The canals are almost dry, and the Buket-el Kerun, whose ancient name was Mœris, reduced to two thirds of its former extent. Notwithstanding all this, wherever the waters can penetrate, the same productions are found in similar abundance. The Copts still cultivate the olives and the vines which their forefathers planted; still gather excellent grapes, of which they make a most agreeable white wine. The whole country is covered with wheat, barley, and dourra, which rise in succession, uninterruptedly, for seven or eight months. The tall flax, the sugar-cane, and vegetables of all kinds sprout up almost without culture; cucumbers, and near 20 species of melons, melting, sweet, and wholesome, adorn the banks of the rivulets; clustering fruit trees are scat-

tered over the plain. Amid a diversity of trees and plants, the villages are regaled with forests of rose-bush. In other provinces, this fine shrub only ornaments gardens, but here it is cultivated, and the rose-water distilled from its odorous flower, forms an extensive branch of commerce. The canals and lake, swarm with fish, which are caught in prodigious quantities and eat in the province, or carried to the neighbouring cities, and are as cheap as at Damietta. When the frost and snow of winter is felt in the northern countries, innumerable flocks of birds resort to the lake Mœris, and the canals of Fayoum. The people catch abundance of geese with golden plumage, and a most agreeable flavour, fat and delicate; ducks, teal, swans, the skins of which are used like furs, and pelicans.

FAYOUM, a town of Egypt, and capital of the province so called, which formerly contained public baths, markets, and colleges; was divided by the canal of Joseph and surrounded by gardens. At present it is only half a league in circumference, and stands on the eastern shore of the canal. The remainder is destroyed, and the colleges are no more. Houses built of sun-dried bricks, present a gloomy assemblage of huts; then inhabitants are poor, and deprived of energy; then huts are reduced to some manufactures of mats, coarse carpets, and the distillation of rose-water. The town is governed by a caïch, under one of the bays of Grand Cairo. Several Arab sheiks, who have lands in the neighbourhood, compose the council, and go to the divan twice or three times a-week, as summoned by the governor; their chief is held in great respect, but the members of administration cannot long enjoy concord. The continual wars at Grand Cairo disturb the tranquillity of the provinces, and the possessors of lands and governments are usually expelled by the victorious faction. It is 49 miles SSW. of Cairo. Lon. 48. 25. E. Ferro. Lit 29. 27. N.

FAYS1 OWN, a township in Chittendon county Vermont.

FAYS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St Dizier, 5 miles NW. of Joinville.

FAZZOLO, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, and late republican department of Crati, 13 miles SW of Manfredonia.

FEDAL, a riv. of Ireland, which rises near Coolmaloney, in the county of Limerick, and unites with the river Cane, &c. in the county of Kerry, after which it takes the name of Cashin, and falls into the Shannon's mouth. It is 11 miles above Kerry Head.

FEAR POINT, a cape at the mouth of Cape Fear river, in North Carolina, 4 miles SSE. of the light-house on Bald-head. The river is formed by two branches, called the NW. and NE. branches, which unite above Wilmington, and enters the Atlantic below Brunswick. Lon. 77. 45. W. Lat. 53. 40 N.

FEARN, a parish and village of Scotland, in Ross-shire. The parish is about 2 miles square, bounded on the SE. by the Murray Firth, where are the 2 small fishing towns of Balmore and Hilltown. The surface is generally flat, and the soil, for the most part, rich. Loch Eyle is in the centre of the parish, and supplies water for 3 or 4 mills. The village of Fearn stands near the site of the old abbey, a ruin of great antiquity. Another remarkable building is the castle of Lochin, which has stood for 700 years, and must have been almost impregnable before invention of artillery. The celebrated lawyer, Sir George Mackenzie, king's advocate in the reign of Charles II. it is said was born in this castle. The population about 1600.

FECAMP, an ancient sea port town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montivilleis. It contains about 1000 houses. The principal commerce is in linen, serges, &c., leather, and hats. The fishing-fishery employs a considerable number of vessels; and smaller boats fish along the coast. It had lately a Benedictine abbey, remarkable for its opulence and great privileges. The church is one of the largest in France. It is five leagues NNE. of Montivilleis, and nine SW. of Dieppe. Lon. 18. 3. E. Ferro. Lat. 49. 46. N.

FECKENHAM, a village in Worcestershire, 7 miles from Bromsgrove, on the W. side of its forest, with fairs on March 26, and Sep. 30.

FEDALA, a sea-port of Africa, in Morocco, on a bay of the Atlantic. The town was begun in consequence of the emperor having brought out some corn from his magazines, in 1775, which was sold to merchants on condition of building houses here; but when the corn was all sold, the building stopped. It

is 50 miles S. of Mensoria.

FE D'ANTIOCHIA, SANTA, the most northern town of Popayan, a district of Terra Firma, South America. It is situated 200 miles N. of Popayan city, near the confines of the province of Carthagera, on the banks of St Martha river, and near 180 miles S. of its conflux with the Magdalena. It is the capital of the audience of Santa Fe. The inhabitants of Antiochia, which is 15 miles distant, and now an inconsiderable place, having removed hither, chiefly contributed to render this town a large and flourishing place. Lon. 136. 35. W. Lat. 57. 32. N.

FE DE BAGOTA, SANTA, the capital of New Grenada, South America, situated on the banks of the little river Dagu, a water of the Magdalena; is 180 miles E. of the bottom of Bonaventura bay. It is an arch bishop's see, and the seat of an university founded by King Philip III. in 1610. Near this city are gold mines. The air is temperate and healthy, and provisions plenty. Lon. 71. 5. W. Lat. 4. 16. S.

FE. OF FEY, SANTA, a town in the middle of Yucatan, a province in the audience of Guatimada, in N. America, at the confluence of a river which runs into the North Sea. Here are officers for casing and refining gold.

FE, SANTA, the capital of New Mexico, in N. America. It is situated among the mountains, near the source of Rio del Norte, 130 leagues from its mouth, in the gulf of Mexico. It is said to be a rich and regularly built city, and a bishop's see. Baudrand makes it nine leagues from the river. It is also called Santa Fe de Grenada; by others New Mexico. Lon. 104. W. Lat. 36. N.

FE, SANTA, a city of Paraguay, South America, 150 leagues S. by SW. of the city of Assumption. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in husbandry, grazing, and weaving cloth. They sell their productions and manufactures to good profit in Brazil. From hence is an easy and convenient road to Potosi in Peru, and to Corbuda in Tucumana, which is very advantageous to the place; the distance not being above 350 leagues. It stands on the W. side of Paraguay river. Lon. 60. 40. W. Lat. 30. 45. S.

FEDERALSBURG, a village in Maryland, on the E. side of Chesapeake bay, situated on Marshy Hope creek, partly in Dorchester, and partly in Caroline county. It is 5 miles ENE. of Hunting-Creek

Creek town, and 20 NE. of Cambridge.

FEDER SEE, a lake of Germany, in Sualba, about 12 miles in circumference; which has communication with the Danube, by a river called *Arnszach*; the lake is a little to the E. of Bud'au.

FERBER, a town of Asia, in Bukhara, on the river Gien.

FESSY, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Dronhede, 50 miles NE. of Romsdal.

FLET, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Agderhus, 36 miles NE. of Fredrickstad.

FEGESAK, or VIGERSAK, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brunen, 8 miles NNW. of Bente.

FEGLINA, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, and late republican department of Crati, 7 miles SE. of Cosenza.

FEHRJENACH, a town of Germany, in Sualba, and lordship of Gunstenberg, 12 miles WSW. of Rothweil, and 16 E. of Tulling.

FEHRNBELLIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Blanderburg, 28 miles NW. of Berlin, and 28 NNE. of Brandenbourg.

FEL, a town of China, of the third rank in the province of Chan-tong, 25 miles WNW. of Y.

FELLE, one of the Friendly islands, in the Southern Pacific ocean, described as large and fruitful, abounding with hogs, dogs, fowls, roots, and fruits, 3 days sail NW. by W. from Tongataboo.

FELIGNES, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Le Quesnoy, one league NW. of Maubeuge.

FELLINGE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonon, 6 miles E. of Christianstadt.

FELKA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, founded by the Asturias about the year 1000, 10 miles S. of Oporto.

FELTCHIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong, 25 miles SSW. of Tai-nan.

FEISTIZ, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 2 miles SW. of St Veit.

FEISTRITZ, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 4 miles N. of Muchra.

FEISTRITZ, a river of Germany, in Stiria, which runs into the Lauffnitz, at Furstenfeld.

FEISTRITZ, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 10 miles NE. of Saxenburg.

FEISTRITZ, or WINDISCHFEISTRITZ.

See WINDISCHFEISTRITZ.

FIJUM. See FIJOUNI.

FFAKETBANJA, a town of Hungary, 23 miles NE. of Zatzmar.

FIKETELO, a town of Transylvania, 23 miles SW. of Colosvar.

FIKTEPATAK, a town of Transylvania, 25 miles SW. of Colosvar.

FIKTEFATOR, a town of Hungary, 18 miles SSE. of Gros Warden.

FIKTEBACH, a town of Germany, in Sualba, 14 miles N. of Rakosburgh.

FILDES, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 14 miles N.W. of Cramburg, and 40 SW. of Livinnd.

FILDESSEE, a lake of Germany, in Carinthia, 2 miles SW. of Fodes.

FILDBIRCH. County or, a small county of Germany, formerly in Sualba, but now considered as a part of the Tyrolisee. It is bounded on the N. by the county of Montfort, on the E. by Pudentz; on the S. by the Gisons; and on the W. by the Rhine. It was sold to the House of Austria in 1376; the estates were mortgaged to the Count of Jochenburg, but redeemed in 1436. Feldkirch is the capital.

FELDRICH, the capital of the above county, is well built, and situated on the Ill, near the Rhine. The inhabitants enjoy some considerable privileges, as that of choosing their own magistrates, and of returning to deliver up any who are under the ban of the empire; and not being summoned by any provincial judges. Feldkirch was taken by the French under Gen. Audinet, in March 1799. It is 23 miles NNE. of Coire, 60 NW. of Tyrol, and 92 NW. of Trent.

FELDKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 13 miles NW. of Clagenfurt, and 10 W. of St Veit.

FELDSBERG, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, belonging to the archbishop of Salzburg, 4 m. NE. of Saxenburg.

FELDSBURG, a town and castle of Austria, 28 miles NNE. of Vienne, and 32 NE. of Tulln. Lon. 34. 38. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 37. N.

FELDSEE, a lake of Germany, in Carinthia, 8 miles NW. of Welach.

FELDUAR, a town of Hungary; the inhabitants are chiefly supported by fishing in the Danube, near which it stands, 12 miles SE. of Symontornya.

TELENBRUNN, OBER, a town of Austria, 3 miles NW. of Sonneberg.

FELLENBRUNN, UNTER, a town of Austria, 8 miles N. of Korn Neuburg.

FELETINO, a town of Italy, in the ci-devant

ci-devant state of the Church and Com-
 pagna di Roma, and late republican de-
 partment of Circeo, 8 miles N. of Alatri

FELICE, ST., a town of Italy, in the
 late republican department of Panaro.

FELICE, ST., a citadel of Italy, in Ve-
 rona, on a hill.

FELICUDI. one of the Lipari islands,
 in the Mediterranean, 28 miles W. of
 Lipari. It is destitute of water. Lon.
 32. 21. E. Ferro. Lat. 39. 32. N.

FELINA, a town of Italy, in the
 late republican department of Crostolo

FELINES-DE-TERMENS. a town
 of France, in the dep. of the Aude, and
 chief place of a canton, in the district of
 La Grasse, 2 leagues S. of La Grasse,
 and 3½ NE. of St Paul de Fenouillet.

FELIPE, Y SANT-YAGO. a large bay
 on the N. side of the island Espiritu
 Santo. See **TERRA DEL ESPIRITU**
SANTO.

FELIU DE QUIXOLO, a sea port
 town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the coast
 of the Mediterranean, 7 leagues S. of
 Gerona

FELIX, ST., an island in the Pacific
 ocean, NNW of Juan Fernandes, and
 due W. of Copiapo, in S. America. Lon.
 81 W. Paris. Lat 26. S.

FELIZAN, a town of Italy, in the
 Alexandria, 8 miles W of Alexandria,
 and 12 l. of Asir

FELLA, a small river of Germany,
 which runs into the Rhine near Moch-
 ling, in Cambray.

FELLA, another river of Italy, which
 runs into the Tagliamento.

FELLEN, a town of the Russian em-
 pire, in Livonia, ceded to Russia in
 1721. It is situated on the Fellen, 62
 miles SE of Revel. Lon. 24. 5. E. Lat.
 58. 22. N.

FELLENBERG, a town of Germa-
 ny, in the Tyrol, 1 mile WSW. of
 Innsbruck

FELLETIN, a town of France, and
 principal place of a district, in the de-
 partment of the Creuse; the chief trade
 is in cattle. Near it is a medicinal
 spring. It is 7 leagues SSE. of Gueret,
 and 7 SSW of Evaux. Lon. 19. 52 E.
 Ferro. Lat. 45 53.

FELLIN, a town of Naples, in the
 province of Terra di Lavoro, and late
 republican dep. of Vesuvius, 13 m. ENE.
 of Naples.

FELLING, the name of three towns
 in Austria, 1. 3 miles SSE. of Zisterz-
 dorf; 2. 10 miles WNW. of Crems; 3.
 11 miles S. of Vienna.

FELLINGSBRO, a town of Sweden,
 in the prov. of Westmanland, 24 miles
 W of Stroomsholm.

FELLSBERG, a town of Germany, in
 the territory of Hesse-Cassel, with an
 ancient castle on a rock, 12 miles S. of
 Cassel, and 10 SE. of Naumburg.

FELSINA. See **BOLOGNA.**

FELTRI, a town of Italy, and capi-
 tal of the Feltrin, the see of a bishop,
 suffragan of the patriarch of Aquiecia.
 It contains 5100 inhabitants, and has 7
 convents, a cathedral, a splendid town-
 house, and broad well paved streets.
 The principal trade is in iron. It is 53
 miles NE. of Verona, and 38 N. of Pa-
 dua. Lon. 20. 32. E Ferro. Lat. 46 2. N.

FELTRIN a small county of Italy,
 situated at the foot of the Alps, bound-
 ed on the N. by the Bellunese, on the E.
 and S. by the Trevisan, and on the W.
 by the Trentin and Vincentin, being 28
 miles long, and 10 broad. It is watered
 by the Piave, and produces corn, fruits,
 wine, wood, &c. and abounds in black
 cattle, sheep, and game. It contains
 the town of Feltri, 20 parishes, 120 vil-
 lages, and 47,200 souls.

FELTRINO, a river of Italy, in the
 prov. of Abruzzo Citia, which runs in-
 to the Adriatic, 4 m. SE. of Ortona.

FEMERN, a fertile island of Den-
 mark, in the Baltic, separated from Hol-
 stem by a narrow strait, called Femern
 Sound, about 9 leagues in circumference.
 It contains the town of Burg, and a few
 villages. Lon. 11. 5 E. Lat. 54. 30. N.

FEMOE, a small island of Denmark,
 between Zealand and Lapland. Lon.
 11. 32. E. Lat. 55. 1. N.

FEMSIO, a town of Sweden, in the
 prov. of Smaland, 50 m. W. from Wexio.

FEN CHOU, a town of China, of
 the third rank, in the prov. of Tche-
 kiang, 25 miles NNW. of Yen-tcheou.

FEN-GUE HO-TUN, a town of
 Chinese Tartary, 630 miles NNE. of
 Pekin.

FENERI, the capital of the kingdom
 of Chiampa.

FENESTRANGE, a town of France,
 in the dep. of the Meurte, and chief
 place of a canton in the district of
 Dieuze, on the Sarte; formerly the ca-
 pital of a lordship of the same name,
 which being vested in the duchy of Lor-
 raine, was ceded with it to France. It
 is 6½ leagues E. of Chateau Salins.

FENESTRELLE, a strong town or
 village of Savoy, in a valley, on the ri-
 ver Cluson, 11 miles E. of Sezanne, and

13 W. of Turin. It was taken by the D. of Savoy in 1708, from the French, and ceded to him by the treaty of Utrecht. Lon. 7. 25. E. Lat 45. 10. N.

FENUE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Maine and Loue, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateauneuf, 2 leagues N. of Angers

FENG-HOA, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea, 25 miles WSW. of Ping-hai.

FENKI, a town in the kingdom of Corea. 36 miles NNW. of Longkouang.

FEN'T, an island of Ireland, in the bay of Tralee, on the W. coast, 7 miles W. of Tralee.

FENIX, a river of Ireland, in the county of Cork, which runs into the sea, in Ballicotton bay.

FENO, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, 16 miles NE. of Carrick.

FENTE, a town of Egypt, 15 miles N. of Abu Girge.

FENWICK, a parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire, about 9 miles long, and 6 broad, containing 1280 inhabitants. The surface is broken, but not much elevated; and the soil, though mossy, is tolerably fruitful, and well cultivated, towards the western border. Around the church is a village called *Kirktown*, containing above 200 inhabitants.

FENWICK, a small town in the above parish, with a bleachfield lately established; 7 miles NE. of Irvine. It contains above 200 inhabitants.

FEN-Y, a town of China, of the 3d rank, in the prov. of Kiang-si, 20 miles E. of Yuen-tcheou.

FEOU-CHAN, a town of China, of the 3d rank, in the prov. of Chansi, 20 miles ESE. of Pin-yang.

FER, POINT AU, on the W. coast of Lake Champlain, lies in Clinton county, nearly 5 miles S. of the division line between New York and Lower Canada, and 25 S. of St John's.

FERABAD, or **FERABAT**, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Mezerandran, situated near the S. coast of the Caspian sea. It contains about 16,000 inhabitants, principally descendants of Georgians and Armenians, who are active, lively, and industrious. The environs produce sugar, cotton, and silk. It is situated among the mountains which bound the Caspian sea, 90 leagues N. of Ispahan, and 42 W. of Astarabat. Lon. 53. 21. E. Lat. 37. 14. N.

FERABAD, a town of Persia, 1½ miles from Ispahan, extending 3 miles along

the banks of the Zenderoad. It was built by Shah Abbas, who peopled it from Ferabad in Mezerandran.

FERANZA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, and late republican dep. of the Blandana, 4 miles NW. of Acerra.

FERCHENSTAIN, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 3 miles S. of Wundisch Gratz.

FERCALA, or **FORCULA**, a town of Africa, and principal place of a district, in the country of Biledulgerid, 50 miles W. of Segilmessa. Lon. 4. 30. W. Lat. 31. 40. N.

FERDINAND NARONKA, an island on the N. coast of Brazil, S. America. Lon. 32. 45 W. Lat. 3. 56. S.

FERE, LA, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chauny, situated in a marshy soil, near the river Sere, which joins the Oise. It was fortified by Cardinal Mazarine, and made one of the strongest places in the kingdom, but was afterwards dismantled. It is famous for its powder-mill and school of artillery. It is 16 posts NE. of Paris. Lon. 21. 1 E. Fen. Lat. 49. 40. N.

FIRE CHAMPENOISE, LA, a town of France, in the dep. of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sezanne, 4 leagues ENE. of Sezanne.

FERT EN TARDINOTS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateau-Thierry, 3½ leagues NNE. of Chateau-Thierry.

FERENTINO, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, and late republican dep. of Otanta, 11 m. SSW. of St Servio

FERINTINO, a town of Italy, in the ci-devant state of the Church, and afterwards in the republican dep. of Circeo; the see of a bishop, immediately under the Pope, containing 6 churches and 3 convents. It is 3 miles N. of Alatri.

FERET, a town of European Turkey, in the p. of Romania, 36 miles NNW. of Galipoli.

FERETTE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Altkirch, formerly the capital of a county of the same name. It is 3½ leagues SSE. of Altkirch

FERGANAH, or **FARGANAH**, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Samarcand, situated in a mountainous country, which abounds in mines of coal, of gold, silver, copper,

copper, and iron. It is situated near the Silon, or Jaxartes, in a prov. to which it gives name.

FERGUS, a broad river of Ireland, which joins the Shannon. 9 miles S. of Ennis, in the county of Clare.

FERGUS, ST., a parish of Scotland, situated in that part of the district of Buchan which belongs to the county of Banff, bounded on the E. by the German ocean, and on the S. by the small river Ugie, which separates it from Peterhead. The surface is undulated, having a rich clay soil, which, when properly cultivated, is abundantly fertile. The village of **INVERUGIE** is in this parish. Population in 1801, 1270.

FERIA, a town of Spain in Estremadura, situated on a sharp mountain, near the Guadixara.

FERING, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 14 miles N. of Rackesburg.

FERMANAGH, a county of Ireland, in the prov. of Ulster, bounded on the N. by the counties of Tyrone and Donegal, on the E. by the county of Monaghan, on the S. by Carrick and Leitrim, and on the W. by Leitrim and Donegal. It is about 35 miles long, and 27 in its greatest breadth; and is divided into 2 parts by Lough Erne, besides which there are two other lakes, Lough Mavin, and Macnean. The number of houses is calculated at nearly 12,000 and of inhabitants at 72,000. The surface is rugged, hilly, and uneven, in some parts mountainous; but yields pasture for cattle, and, with proper management, might be made fertile in corn. The linen manufacture is the chief employment of the inhabitants. It sends two representatives to the British parliament, and Enniskillen the principal town sends one.

FERMANAGH, a township in Millin county, Pennsylvania.

FERMAT, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, 12 miles SW. of Akkad.

FERMO, a town of Italy, in the adjacent State of the Church, and marquisate of Ancona, included in the late republican dep. of Tronto, situated near the coast of the Adriatic; the see of an archbishop, erected in 1559 by Pope Sixtus V. It contains 10 churches and 16 convents. It is 26 miles SSE. of Ancona, and 93 NNE. of Rome. Lon. 31. 27. E. Ferro. Lat. 43. 6. N.

FERMOSELLA, a town of Sicily, in the prov. of Leon, 20 m. WSW. of Zamaora.

FERN, a parish and village of Scotland, in Forfarshire. The parish is about 5 miles long and 2 broad, lying at the foot of the Grampian hills, with a light loamy and fertile soil. The village is 6 miles W. of Brechin. Population in 1801, 443.

TERNAMBUC, or **OLINDA**, a province or jurisdiction of South America, in the eastern part of Brazil, lying along the coast of the Atlantic. The principal articles of trade are cotton, sugar, cattle, lides, and Brazil wood.

TERNAMBUC, or **OLINDA**, a town in the above prov. which, in 1633, was taken by the Dutch, who called it Oinda, but the Portuguese called it Fernambuc. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of St Salvador. Lon. 18. 30. W. Ferro. Lat. 8. 18. S.

TERRENTEZ, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tral-os-montes, 16 m. WSW. of Ourense.

TERRENDEZ, or **JUAN FERNANDEZ**, an island in the Southern Pacific ocean, about 110 leagues W. of the coast of Chile; of an irregular shape, about 2 leagues long, and hardly 2 wide. It is much frequented by European ships going to the S. Sea; but the only safe anchoring place on the island is on the N. coast, in Caraballeda bay; the SW. part being surrounded by a steep shore; dry, stony, and destitute of trees, with little or no fresh water. This is, however, flat, compared with the northern part of the island, which is composed of high craggy hills, many of them inaccessible, though generally covered with trees, and these mostly aromatic, of many different sorts. But the soil being shallow, there are none of them of a size to yield any considerable timber, except the myrtle trees, which are the largest on the island, and even these would not work to a greater length than 40 feet. The pimento and cabbage tree grow here, though in no great plenty; but there are great quantities of water cresses and purslane, with excellent wild sories, and a vast profusion of turnips and Scotch radishes. Admiral Anson put in here in 1741 for repairing his ships and recovering his sick men. On this island, Capt. Woods Rogers found one Alexander Seikirk, a native of Fifeshire in Scotland, who had lived there alone 4 years and 4 months, having been lost by his ship; and from hence Daniel Defoe is thought to have taken the first hint of his novel entitled Robinson Crusoe.

180e. Lon. 78. 59. W. Lat. 33. 40. S.

FERNANDO DE NORONHA, or **NARONHO**, a Portuguese island in the Atlantic, full of verdant mountains, which have the appearance of volcanoes. It is not above a league in length, and its form is said to be like a laurel leaf. It is defended with many forts; and the soldiers who guard them, as well as the few inhabitants who live there, are supported with turtle 5 months, and the rest of the year with provisions from S. America. The water is in general brackish, and sometimes no rain falls for several years together. Lon. 32. 33. W. Lat. 3. 55. S.

FERNANDO-PO, or **FERNAND-PAO**, an island of Africa, in the Atlantic, near the coast of Benin, about 20 leagues in circumference. The land lies high; and the soil is fertile in manioc, sugar canes, rice, fruit, and tobacco; but the inhabitants are rude and uncivilised. Lon. 10. 45. E. Lat. 3. 20. N.

FERNDORE, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and principality of Nassau Siegen. 5 miles N. of Siegen.

FERNEBO, a town of Sweden, in the prov. of Gestrícia, 25 m. S. of Geflle.

FERNELL, a parish of Scotland, in Forfarshire, about 3 miles long and 2 broad, lying on the S. bank of the South Esk, about 3 miles SE. of Brechin. It belongs, with the exception of a small estate of about 100 acres, to the family of Carnegie of South Esk, who have lately modernized the ancient and extensive building of Kinnaird Castle; around which the pleasure grounds and plantations are an ornament to the country. The parish contains about 620 inhabitants.

FERNES, a cape and bay on the W. coast of Eda, one of the Orkney islands. Lon. 0. 30. E. Edin. Lat. 59. 2. N.

FERNEX, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gex; many years the residence of Voltaire. It is 4 miles NNW. of Geneva.

FERNITZ, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 8 miles SE. from Gratz.

FERNS, a village of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, the see of a bishop, 15 miles N. of Wexford.

FEROE ISLANDS. See **FAROER**.

FEROL, a sea-port and good harbour of Peru, on the coast of the Pacific ocean, in the archbishopric of Lima, 70 miles SSE. of Truxillo. Lon. 60. 40.

W. Ferro. Lat. 9. S.

FEROLITO, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata, and late republican department of Brandano, 12 miles S. of Matera.

FERRAJO, PORTO. See **PORTO FARRAIO**.

FERRANDINA, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata, and late republican department of Brandano, 15 miles SW. of Matera.

FERRARA, a large, handsome, and celebrated city of Italy, situated on a branch of the Po, and capital of the late republican dep. of the Lower Po. It is about 4 miles in circumference, and defended by a citadel, strong walls, and bastions. The streets are handsome; and besides many magnificent palaces and a cathedral remarkable for its antiquity, they reckon 100 churches, and 38 convents, with about 30,000 citizens. Ariosto lies buried here in a Benedictine convent; and in the hospital of St Ann, belonging to the city, Tasso was confined as an idiot. Here is an university, founded in 1390, by Albert, Marquis of Ferrara. On the 21st June, 1796, the French arrived in this city, and began to establish the democratic constitution. It was taken by the Austrians under general Klenau, in April 1799, but surrendered to the French in May following. It is 67 miles N. of Bologna, and 40 SE. of Mantua. Lon. 29. 17. E. Ferro. Lat. 44. 51. N.

FERRARA, or the **FERRARFSE**, a de-
vant duchy and province of Italy, which formed part of the Pope's territories. In October 1796, the people of this state, united with those of Bologna, Modena, and Reggio, in erecting the republic of Cispadana; but, the pope having ceded this duchy to the republicans on the 19th Feb. 1797, they were afterwards all conjoined with the other states which composed the Italian republic; and in Oct. following Ferrara was erected into the department of the Lower Po. The whole country is fertile, but low and marshy, being frequently overflowed by several branches of the Po, and other rivers which run through it, so that travelling is sometimes dangerous without guides. It contains but few towns, and, though in itself fertile, is badly cultivated, and thinly inhabited. The inhabitants amount to about 150,000. The principal places are Ferrara and Comacchio.

FERRE-ANAH, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis; with considerable

ruins, whence it is supposed to have been the ancient Thala, 130 miles SW. of Tunis.

FERREIRA, a town of Spain, in Granada, 6 miles SE. of Guadix.

FERREIRA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alentejo, 13 m. W. of Beja.

FERREIRA DE AVES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 15 miles NE. of Viseu.

FERRET ISLAND, a small island near the E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 55. 40. W Lat. 53 40. N.

FERRIFRE, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Verneuil, 5 leagues N. of Verneuil.

FERRIERE, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire, and chief place of a canton in the district of the Segre, 1 league N. of Segre, and 2½ SW. of Chateau Gontier.

FERRIERE EN PARTENAY, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Partenay, 2½ leagues E. of Partenay, and 3½ S. of Airvault.

FERRIERE AU DOYEN, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vire, 4 leagues N. of Vire, and 6½ SW. of Caen.

FERRIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief of a canton, in the district of Montargis, 5½ leagues E. of Bois Commun, and 2 N. of Montargis.

FERRIN TOSH, a village of Scotland, in Ross-shire, long famed for excellent whisky, which the proprietor had the privilege of distilling free of duty; but this immunity was purchased by government in 1786, for about 20,000*l*.

FERRISBURGH, a township in Addison county, Vermont, on lake Champlain. It contains 481 inhabitants. Otter creek, Little Otter, and Lewis's creeks, fall here into the lake. The mouth of Otter creek lies in Lon. 9. 47 W. Lat. 44. 11. 45 N.

FERRITER'S COVE, a bay on the W. coast of Ireland, between Sybil Head and Smerwick harbour.

FERRO, or **HERO**, the most westerly of the Canary islands. It is about 6 leagues in circumference, and contains no springs of fresh water, the inhabitants making use of what is collected in cisterns and reservoirs during the rainy seasons. Voyagers speak of a large tree in the middle of the island, the top of which

is always covered with a thick cloud, which, during the night, so bedews the leaves, that they produce water enough to supply the wants of the whole island. It is not very fertile, but the inhabitants raise corn, sugar, fruits, and legumes; and feed a great number of cattle. The French geographers take their first meridian from the W. extremity of this island. It is 100 leagues S. from the island of Madeira. Lon. 17. 46. W. Lat. 27 47. N.

FERROGAN-BEIN, a mountain in Perthshire, 8 miles S. of Blair-Athol.

FERROL, a strong sea-port town of Spain, in Galicia, situated in the bay of Corunna, with one of the best harbours in Europe, where the Spanish squadrons often rendezvous in time of war. The town is surrounded on three sides by the sea, and strongly fortified on the other. It is 7 leagues NE. of Corunna, and 12 NW. of Lugo. Lon. 8. 33. E. Peak of Teouitic. Lat. 43. 28. N.

FERRY, a considerable village of Scotland, in Forfarshire, situated on the Frith of Tay, about 3 miles E. of Dundee, and nearly opposite to Ferry-Port-on-Craig. It contains nearly 500 inhabitants, and has several good houses, (particularly in East Ferry,) neatly fitted up for the accommodation of bathers during the season.

FERRY, NORTH and SOUTH. See **QUEENSFERRY**.

FERRYDEN, a considerable village of Scotland, in Forfarshire, in the parish of Craig, on the S. bank of the South Esk, nearly opposite to Montrose. It possesses a good harbour, and a safe roadstead, and contains about 300 inhabitants, who are chiefly fishermen.

FERRYLAND HARBOUR, a bay on the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 52. 25. W. Lat. 47. 8. N.

FERRY-PORT-ON-CRAIG, a parish of Scotland, in Fishburne, which contains 2026 acres of good soil; and, in 1801, 920 inhabitants. At the village of the same name, there is a safe and convenient ferry over the frith of Tay.

FERRYTOWN See **CREETOWN**.

FERSINA, a river of Germany, in the Tyrolese, which rises in a lake near St Boldo, and runs into the Adige, 2 miles N. of Trent.

FERSNITZ, a town of Austria, 10 miles S of Ips.

FERTE-ALEPS, LA, or **LA FERTE ALAIS**, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, and chief place

place of a canton, in the district of Estampes, 3 leagues NE. of Estampes, and 4 SW. of Melun. Lon. 20. 1. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 29. N.

FERTE-SUR AUBE, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chaumont, situated on the Aube, 9 leagues NW of Langres, and 5 W. of Chaumont-en-Bassigny. Lon. 22. 25. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 6. N.

FERTE-BERNARD, LA, a town of France, and principal place of a district in the department of the Sarthe, surrounded with walls, and containing 3 suburbs, 7 leagues NE. of Le Mans, and 9 SE. of Alençon. Lon. 18. 20. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 12. N.

FERTÉ-CHAUDRON, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre, 10 miles NW. of Moulins.

FERTÉ-FRÉNEL, LA, a town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, 2½ leagues NNW. of L'Aigle, and 7 ENE. of Argentan.

FERTÉ GAUCHER, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rosoy, 3 leagues ESE. of Coulommiers. Lon. 20. 57. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 47. N.

FERTE IMBAULT, LA, a town of France, in the dep. of the Loire and Cher, situated on the Saudre, 3 leagues ENE. of Romorantin, and 9½ ESE. of Blois.

FERTE-SOUS-JOUARRE, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton in the district of Meaux, on the Marne, 10 miles E. of Meaux.

FERTE LOUPIERRE, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton in the district of Joigny, 5 leagues NW. of Auxerre, and 3 SW. of Joigny.

FERTE MACE, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton in the district of Domfront, 4 leagues E. of Domfront, and 7 NW. of Alençon.

FERTE MILON, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, and chief place of a canton in the district of Château-Thierry, on the Ourque, 4½ leagues NW. of Château-Thierry.

FERTE SENNETERRE, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton in the district of Orleans, 4 leagues SE. of Beaugency, and 4 S. of Orleans.

FERTE VIDAMF, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton in the district of Chateauneuf, 4½ leagues W. of Chateauneuf-en-Thimerais.

FERTE VILLENEUILLÉ, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, 2 leagues S. of Chateaudun, and 8 SW. of Janville.

FERTIERE, a town of Piedmont in the marquisate of Susa, on the Dora, 8 miles N. of Susa.

FERVACQUES, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton in the district of Lisieux, 8 leagues SE. of Caen.

FESCAN, or } a town of France,
FESCHAMP, } in the department of the Lower Seine, on the British Channel, 28 miles NW. of Rouen.

FESELAW, a town of Austria, 2 miles S. of Baden.

FESHIN, a town of Egypt, 18 miles N of Abu-Girge

FESSIE, a small river of Scotland, in the district of Badenoch, in Invernesshire, which falls into the Spey near the cluich of Alvie.

FESTENBERG, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, 14 miles NW. of Wartenberg.

FETHARD a borough of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, which sent 2 members to the Irish parliament. It is 8 miles SE. of Cashel, and 86 SSW. of Dublin.

FETIL, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates, 60 miles NW of Bassora.

FETISLAN, a town of Servia, on the Danube, 8 miles E. of Orsova

FETLAR, one of the Shetland islands, 3 miles S. of Yell; about 4 miles in length, and 3¼ in breadth, containing about 800 inhabitants. The soil is a sandy loam, producing barley, oats, &c. abundantly. There is a considerable quantity of bog iron ore of a very rich quality, and some veins of copper ore, in the island; and there is every reason to suppose that it also contains plumbago or black lead.

FETTEE, a river of Hindoostan, one of the arms of the Sinde, or Indus.

FETTERANGUS, a village of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, and parish of Old Deer. It carries on a small trade in the making of linen, checks, and linsey-woolsey stuffs. It contains about 200 inhabitants.

FETTERCAIRN, a parish and village

of Scotland, in Kincardineshire. The parish contains 14,359 English acres, the soil of which is partly light and sharp, with a mixture of moss, partly a fertile clayey loam; but it is almost all inclosed. Not far from the North Esk, the late Gen. Lord Adam Gordon built an elegant house on his estate of Burn, and planted a great number of trees; the pleasure grounds occupying about 600 acres. Gannochy Bridge over the North Esk, has a very romantic appearance; the foundations stand on two stupendous rocks at a great height above the river. The village of Fettercarn, containing about 250 inhabitants, is about 14 miles N. of Montrose; with which, the population of the parish is near 1800.

FETTERESSO, a parish of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, about 10 miles long, and 6 broad, containing 8000 square acres of arable land, and nearly 17,000 of moor or moss, now covered with thriving trees. Among the mansions in this parish, is that which gives it name, the residence of the family of Marschal, previous to the attainder. The new suburb of Stonehaven, founded by Mr Barclay of U. r., is in this parish. The population in 1801, was 3,087.

FETU, or AFFETU, a small country of Africa, on the Gold Coast, to the E. of Commendo, well situated for commerce with the Europeans. Grain, cattle, palm-wine, and oil, constitute its principal riches. The whole country is about 160 miles in length. It was formerly very powerful; but much reduced by war with the kingdom of Commendo.

FUCHT, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg, 8 miles SSE. of Nuremberg, and 6 W. of Alch.

FEUCHTWANG, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and principality of Anspach, situated on the Saale; formerly Imperial. It is 12 miles SW. of Anspach, and 7 N. of Dunkelshuhl.

FEUDERSDORF, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg 7 miles WNW. of Storkow.

FEVENITZ, a river of Germany which runs into the Drave, 6 miles N. W. of Viliach, in Carinthia.

FEVERSHAM, or FAVERSHAM, a town of England, in the county of Kent, situated on a river navigable for vessels of 130 tons, which communicates with the East Swale, an arm of the sea between the island of Shepey and the main-

land. It is a town of great antiquity, having been inhabited by the Britons. A celebrated abbey, of which there are no remains, was built here by King Stephen. It contains about 600 houses, and 5000 inhabitants. The chief manufacture is that of gunpowder. Four hoys trade from this port to London, and go alternately every week with corn, hops, &c; and some vessels trade to Prussia, Norway, and Sweden, for timber and iron; and many others, are employed in the coasting trade. The oyster fishery is also considerable, and is regulated by particular laws. It is a corporation town, governed by a mayor, 11 jurats, and 24 common council. Two weekly markets, on Wednesday and Saturday, are well supplied with fish and other provisions. In 1688, the vessel in which James II. had embarked was detained by the populace of this town; and the king was discovered in his disguise, and persuaded to return to London. It is 9 miles W. of Canterbury, and 37 E. of London.

FEUGEROLLES, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, 7 miles S. of St Etienne.

FUILLÉ, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Goumay; 8 miles W. of Goumay.

FUILLETIN, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse, 5 miles S. of Aubusson.

FUQUIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Granvilliers; 8 miles W. of Granvilliers.

FURS, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton in the district of Montbrisson, 3½ leagues NE. of Montbrisson, and 8½ W. of Lyons.

FYDANY, a town of Samogitia, 16 miles SSW. of Mednik.

FY-HIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, 12 miles SE. of Quang-ping.

FYREGG, a town of Austria, 8 miles WSW. of Steyr.

FLYSTRIZ, a town of Austria, 16 miles SSW. of Ebenfurth.

FEZ, a country of Africa, formerly a kingdom of great extent. It is bounded on the N. by the Straits of Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean sea, on the E. by Algiers, on the S. by Morocco, and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean. It is divided into nine provinces, or districts, and

and the whole united to the empire of Morocco. The soil is fertile, producing, in the greatest abundance, corn, fruit, flax, salt, gum, wax, &c. Oranges, lemons, figs, and olives, every where abound. The Moors, however, are but bad farmers, and cultivate only in proportion to their wants, so that two-thirds of the country lie waste. The whole of the land is not equally good, a considerable tract to the W. of Old Fez, being full of marshes, which render the air unwholesome, and the people unhealthy. The mountains abound with game, and the forests with wild beasts. The lions are the most daring and savage in all Africa; horses, camels, kine, sheep, goats, and hares, are very numerous. The principal exports are hides and leather of all sorts, particularly that styled Morocco, skins, furs, wool, dates, almonds, figs, raisins, olives, honey, wax, silk, cotton, flax, horses, ostrich feathers, gold-dust, &c. The imports chiefly consist in spicery, cochineal, vermilion, iron, brass, steel, wire, arms, amn union, drugs, watches, small looking-glasses, quicksilver, tartar, opium, alum, aloes, English and other linen and woollen clothes, muslin, calicoes, fustians, gold-wire, silk of all kinds, brocades, damasks, velvets, red woollen caps, toys and trinkets of all sorts, Guinea cownies, combs, paper, and a great variety of earthenware. The emperor is absolute, and the crown is said to be hereditary, but if there be more sons than one, they commonly fight for the crown, which is the source of perpetual wars, the last of which continued almost 80 years. Their religion is the Mahometan, and of the same sect with the Turks. They often attack Christian vessels in the ocean, as the Algerines do in the Mediterranean. Sallee is the principal port for their cruizers, which are very small, but full of men. Fez is the capital.

Fez, a city of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of that name, was built about the end of the 8th century, by Edris, the descendant of Mahomet and Ali, whose father, flying from Medina to avoid the proscriptions of Caliph Abdallah, retired to the extremity of Africa, and was proclaimed sovereign by the Moors. Siddy Edris, succeeding to the crown of his father, founded the city of Fez, in 793, and built the mosque in which he is buried. From that time, the city of Fez has been considered by the Moors as a sacred asylum, and an

object of devotion. In the first moments of that zeal which every religious novelty inspires, a magnificent mosque was built at Fez, and called Carubin, because it was founded by the Arabs of Cairo. This is one of the finest edifices in the empire, and, perhaps, in Africa. Many other mosques were afterwards built successively at Fez, to which were annexed, according to the custom of the Mahometans, colleges and hospitals; and this city was held in so high a degree of veneration, that, when the pilgrimage to Mecca was interrupted, in the 4th century of the Hegira, the western Mahometans, as a substitute, repaired to Fez, while the eastern journeyed to Jerusalem. When the Arabs had extended themselves in Asia, Africa, and Europe, they brought to Fez the knowledge they had acquired in the arts and sciences; and, to its religious schools, this capital added academies for philosophy, physic, and astronomy. Fez, resorted to from almost all Africa, and the object of the devout pilgrimages of the Mahometans, soon became the rendezvous of the neighbouring provinces. The increase of wealth introduced the love of pleasure, and every species of luxury; licentiousness quickly followed; and as its progress in hot countries is always most rapid, Fez, the school of sciences and manners, soon became the sink of every vice. The public baths, which health, cleanliness, and custom, rendered necessary, became the receptacles of the most infamous debauchery. The Mahometans of Andalusia, Granada, and Cordova, during the revolutions of Spain, passed over to Fez, whither they brought new manners, knowledge, and, perhaps, some shades of civilization. They taught the Spanish method of dressing, and dyeing red and yellow, goat and sheep skins, then called Cordovan leather, now Morocco, from the city of that name, where, however, the dye is in least perfection. At Fez, likewise, they first established the manufacture of milled woollen caps, worn by the Moors and eastern nations. Gauzes, silks, stuffs, and beautiful sashes, wrought in gold and silver, are made at Fez; and the little they do proves how much might be done, were industry encouraged. Some love of learning is still preserved at Fez; the Arabic is better spoken than in the other parts of the empire, and the rich Moors still send their children to the schools at Fez, where they

they gain more instruction than they could do elsewhere. The mosque of Carubin is the only remarkable public building; and that cannot be freely examined. The palaces are magnificent; and there are 700 mosques, 50 of which are very considerable, adorned with marble pillars and other ornaments. The houses are built of brick or stone, and adorned with mosaic work. Those of brick are ornamented with glazing and colours, like Dutch tiles, and the wood work and ceilings are carved, painted, and gilt. The roofs are flat, and the inhabitants sleep on them in the summer. The hospitals and public baths are numerous, many of which are stately structures. The exchange, full of all sorts of merchandise, is as large as a small town. The city contains some tolerably convenient inns, but the streets are ill paved, and so narrow, that in many places, two horsemen cannot ride abreast. Fez, which, in past ages, attracted the attention of travellers, is at present no way preferable to the other cities of the empire, except by its situation, its schools, and the industry, and somewhat more of neatness among the inhabitants; yet, though more polished than their countrymen, the Moors of Fez are vain, superstitious, and intolerant. The saints, whom they pretend have been buried in that city, serve them for a pretext to forbid its entrance to Jews and Christians; and an order from the emperor is necessary to gain admission. The situation of Fez is remarkable for its singularity; it is seated at the bottom of a valley, and surrounded by hills in the form of a funnel. Buttressed at the narrow end. The upper part of the valley is divided into gardens, planted with high trees, orange-groves, and orchards. A river winds along the valley, watering it in various directions, turning by its declivity a number of mills, and supplying water in abundance to all the gardens and most of the houses. On the height of Old Fez, is a plain capable of great cultivation. Jacob Ben-Abdallah, of the race of Beni-Merins, built in the 13th century, New Fez, contiguous to the Old, which, by its situation, keeps the latter in awe. The high town, which is well and healthily situated, contains some old palaces, in which the sons of the emperor live. The New Town is inhabited by some Moorish families, but by still more Jews, who trade with Old Fez, notwithstanding the contempt with which

they are treated by the inhabitants: this contempt they endeavour to recompence by their gains. Fez is the centre of the trade of the empire, and thence caravans go to Mecca, carrying ready-made garments, leather, indigo, cochineal and ostrich feathers, for which they bring in return silks, muslins, and drugs. Other caravans go to Tombuctoo, and the river Niger, one of which consists of 20,000 men. They travel over such dry barren deserts, that every second camel carries water. Their commodities are salt, cowries, British cloth, and the woollen manufactures of Barbary. It is 200 miles NNE. of Morocco. Lon. 12. 10. E. Ferro Lat. 34. 4. N.

FEZZAN, a kingdom of Africa, of which the following particulars are given in the accounts of Mr Horneman, who travelled under the patronage of the *African Society*, and resided several months at Mourzouk, the capital, in 1798 and 1799. The cultivated part of the kingdom of Fezzan, is about 300 English miles in length from N. to S. and 200 from E. to W.; but the mountainous region of Harutsch to the E. and other districts to the S. and W. are reckoned within its territory. The borders on the N. are nominally dependant on Tripoli. To the E. the country is bounded by the mountains called the black and white Harutsch, and by deserts: to the S. and SE. is the country of the Tibboes: to the SW. that of the wandering Tuaricks; and to the W. are Arabs. The climate is at no season temperate or agreeable. In summer the heat is intense; and when the wind blows from the S. is scarcely supportable by the natives. The winter would be moderate, were it not for the prevalence of a bleak and penetrating N. wind. It rains but seldom, and in small quantity; but violent winds are frequent. Dates may be considered as the natural and staple produce of the country; some senna is also grown in the western parts; and the climate and soil suit wheat and barley; but from the indolence of the people, their unacquaintance with the arts of agriculture, and the oppressions of the government, there is not sufficient corn raised for the consumption of the inhabitants, who rely for subsistence on importations from the northern Arab countries. There are but few horses or cattle in Fezzan; the principal domestic animal is the goat. Camels are extremely dear, and only kept by the principal persons.

persons, and more wealthy merchants. Mr Horneman estimates the population of the country at 70,000 or 75,000 souls; and says it contains 101 towns and villages, the names of the principal of which, next in order to Mourzouk, the capital and imperial residence, are Sockna, Sibba, Hun, and Wadon, to the N. Gatron to the S. Yerma to the W. and Zuila to the E. The complexion of the Fezzaners is a deep brown, their hair is black and short; their form of face such as may be termed regular, and their nose less flattened than that of the negro. They are but of an ordinary stature, and their limbs are by no means muscular. Their mien, walk, and every motion and gesture, denote a want of energy either of body or mind. Their dress consists of a shirt or frock, made of a coarse linen or cotton cloth brought from Cairo, and coarse woollen cloth of their own manufacture, called *abbe*. The middling classes wear frocks made at Souda of dyed blue cloth. The richer people and the Mamelukes of the sultan, are clothed in the Tripolitan habit; over which they wear a Soudan shirt of variegated pattern and colours, and likewise the *abbe*. The ornamental distinctions of dress are chiefly confined to the head dress, and to rings on the arms and legs. The women of distinction divide their hair into curls or tresses, to which they fix pieces of coral and amber, and little silver bells. They also fasten to the top of the head silver cords, on which are strung a number of silver rings, which hang on each side pendant to the shoulders. The meaner women wear merely a string of glass beads, and curl their hair above the forehead into large ringlets, into which severally is stuffed a paste made of lavender, caraway seeds, cloves, pepper, mastich, and laurel leaves, mixed up with oil. They are generally very fond of dancing, and the wanton manners and public freedoms which, although Mohammedans, they are permitted, astonishes the Mohammedan traveller. The men are much addicted to drunkenness. Their beverage is the fresh juice of the date tree called *lugibi*, or a drink called *busa*, which is prepared from dates, and is very intoxicating. The commerce of Fezzan is considerable, but consists merely of foreign merchandise. From Oct. to Feb. Mourzouk is the great market and place of resort for various caravans from Cairo, Tripoli, Soudan, and companies of Tibboe and Arab

traders. The caravans from the S. and W. bring to Mourzouk slaves of both sexes, ostrich feathers, tiger skins, gold, partly in dust, and partly in native grains, to be manufactured into rings and other ornaments, for the people of Interior Africa. From Bornou, copper is imported in great quantities; from Cairo, silks and woollen cloths; and from Tripoli, fire arms, sabres, knives, &c. Fezzan is governed by a sultan, descended from the family of shereefs. The name or title of the present one is Sultan Muhammed ben Sultan Mansur. His power over his dominions is unlimited, but he holds them tributary to pasha of Tripoli, to whom when he writes, he only styles himself shereef. The tribute was formerly 6000 dollars, but it is now reduced to 4000; and an officer from Tripoli comes annually to Mourzouk, to receive this sum, or its value in gold, senna, or slaves. The throne is hereditary; but the crown does not, in all cases, descend directly from father to son; the eldest prince of the royal family succeeds, perhaps a nephew, in preference to a son who is younger. The custom frequently occasions contest and bloodshed. The sultan's palace or house is situated within the castle or fortress of Mourzouk, where he lives retired, with no other inmate but the eunuchs who wait on him. His harem, consisting of a sultana and about 40 slaves, is contiguous: he never enters it; but the female whom he at any time wishes to see, is conducted to his apartment. The apparel of the sultan, on days of state and ceremony, consists of a large white frock or shirt, made in the Soudan manner, of stuff, and brocaded with silver and gold, or of satten interwoven with silver. Under this frock he wears the ordinary dress of the Tripolitans; but the most remarkable appearance is that of his turban, which from the fore to the hinder part, extends a full yard, and is not less than two-thirds of a yard in breadth. The revenues of the sultan are produced from a tax on cultivated lands, duties on foreign trade paid by the caravans, from royal domains, and predatory expeditions. The religion of the Fezzaners is the Mohammedan. Justice is administered, as in other Mohammedan countries, by an officer called a *cadi*, who is here, at the same time, the head of the clergy, and possesses great influence and authority with the people.

FIAC, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Lavaur, 4 miles E. of Lavaur.

FIACONE, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, on the confines of the Milanese, between Genoa and Tortona.

FIANO, a town of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra, and late republican dep. of Pescara, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Teramo.

FIANO, a town of Italy, in the ci-devant patrimony of St Peter, afterwards in the republican department of Cummo, situated on the Tiber, 15 miles N. of Rome

FIANONA, a sea-port town of Venetian Istria, on the Gulf of Venice, with a good harbour, 19 miles E. of Kovichio.

FIASCONI, or **MONTE FIASCONI**, a town of Italy, in the late republican dep. of Cummo, 12 miles NW. of Viterbo. It is noted for its fine muscadine wine. Lon. 13. 12. E. Lat. 42. 34. N.

FIARETO, a town of Italy, formerly in the state of the Church, and duchy of Spoleto, afterwards in the republican dep. of Cummo, 5 miles E. of Lodi.

FIARI, a town of Cassia, on a river so named, 22 miles W. of Bonifacio.

FICHERUOLO, or **FICHERUOLO**, a town of Italy, in the ci-devant duchy of Ferrara, and late republican dep. of the Lower Po, situated on the Po, on the frontiers of Mantua, 12 miles WNW. of Ferrara. Lon. 12. 31. E. Lat. 45. 6. N.

FICHELBERG, a mountain in Germany, in Franconia, which extends from near Bueath to Eger in Bohemia. It is one of the highest mountains in Germany, and is composed of many deserts, rocks, bogs, and morasses. It takes its name from the great number of pines with which it is covered; there are a great number of other trees, oaks, beech, elm, &c. The extent from E. to W. is 16 miles, and as much from N. to S.

FICULAS. See **SERVIA**.

FIDA, a small island of Scotland, in the mouth of the Forth, 2 miles and a half NW. of North Berwick.

FIDA, or **WHIDAH**. See **WHIDAH**.

FIDARI, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the sea, 8 miles N. of Patras.

FIDDICH, or **FEDDICH**, a considerable river of Scotland, in Banffshire, which unites its waters with the Spey, in the parish of Boharm. Its banks are very pleasant, and Fiddichside is fertile to a

proverb in that country.

FIDDICHOW, or **VIDUCHOVA**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania, on the Oder, 22 miles SW. of Stargard.

FIDDIRIE, a small island in the mouth of the Frith of Forth, opposite to the village of Dirleton.

FIDJS, a town of Austria, 6 miles SW. of Bohmisch Waidhoven.

FIDLERS ELBOW, a bend of Wood creek, between the outlet of South bay and the mouth of the creek, at the northern end of lake Champlain, opposite the mouth of East Bay. The mouth of Wood creek lies in Lon. 73. 15. 12. W. Lat. 43. 32. N.

FIECHTACH, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 7 miles E. of Naburg, and 6 N. of Retz.

FIELEWEBER, an island of Norway, near the W. coast, 22 miles long, and 4 wide, with a town of the same name, 48 miles WNW. of Drontheim. Lon. 10. 10. E. Lat. 63. 34. N.

FENVILLER, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, 5 miles SW. of Doullens.

FIERAS, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland, 12 miles NNW. of Wadberg.

FILRANZO, Str. a town in Corsica.

FILKENZUOLO, a town of Parma, on the Lada, 12 miles SE. of Placentia. Lon. 10. 16. E. Lat. 44. 56. N.

FIESOLA, a town and bishopric of Tuscany, 8 miles NE. of Florence. Lon. 12. 20. E. Lat. 43. 36. N.

FIFESHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the river Tay; on the E. by the German ocean; on the S. by the fifth of Forth; and on the W. by the counties of Kinross and Perth. It is about 60 miles in length from NE. to SW. and in some places 32 in breadth. The face of the country is agreeably diversified. Towards the W. it is mountainous; the middle is most proper for pasture, and the N. and S. parts are plain and fertile, producing excellent corn. The whole is extremely populous and fertile, and abounds with cattle, coal, iron, and limestone, and is well furnished with manufactures. The number of towns is unparalleled; for the whole shore from Crail to Culross, about 40 English miles, is one continued chain of towns and villages. Nor are the houses of the nobility and gentry less thick in the interior parts than the towns on the coast, and these are every where surrounded

rounded by numerous and valuable plantations. It is well watered with many lakes and small rivers, the chief of which are the Leven and Eden, both abounding with salmon, and the surrounding seas afford great quantities of fish. The county sends one member to Parliament, and gives the title of Earl to the Duffs of Braco, descendants of the ancient thanes of Fife. It is divided into 63 parochial districts, and contains, by the late enumeration in 1801, 93,742 inhabitants, being nearly 196 to the square mile; a much greater proportion than is to be found in any other county in Scotland. The valued rent, as stated in the county books, is 362,584l. 7s. 5d. Scots, and the real land rent is estimated at 174,000l. Sterling. Cupar is the county town.

FIFENESS, a cape of Scotland, on the E. coast of the county of Fife, 9 miles SE. of St Andrews. Lon. 0. 31. E. Edinburgh. Lat. 55. 15. N.

FIGARUOLA, an island near the coast of Venetian Istria, in the Adriatic, included in the late republican dep. of the Lower Po. Lon. 31. 33. E. Ferro. Lat. 45. 13. N.

FIGEAC, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lot, on the Selle, containing about 2300 inhabitants. It is 16 leagues NE. of Montauban, and 9 E. of Cahors. Lon. 19. 43. E. Ferro. Lat. 44. 37. N.

FIGHC, a town of Africa, situated on the S. side of the Atlas, in the country of Biledulgerid. The women manufacture woollen cloth, of exquisite fineness, much valued in Barbary, and sold at a high price. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with those of Morocco and Fez, and with the negroes. It is 240 miles ESE. of Nequinez. Lon. 1. 5. W. Lat. 32. 20. N.

FIGI, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo.

FIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, 3 leagues SSE. of Castel-Sarasin, and 7 NNW. of Toulouse.

FIG-TREE-BAY, lies on the SW. side of the island of St Christopher's, in the West Indies, at the head of which stands Sandy-Fort town. The bay is secured by a fort on each side.

FIG-TREE-BAY, a bay on the NE. coast of the island of Jamaica. Lon. 76. 29. W. Lat. 18. 18. N.

FIGUEIRO-DOS-VENILOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura. Vol. I.

FIGUERA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, which was esteemed impregnable, till the 27th Nov. 1794, when the French took it, after a siege of 7 days, with 9107 men, 171 pieces of cannon, 200,000lb of powder, and a great quantity of stores, provisions, &c.

FILACCIANO, a town of Italy, in the ci-devant patrimony of St Peter, afterwards in the republican dep. of Cimini, 9 miles S. of Citta Castellana.

FILENA, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Ultra, and late republican dep. of Pescara, 7 miles N. of Grace.

FILLIPPOLI See PHILIPPOLI.

FILLAN, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which rises near the borders of Argylshire, and, winding in a circuitous course of 8 or 9 miles through a valley to which it gives the name of Strathfillan, falls into Loch Dochart.

FILLAK a town of Hungary, in the country of Nowgrad, taken by the Turks in 1554, but retaken soon after. It is situated on the Iput, 16 miles ESE. of Korpova.

FILLISBURG a town of Austria, 4 miles SSW. of Enns.

FILOPONSKAJA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 18 miles SSE. of Ismail.

FILQUAIA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia, 46 miles NNW. of Lepanto.

FILTJA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania, 10 miles SW. of Stockholm.

FILURINA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, 28 miles N. of Edessa.

FINA, a river of Ireland, which rises in the N. part of Monaghan, and runs into Lough Erne, about 3 miles N. of Belturbet.

FINALE, a town of Italy, in the ci-devant duchy of Modena, and late republican department of Panaro, situated on an island formed by the Panaro, on the confines of the Mantuan and Ferrarese, 18 miles NNE. of Modena.

FINALE, a small marquisate of Italy, surrounded by the dominions of Genoa, agreeable, fertile, and populous.

FINALE, a sea-port town of Italy, with

a good harbour, on the coast of the Mediterranean, and capital of the above marquisate. It is 51 miles SW. of Genoa. It was sold to the Genoese by the emperor Charles VII. in 1713; besieged by the British fleet in 1745; and taken by the King of Sardinia in 1746. Lon. 25. 53. E. Ferro. Lat. 44. 10. N.

FINAN, St, a small and beautiful island of Scotland, in Loch Shiel, upon which are the ruins of a church.

FINAN, or FINNIN, a river in Inverness-shire, which gives name to Glenfinnin, and falls into the eastern extremity of Loch Shiel, at St Finan, in Argyllshire.

FINCASTLE, a post-town in Virginia, and capital of Botetout county, situated on the E. side of Catabaw creek, a small stream which falls into James river, on the W. side of the N. mountain. Here are about 50 houses, a court-house, and gaol. It lies on the post-road from Richmond to Kentucky, and is 46 miles easterly of Lexington, and 192 W. by N. of Richmond.

FINDHAVEN, a hill of Scotland, in the parish of Outhlaw, Forfarshire. On its summit, about 1500 feet above the level of the adjacent country, there is an extensive vitified fortification.

FINDHORN, a river of Scotland, which rises in Inverness-shire, and, after a rapid course of more than 50 miles from SW. to NE. falls into the Moray Frith, about 4 miles below Forbes, at a small bay and village to which it gives name.

FINDLEY, a township in Washington county, Pennsylvania.

FINDOCHIE, a village of Scotland, in the parish of Rathven, Banffshire, which was settled as a fishing station, in 1716, and contains about 170 inhabitants.

FINDON, a village of England, in Sussex, near Stenon and Oca's Hill, with a fair on Holy Thursday.

FINDON, a small fishing village of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, near the mouth of the Dee.

FINECHIOLARO, a small island near the NE. coast of the island of Corsica, 7 miles N. of Bastia. Lon. 27. 15. E. Ferro. Lat. 42. 58. N.

FINE FOR, is situated 185 miles WSW. of Winnipeg lake. Lon. 102. N. Lat. 49. 42. N.

FINHAM, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, 7 miles SW of Montauban.

FINLA, a town of Sweden, in the pro-

vince of Schonen, 20 miles NW. of Christianstadt.

FINIANA, or FINANA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, 7 miles S. of Baca.

FINICA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, 50 miles S. of Satalia.

FINICA, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which runs into the Mediterranean, 14 miles WNW. of Cape Chelidoni.

FINISH, an island on the W. coast of Ireland, 1 mile E. from Minish island, in the county of Galway.

FINISTERRA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, near Cape Finisterre.

FINISTERRE, a department of France, bounded on the NW. and S. by the sea, and on the E. by the dep. of the North coasts, and Morbihan. It is about 50 miles from N. to S. and 40 to 45 from E. to W. containing the western part of what was heretofore called *Bretagne*. Quimper is the capital; the other principal towns are Brest, Quimperle, Morlaix, Chateaulin, Lesnevin, Landerneau, Cahais, Pontcroix, and Douarnez. The principal rivers are the Aulne and the Oder.

FINISTERRE, CAPE, the most western cape not only of Spain, but of Europe. It was thought by the ancients to have no country beyond it, and therefore they gave it a name, which signifies the Land's End.

FINKINSTEIN, or HABERSDORF, a town of Prussia, in the Oberland, 75 miles SSW. of Knigsberg.

FINKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 15 miles SW. of Clagenfurt.

FINLAGAN, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in the centre of the island of Isla, about 3 miles in circumference. It discharges itself into the ocean at Lagan bay, by a rivulet of the same name. On an island within the lake are the ruins of an ancient castle, where Macdonald, Lord, or rather King, of the Isles, frequently resided, and made the seat of his government.

FINLAND, or FINNLAND, a country of Europe, bounded on the N. by Lapland, on the E. by Russia, on the S. by a gulf to which it gives name, and on the W. by the gulf of Bothnia. The land is fertile, but badly cultivated, and thinly inhabited. On a tract of more than 8000 square leagues, hardly a million of souls are to be found. The pastures are good, but the cattle small. The forests

forests of firs furnish the principal articles of commerce, in wood, charcoal, timber, and planks, which are sent to Stockholm for exportation. Game of various kinds is abundant. The lakes and rivers abound in variety of fish, and pearls are found on the coasts. At the bottom of the morasses earth is dug, from which iron is extracted. There are also some mines of lead. Along the coasts lie a great number of small rocky islands. The inhabitants are in general brave and warlike, but have suffered much from the ravages of war. The grain principally cultivated is rye, barley, and buckwheat; and the poorer sort of inhabitants, for want of better food, dry even straw, bruise and mix it with some meal to make bread. Finland was formerly a kingdom, and independent; at present, it is an archduchy, and annexed to Sweden. In the 12th century, great pains were taken for the conversion of the Finns to Christianity; and Henry, who was bishop of Upsal, in 1157, fell a martyr to his zeal in carrying on that pious undertaking. That prelate founded the first cathedral in Finland, at Randa-moki; but the see was afterwards removed to Abo, which lies in the neighbourhood of the former. Martin Skytte and Peter Serkilar were the first preachers of Luther's doctrine in this country. Finland is divided into 7 provinces, Finland Proper, Aland, East Bothnia, Tavastia, or Tavastland, Nyland, Savolax, and Kymmenegards-Lehn.

FINLAND PROPER, a province of Sweden, situated on the southern part of Finland, having the gulf of Finland on the S. and the gulf of Bothnia on the W. It is about 160 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The soil is fertile, and the land, especially in the southern parts, bears good corn, hay, and hops. It has several fine lakes and rivers, which abound in fish, and on a part of the coast is a rich pearl fishery, where pearls of an extraordinary size are found, for the most part single, but sometimes a cluster of two or three pearls are found in the same shell. The inhabitants subsist by agriculture, grazing, fishing, and making wooden ware. Their principal commerce is in grain, meal, cattle, butter, talc, linen, yarn, stockings, &c. Abo is the capital.

FINLAND, RUSSIAN. See WIBURGH.

FINMARK, a province of Norway, bounded on the N. and NE. by the Northern ocean, on the E. by the terri-

ories of Russia, on the S. by Swedish Lapland, and on the W. by the Northern ocean. There are neither towns nor villages in the country, though the coast is pretty well inhabited. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by fishing, and the best salmon of any in Norway, are caught in this province. In summer time the sun continues above the horizon for some weeks. Finmark has a particular governor, register, and judge. It is divided into West Finmark, which includes 12 churches and chapels, served by 5 preachers, and East Finmark, in which are 9 churches and chapels, served by 3 preachers.

FINN, a river of Ireland, which rises from a lake of the same name in the county of Donegal, and runs into lake Foyle, near Strabane.

FINNERYDIA, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland, 32 miles SW. of Orebro, and 86 NE. of Uddevalla.

FINNIS BAY, a bay of Scotland, on the E. coast of the island of Harris. Lon. 3. 42. W. Edmb. Lat. 57. 53. N.

FINO, a small island in the Baltic, near the E. coast of Sweden. Lon. 16. 42. E. Greenwich Lat. 58. 9. N.

FINOW, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, 32 miles NE. of Berlin, and 28 miles NW. of Custum.

FINSPANNG, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland, 15 miles NW. of Nordkioping.

FINSTERWALDA, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and margr. of Meissen, 2 miles SE. of Lauenstein.

FINTEL, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Verden, 12 miles NNE. of Rotenburg.

FINTRAY, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, nearly 5 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth, containing about 10,000 acres. The surface is hilly, but in the low grounds, on the banks of the Don, the soil is rich and fertile. Population in 1801, 886.

FINTRY, a parish of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, 5 miles long and 4 broad, which contains 956 inhabitants. The general appearance is hilly; but the hills are small, covered with verdure, and their shapes finely diversified. The cultivated parts are chiefly on the banks of the CARRON and ENDRICK, both which take their rise in the parish.

FINVARRA POINT, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Clare, situated in

Galway bay, 5 mile. E. of Blackhead.

FIOLAY, a small island of the Hebrides, on the coast of Argyllshire.

FIONIA, an ancient and decayed town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, the see of a Greek bishop, on the gulf of Satalia. 28 miles S. of Satalia.

FIORA, a river of Italy, which runs into the sea, below Montalto, in the duchy of Castro.

FIorentINO. See **FIRENTINO**

FIORENZUOLA a town of Italy, in Tuscany, situated in a valley among the Appennines, on the site of the ancient Fidentia. 22 miles N. of Florence.

FIORENZUOLA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, on the Lard, 20 miles NW. of Parma, and 11 E. of Piacenza.

FIORLITA, a small island of the Mediterranean, at the entrance of the gulf of Tarento, near the coast of Naples, 11 miles from Aleszano.

FIRUON, a small rivulet in Ross-shire, which falls into the sea in the parish of Applecross.

FIRL YOWKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, 18 miles ENE. of Lemberg.

FIRMIN, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St Etienne, 5 miles W. of St Etienne.

FIRMITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leinmeritz, 8 miles NW. of Leinmeritz.

FIRMON III, a mountain of Scotland, in the forest of Gleana, Aberdeenshire, elevated about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, commanding a prospect of Aberdeen, Montrose and Arbuthnot, with the mouth of the Tay.

FIRMY, a town of France, in the department of the Avenir, one league ENE. of Albin.

FIRTH, and **STENNIS**, 2 united parishes of the Mifland of Orkney, or Pomona, belonging to Scotland. The extent of the coast of these parishes is 10 miles. The surface consists of moors and hilly ridges, covered with heath and peat-moss to the summit. The shores are low and flat; the soil is various; in most places shallow upon a tilly bottom. Marl of different kinds is found in the parish, but is little used as a manure. Population in 1801, 1272

FIRUZABAD, or **FIROUS-ABAS**, a town of Persia, in the province of Fars, 40, 75 miles SSW of Sciras.

FISCAL, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 15 miles NW. of Ainsa.

FISCHA, a river of Austria, which runs into the Danube at Fischamund.

FISCHAMUND, or **VISCHAMUND**, a town of Austria, situated near the Danube, 12 miles ESE. of Vienna.

FISCHAUSEN, a town of Prussia, on the Frisch-haff, built in 1269, and anciently the residence of the bishop of Samland, 5 miles W. of Kongsberg.

FISCHBACH, or **VISSP**, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais; near which a battle was fought, between the inhabitants of Valais and Amadeus Duke of Savoy, when the latter was defeated. It is 27 miles E. of Sion.

FISCHER, a town of Germany, in Carniola, 17 miles SE. of Stem.

FISGARD, **FISHGARD**, or **FISCARD**, a sea-port town of South Wales, in Pembroke-shire, at the mouth of the river Gwynne, on a bay of St George's channel, to which it gives name, where vessels may ride safely in 3 or 6 fathoms water. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in herring, of which, with Newport, they cure above 1000 barrels annually. It is 16 miles ENE. of St David's, and 212 W. of London. Lon. 1. 58. W. Lat. 51. 5. N.

FISHERLOW, a suburb of the town of Musselburgh.

FISHERFIELD, a township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1763, containing 331 inhabitants. Stumage pond lies partly here, and partly in the township of Wendel. It is about 16 miles E. of Charlestown.

FISHER'S ISLAND, in Long-Island sound, lies opposite to Groton, in Connecticut. It is about 10 miles long and 2 broad, having a light soil, favourable for raising sheep; and produces also wheat and other grain. It is annexed to the township of Southhold, in Suffolk county, on Long-Island.

FISHING BAY, in Maryland, lies on the E. side of Chesapeake bay, in Dorchester and Somerset counties. It receives several rivers from each county, the chief of which are Wicomico and Nanticoke; also Transquaking and Blackwater creeks. The entrance into this large bay lies between Goldsborough and Devil's islands.

FISHING BAY, on the S. side of Lake Ontario, is about 37 miles E. of Fort Niagara.

FISHKILL, a post town in Dutchess county, New York, 5 miles E. of Hudson river, on Fish Kill or Creek, at the foot

foot of the Highlands, which rise S. of it; containing about 30 houses, a church for Episcopalians, and one for Low Dutch. The township is very extensive and contained, in 1790, 5941 inhabitants, of whom 601 were slaves. It is 66 miles N. of New York.

FISH KILL, or **CREEK** on which the above town stands, and from which it derives its name, is small, and falls into Hudson river, about a mile below the Landing, and nearly opposite New Windsor.

FISHLIN, one of the smaller Shetland islands, 5 miles S. of the island of Yell.

FISH RIVER, **GREAT**, a considerable river of Africa, which rises in the unknown interior regions that divide C. from the country of the Hot-tentots, and enters the Indian ocean in Lat. 28. 22. E. Lat. 33. 24. S. The deepest parts of this river are inhabited by the hippopotamus, and the adjacent woods by elephants, rhinoceros, and buffaloes.

FISHTOWN, a town of Africa, at the mouth of the river Calbari.

FISMES, a town of France, in the department of the Maine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rheims, on the Vesle, 5 leagues NW. of Rheims. Lon. 21. 20. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 18 N.

FISSATO, a sea-port town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli, 90 miles NW. of Tripoli. Lon. 12. E. Lat. 33. 50. N.

FISTELLA, or **FIZZA**, a town of Africa, in Morocco, whose inhabitants are rich, courteous, and warlike. It is 150 miles NE. of Morocco.

FISTFR, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Bergen, 16 miles NE. of Stavanger.

FISTRITS, or **NIWBYSTRZIT**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechm, 28 miles SW. of Iglau. Lon. 32. 50. E. Ferro. Lat. 39. 55. N.

FITCHBURG, a post-town of Massachusetts, Worcester county. It contains 1151 inhabitants; and is 42 miles NW. of Boston.

FITFIL HEAD, a cape near the S. extremity of Mainland, one of the Shetland islands. Lon. 1. 29. E. Edinburgh. Lat. 59. 50. N.

FITZWILLIAM, a township in Chester county, New Hampshire, about 16 miles E. of Connecticut river, and separated from Royalston, in Worcester county, Massachusetts, by the state line. It was incorporated in 1773, and contains

1038 inhabitants.

FIVE CHURCHES, a town of Lower Hungary.

FIVE ISLAND HARBOUR, a bay on the W. coast of the island of Antigua. Lon. 61. 35. W. Lat. 17. 13. N.

FIVOL, a river of the United Provinces, which runs into the Ems, near Delfzyl. It gives name to a small country on its banks, between Groningen and the mouth of the Ems, containing 25 small towns and villages.

FIVELGO, or **FIVELINGO**, a civi-tant district of Groningen, in Holland, and dep. of the Een t.

FIVUM. See **FAYUM**.

FIVUMARI DI MURÒ, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Ultra, and late republican department of Salerno, 8 miles N. of Reggio.

FIVUMARULLA LA, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Squillace, 2 miles S. of Castellazo.

FIVUM, or **ST VIT**. See **VIT**.

FIVUMREDDO, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, and late republican department of Crati, 11 miles WSW. of Cosenza.

FIVUM NUOVO, or the **New River** of Italy, in the Dogado, divides the district of Cosmaro into two portions.

FIVUM TIO, a village of Italy, in the late Italian republic, in the department of the Crostona, near which wells are dug with treacle oil, similar to those of **BARENZO** and **CASTILLODI MONTE**.

FLACHEBERG, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 2 miles SW. of Innsbruck.

FLACHSLANDEN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and principality of Anspach, 7 miles N. of Anspach.

FLAFA, a small island of Scotland, near the N. coast of the isle of Sky.

FLADAHUNA, a small island, 7 miles N. of the isle of Sky.

FLADDA, a small island, near the NE. coast of the isle of Sky.

FLADDA, one of the Treishnish islands, W. of the island of Mull.

FLADDA ISLES, 3 small islands, about a mile W. of the island of Sandera.

FLADDDAY, a large flat island in the district of Harris, near the isle of Scarp.

FLADSTRAND, a sea port town of Denmark, in North Jutland, and diocese of Aalborg, on the E. coast, with a harbour defended by 3 forts. Fishing is the chief employment of the inhabitants. It is 30 miles NNE. of Aalborg. Lon. 10. 19. E. Lat. 57. 33. N.

FLADUNGEN, a town of Germany,

in Franconia, and bishopric of Wurzburg. 40 miles N. of Wurzburg. Lon. 27. 50. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 22. N.

FLAGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron, and chief place of a canton in the district of Albin, 1½ league N. of Albin.

FLAGY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Maine, 5 miles S. of Montereau.

FLAMALE, a town of France, in the department of Ourte, late of Germany, in Westphalia, and the bishopric of Liege 4 miles SSW. of Liege.

FLAMANVILLE, a sea-port town of France, in the department of the Channel, with a good harbour; 10 miles SW. from Cherbourg.

FLAMBOROUGH, a factory of the Hudson bay company, on the SW. side of Hudson's bay.

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, a lofty cape or promontory of England, on the E. coast of Yorkshire, 5 miles E. of Burlington. Lon. 0 2 W Lat. 54. 8. N.

FLANDERS, a country of the Netherlands, and at one time a considerable county, bounded on the N. by the mouth of the Scheldt and the German ocean, on the E. by Brabant and Hainault, on the S. by Hainault and a part of France, formerly called Artois and Picardy, and on the W. by the English channel and Artois. Its greatest length is about 60 miles, and its breadth about 50. It contained 30 cities or walled towns, a great number of market-towns, 1154 villages, and 48 abbeys, besides a great number of priories, colleges, and monasteries. The towns are situated so near together, that the Spaniards who followed Philip II. supposed that all Flanders was but one town. Since that time, this country has suffered very severely from almost continual wars. Flanders has been generally divided into three parts: Flemish Flanders, where they speak the language of the country; French Flanders, where they speak the Walloon language; and Imperial or Austrian Flanders, on account of the county of Alost, being for a long time dependent on the empire. The first extended from the North sea and the Scheldt, to the river Lys, and contained Ghert, Bruges, Ypres, Sluys, Ostend, Nieuport, Dunkirk, Furnes, Bergues-Saint-Vinoc, Courtray, Oudenarde, Cassel, Gravelines, &c. The second, or French Flanders, contained the towns of Lille, Douay, Tournay, and Orchies.

The third was situated between the Scheldt and the Dender, and contained the towns and districts of Alost, Hulst, Axel, Assenede, and Bochoult. Flanders has been otherwise divided into French, Austrian, and Dutch Flanders; but in a country so much exposed to the depredations of ambitious or tyrannical states, the limits of each were uncertain.

At present the whole has been conquered by the armies of France, included in the department of the North, the Scheldt, and the Lys, except Dutch Flanders, included in the kingdom of Holland. The climate of Flanders is temperate and wholesome; the soil, in general, is fertile, and fit for tillage. In some places the fertility is uncommonly great. The land bears all kinds of corn and vegetables. Flax is a great source of riches to the country. The pasture grounds are excellent, and nourish a valuable breed of cattle, which produce rich cheese and butter. The breed of horses and sheep is also considerable. The Flemings were at one time the principal manufacturers of Europe; from them the English learned the art of weaving, and perhaps too that of agriculture. The most beautiful table-linen is yet the manufacture of this country, and the lace is superior, perhaps to all others. The principal rivers are the Scheldt and the Lys.

FLANITZ, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 10 miles N. of Graz.

FLANNAN ISLANDS, or **SEVEN HUNTERS**, a group of small islands, in the North sea, about 17 miles NW. of the island of Lewis. Lon. 4. 12. W. Edmburgh. Lat. 58. 26. N.

FLANVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, and chief place of a canton in the district of Metz, 1½ league E. of Metz.

FLASSET, an island in the North sea, near the W. coast of Norway, 88 miles SW. of Drontheim.

FLATBUSH, the chief town of King's county, Long Island, New York. It is a pleasant and healthy town, situated on a small bay which opens E. from New York harbour, and is 5 miles S. by E. from New York city. The houses are mostly in one street, and many of them are elegant and commodious. It contains 941 inhabitants, of whom 107 are qualified electors, and 378 are slaves. The productions are various kinds of fruits, vegetables, grain, &c. which find a ready market in the metropolis. The land

land lies low; and in summer the whole township appears like an extensive garden. The public buildings are a Dutch church, a court-house, and an academy, called Erasmus Hall, the most flourishing of all the academies in the state. It is in a pleasant and healthy situation, 4 miles from Brookline ferry.

FLAT-HEAD, a cape on the S coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 7 miles E. of Kinsale.

FLAT POINT, a cape at the S. extremity of the island of Sumatra. Lon. 102. 38. E. Lat. 0 50 S.

FLAT POINT, a cape on the S. coast of the island of Borneo. Lon. 112. E. Lat. 2. 45. S

FLATA ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands, near the SE. of North Uist, and about a mile NE. of Rona island.

FLATLANDS, a small township in King's county, Long Island, about 6 or 7 miles from New York city. It contains 423 inhabitants, of whom 44 are qualified to be electors, and 137 are slaves.

FLATTA, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland, 2 miles E. from the island of Barra

FLATTERY CAPE, so named by Captain Cook, on account of its promising at a distance what it denied on a nearer approach, lies in Lat 48. 15. N. Lon. 155. 30. E. This cape Captain Ingraham of Boston found to be the S. side of the entrance of the straits of Juan de Fuca. See FUGA.

FLAVACOUR, a town of France, in the department of the Oise and chief place of a canton in the district of Chaumont, 3 miles NW. of Chaumont.

FLAVIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, 12 miles SW. of Limoges.

FLAVIGNY, a town of France, in the dep of the Cote d'Or, and chief place of a canton in the district of Semur, on the Ozerain, 9 leagues WNW of Dijon.

FLAVIN, a town of France, in the department of the Avenir, and chief place of a canton in the district of Rhodéz, 4 miles S. of Rhodéz

FLAYAT, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse, and chief place of a canton in the district of Felletin, 11 miles SE. of Felletin

FLECHE LA, a town of France, and chief place of a district in the department of the Sarthe, containing about 6000 souls. Here is the noblest college in France, built by Henry IV., and in the chapel

his heart and that of his queen are deposited in gold boxes. It is situated on the Lar, 7 leagues SSW. of Le Mans. Lon. 17. 31. E. Ferro. Lat. 47. 42. N.

FLECKEREN, an island in the North sea, near the S. coast of Norway, with two ports. It is defended by a fortress. Lon. 8. 18. E. Lat. 58. 4. N.

FLEDIRBORN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, 16 miles from New Stettin.

FLEET, a river of England, in the county of Nottingham, which runs into the Trent, 8 miles N. of Newark.

FLEET, a river of Scotland, in the county of Kirkcudbright, which runs into Wigton bay, by a wide mouth, called Fleet bay, 7 miles W. of Kirkcudbright, and 8 ESE. of Wigton.

FLEISBACH, a river of Germany, which runs into the Molle, 3 miles NW. of Dorlach, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg.

FLEK, a river of Ireland, which rises in the Sliebhloger mountains, in the county of Kerry, and loses itself in Lough Lane.

FLEMINGTON, a small post-town of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county, lies about 6 miles eastward of Amwell on Delaware river, 53 miles NE. by N. of Philadelphia. It contains about a dozen compact houses.

FLEN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania, 22 miles NNW. of Nykoping.

FLENSBORG, a sea-port town of Denmark, situated on the eastern coast of the duchy of Sleswick, in a gulf of the Baltic, called *Flensborgerwick*, which extends about 6 leagues inland, and forms a good harbour, with depth of water for the largest vessels, which are unloading at the quay, and screened from all winds by surrounding hills. It is one of the handsomest and most commercial towns in the duchy; and lies 16 miles N. of Sleswick. Lon. 9. 28. E. Lat. 54. 53. N.

FLEERS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, and chief place of a canton in the district of Domfront, 6 leagues SW. of Falaise, and 3½ N. of Domfront.

FLFSBERG, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, 36 miles W. of Christiana.

FLFSSELLES, a town of France, in the dep of the Sonme, 5 miles N. of Amiens.

FLETCHER, a township in Franklin county, Vermont, containing only 47 inhabitants.

inhabitants. It has Cambridge on the SE. and Georgia on the W.

FLEICHER'S NOOK, a cape of the United States, in the district of Maine. Lon. 70. 29. W. Lat. 43. 25. N.

FLEURANCE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, and chief place of a canton in the district of Lectoure, on the Gers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ leagues S. of Lectoure, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ N. of Auch. Lon. 18. 19. E. Ferro. Lat. 43. 51. N.

FLEURET, a town of France, in the dep. of the Cote d'Or, and chief place of a canton in the district of Dijon, on the Saone, 7 miles W. of Dijon.

FLEURIGNE, a town of France, in the dep. of Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton in the district of Fougères, one league E. of Fougères.

FLEURMONT, or **FLOZIMONT**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, 7 miles E. of Befort.

FLEURS, **FLIURUS**, or **FLIRUS**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Sambre and Meuse, late of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, on the confines of Brabant, 6 miles NE. of Charleroy. Here, in 1690, a victory was gained by the French over the allies; and in 1794 the Austrians were defeated in a general attack of the French posts.

FLEURY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton in the district of Orleans, 2 miles N. of Orleans.

FLERY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton in the district of St Pol, 1 league NW. of St Pol.

FLIE, or **VLEI**, a river, or channel, which runs from the Zyuder Zee, near the coast of Friesland, into the German ocean, between the islands of Schelling and Vlielandt.

FLIESBACH, a river of Germany, in Upper Saxony, which runs into the Black Elbe, near Jessen, in Saxony.

FLIESRYD, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, 29 miles N. of Calmar.

FLINT, a town of North Wales, and capital of Flintshire, situated near the mouth of the river Dee, with a castle, where the unfortunate Richard II. was deposed by the Duke of Lancaster: United with several other places, it returns one member to parliament. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW. of Chester, and 194 NW. of London. Lon. 3. 4. W. Lat. 53. 16. N.

FLINT, a small river, about 28 miles long, in the Genessee country, New York, which runs NNE. into Canandagua creek.

FLINT ISLAND, an island in the gulf of St Lawrence, near the E. coast of the island of Cape Breton. Lon. 59. 40. W. Lat. 46. 10. N.

FLINT RIVER, a considerable river of Georgia, which rises in the country of the Creek Indians, and running a S. and thence a SW. course, joins the Appalachicola, at its entrance into Florida.

FLINTSHIRE, a county of North Wales, bounded on the N. by the Irish sea, on the NE. by the river Dee, on the E. by Cheshire, on the S. and W. by Denbighshire; being about 27 miles in length, and from 7 to 10 broad. Besides this, there is a part of Flintshire insulated from the rest of the county, bounded on the N. by Cheshire, on the E. and S. by Shropshire, and on the W. by Denbighshire, which is 8 miles long, and 6 broad. The country is mountainous, intermixed with valleys: The hills are generally barren on the surface, but abound with lead ore, calamine, limestone, and coals: the valleys are fertile, and produce both corn and hay. The separated part is mostly a level country. It lies in the diocese of St Asaph and Chester, contains 5 hundreds, 2 market towns, 28 parishes, and sends 2 members to parliament. The principal towns are Flint, Mold, Holywell, and St Asaph. The number of houses is 7776, and inhabitants 39692.

FLINTSTON, a plantation in Cumberland county, Maine, having 180 inhabitants. It has one eminence called Saddle Back mountain; but the country in general is level enough for cultivation. One half of it is covered with pine and white oak.

FLISK, a parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, extending about 3 miles along the S. bank of the Tay, opposite to the fertile Carse of Gowrie. The surface is generally level; the soil fertile, and well adapted to the culture of wheat. Population in 1791, 300.

FLISINGUE, a fortress or small island, in the Eastern Indian sea, a little to the W. of Amboyna.

FLIX, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, strong both by nature and art. It is built on a promontory in the river Ebro, where it makes an elbow which serves the town instead of a ditch, and may be conducted quite round it. The side, where

where the river does not pass, is covered by mountains, and was defended by a castle on an eminence. It was several times besieged by the Spaniards, in the war with the Catalonians, without success; but is now dismantled. It is 20 miles N. of Tortosa.

FLIXECOURT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, and chief place of a canton in the district of Amiens, 3 leagues WNW. of Amiens

FLIZE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton in the district of Charleville, situated on the Meuse, 5 miles SE. of Mezieres.

FLOBY, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland, 51 miles NE. of Gotheborg.

FLOC, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim, 48 miles ENE. of Romsdal

FLOCELLIERE, LA, a town of France, in the dep. of Vendee, and chief place of a canton in the district of La Chataigneraye, 4 leagues NNW. of La Chataigneraye.

FLODDAY, a small island of Scotland, between Razay and Skye.

FLODDAY, a small island on the E. coast of Burray.

FLODDEN, or FLOWDEN, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland, 5 miles N. of Wodler, near which a bloody battle was fought in 1513, between the English and the Scots, when James IV. of Scotland, with the principal of his nobility and 10,000 men were killed.

FLOEN, or FLONE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ourte, late of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, 8 miles SSW. of Liege.

FLOGNY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton in the district of St Florentin, 2 leagues SE. of St Florentin.

FLOHA, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and country of Erzgebürg, 6 miles ENE. of Chemnitz.

FLOHAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, 8 miles S. of Saatz.

FLOHHEIM, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine and county of Salm, 12 miles ESE. of Creutznach.

FLORAC, a town of France, and principal place of a district in the dep. of Lozere, near the Tarn, 4½ leagues S. of Mende. Lon. 18. E. Ferro. Lat. 44. 19. N.

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FLORANGE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, and chief place of a canton in the district of Thionville, ¾ths of a league S. of Thionville.

FLOREF, a town of France, in the dep. of the Sambre and Meuse, late of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Namur, on the Sambre, 7 miles W. of Namur.

FLOREN, ST, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine and Loire, and ci-devant province of Anjou, on the Loire, 20 miles SW. of Angers Lon. 0. 50. W. Lat. 47. 21. N.

FLORENCE, a celebrated city of Italy, and capital of Tuscany, situated on the river Arno, at the foot of the Appenines; first founded by the soldiers of Sylla, embellished and enlarged by the triumvirs; destroyed by Totila; and rebuilt by Charlemagne. The environs are beautiful, rich, and populous, containing, as it is said, 6000 country-houses. The circumference of the city is about two leagues: the fortifications consist only of a wall and ditch, with two or three forts. This city is next to Rome, the most beautiful in Italy, and by some preferred to Rome itself. The buildings are magnificent, most of the streets are clean and paved with square stones; but they are generally winding, and many of them too narrow for carriages to pass each other. The city is divided into two unequal parts by the river Arno, over which are four handsome bridges. The quays, the buildings on each side, and the bridges, render the part through which it runs by far the finest. The inhabitants enumerate 17 public places or squares; 7 fountains constantly playing, 6 pillars or columns, 2 pyramids, 160 beautiful statues, placed either in the public squares or in the street, or in the front of some palaces; one metropolitan church, 12 colleg ate, and 44 parochial; 25 convents for men, 60 for women, 37 hospitals, and about 9000 houses. The population is supposed to be above 70,000. The metropolitan church was built in the 13th century, in the Gothic style of architecture: the cupola has the form of an octagon, and the design is so bold, that Michael Angelo judged it inimitable; it is 140 feet from one angle to the other, and 270 in height. Most of the churches contain a great number of most beautiful paintings and statues, by the first masters in Italy. In the Palazzo Pitti, which was the residence of the Grand Duke, is a library, containing a

about 35,000 volumes, with a great number of pictures by Raphael, Rubens, Titian, Andrea-del-Sarto, Tintoret, Guercino, &c. The Palazzo Vecchio, or old palace, contains a room, 172 feet long, and 70 wide, for public entertainments; in which the most celebrated actions of the republic are painted in fresco. Both palaces have a communication with the famous Florentine gallery, which is indeed an inexhaustible fund of entertainment in antique sculpture and painting. One of its most interesting parts, in the opinion of many, is the series of Roman emperors from Julius Cæsar to Gallienus, which is almost complete. The celebrated Venus of Medici, the standard of taste in female beauty and proportion, is in a room called the Tribunal; it is of white marble. Beside the gallery and tribunal, whose treasures are too numerous to particularize, there are other rooms, whose contents are indicated by names they bear; as the cabinet of arts, of astronomy, of natural history, of medals, of porcelain, of antiquities, &c. The gallery of portraits contains the portraits of the most eminent painters, all executed by themselves, who have flourished in Europe during the last three centuries; they amount to above 200. A celebrated society was instituted here for the improvement of the Italian language, who styled themselves *Accademia della Crusca*, the design of the institution being to throw out, like *bran*, all words which are not good Tuscan. The Florentines, however, are remarkable for speaking the language ill, and with a guttural accent, though they write it with the utmost elegance, which gave rise to the proverb, *Lingua Toscana in bocca Romana*. There are several theatres in Florence, all open during the Carnival, which begins the day after Christmas day, and lasts till Ash Wednesday; at other times one of them is only open, except in Lent and Advent. The two principal are the Pergola, finished in 1755; and the new Opera-house, first opened in 1779. There is a little theatre, *di Santa Maria lata*, for burlettas; and another, which is larger, wherein comedies are performed. The manufactures of Florence are chiefly silks and sattins, of excellent fabric. The woollen manufacture, to which it owed the greatest part of its opulence and splendour, now scarcely supplies the common people. Their jewellery is fallen to nothing. At Dozzia, 3 leagues

from the city, is a manufacture of porcelain. The Florentines have been long famous for their mosaic work, which is very different from the Roman; much more expensive, and less beautiful; it is made of the finer marbles, agates, jaspers, and other natural hard stones, sawn thin, and inlaid in form of birds, flowers, &c. The wine of the neighbourhood is excellent, and they have a considerable trade for it both in Italy and other countries. Anciently, the city of Florence, with its districts, formed a republic, having purchased its freedom of the emperor Rodolphus, for the sum of 60,000 guilders. In July 1799, the French troops, who were then in possession of this city, were driven out by the inhabitants, but they re-entered it in October 1800, and became masters of all Tuscany. Florence is situated 125 miles N. W. of Rome. Lon. 28. 56 E. Ferro. Lat. 43. 47. N.

FLORENNIS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Sambre and Meuse, late of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, 10 miles S. of Charleroy, and 16 SW. of Namur.

FLORENSAC, a town of France, in the dep. of the Herault, and chief place of a canton in the district of Beziers, on the Herault, 3 leagues and a half S. of Beziers.

FLORENTIN, ST, a town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, and ci-devant prov. of Champagne, on the Aismanson, 25 miles SW. of Troyes. Lon. 3. 50. E. Lat. 47. 48. N.

FLORENTINO, a late prov. of Tuscany, and one of the most fertile in Italy; bounded on the W. by Lucca and Modena; N. by the Appennines; and E. by Urbino. Florence was the capital.

FLORES, one of the Azore islands, about 10 leagues long, and 3 broad. It contains two towns and some hamlets. Santa Cruz is the capital; but Lagens is the most populous. The number of inhabitants in the whole is about 1300. It takes its name from the multitude of flowers which grow wild in every part of this island. Lon. 13. 13. W. Ferro. Lat. 39. 34. N.

FLORESZILL, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, 50 miles E. of Stephanowze.

FLORIDA, a country of North America, bounded on the N. by Georgia, on the E. by the Atlantic, on the S. by the gulf of Mexico, and on the W. by the Mississippi. It was discovered by Sebastian

tian Cabot, in 1497; and the French first formed a settlement in it, in 1564; but the Spaniards expelled them the following year, and began to form settlements themselves. At the peace of 1763, Florida was ceded to England, in Exchange for the Havannah, which had been taken from the Spaniards, and while it remained under Britain it was divided into two governments East and West Florida, separated by the noble stream of Apalachicola. East Florida extends much farther S. than West Florida; the gulf of Mexico washing the western coast from lat. 25. to 30. N. whereas the most southern part of West Florida is in lat. 29. 30. N. The form of East Florida is triangular, the base toward the N. being 160 miles in breadth from E. to W.; near the southern extremity about 40; and about 350 from N. to S. West Florida is about 320 miles from E. to W. and from 40 to 80 in breadth from N. to St Augusta is the capital of East, and Pensacola that of West Florida. The air in this country is exceedingly hot in summer, yet in many places pure and wholesome; and the winters generally temp rate. The soil is different in different parts East Florida, near the sea, and 40 miles back, is flat and sandy; but even the country around St Augustine, which appears to be the worst in the province, is far from being unfruitful: it produces two crops of Indian corn a-year; and the garden vegetables are in great perfection. The interior country, which is high and pleasant, abounds with wood of almost every kind: oak, cypress, palms, cedars, pines, chesnuts, and the best sassafras in America; mulberries, oranges, peaches, plumbs, cocoa-nuts, and melons, grow in great plenty. Olives and vines were found growing in West Florida, by the Europeans, and the latter are cultivated in many places, producing grapes equal in size and flavour to the best muscadine. The cabbage tree also grows here, and the country produces rice, indigo, and cochineal; cotton, flax, and hemp, grow in plenty. In various places are found iron-ore, copper, quick-silver, and pit-coal; and amber is found along the southern coast. In the western part are numerous herds of cattle and sheep; hogs abound in every part, whose flesh is supposed to obtain a peculiar excellence of flavour from their food, which consists chiefly of acorns and chesnuts. In the forests and

deserts are found several species of wild beasts, as the panther, wild cat, buffalo, fox, goat, hare, rabbit, otter, racoon, flying squirrel, armadilla, opossum, guano, and several sorts of serpents. Birds are in variety, and are numerous; among others, are found the crane, heron, goose, wild duck, pigeon, partridge, thrush, jay, hawk, maccaw, and a great number of others. The rivers abound in fish, but are at the same time infested with voracious alligators. The coasts are low, sandy, and full of shallows, but they furnish a prodigious number of oysters. During the American war, in 1781, Florida was taken by the Spaniards, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783.

FLORIN, a town of the island of Sardinia, 8 miles SE. of Sassari.

FLORSHEIM, a town of France, in the dep. of Mont Tonnerre, late of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, 5 miles WNW. of Worms.

FLOSS, a town of Bavaria, 5 miles ENE. of Weiden, and 17 N. of Naaborg.

FLOTA, a small island of Scotland, in a bay on the NW. coast of the island of Lewis.

FLOTA, one of the small Orkney islands, between S. Ronaldsha and Hoy.

FLOTTE, LA, a town of France. on the N. coast of the island of Re, $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of a league ESE. of St Martin de Re, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ W of Rochelle.

FLOTZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt Zerbst, 6 miles NW. of Zerbst.

FLOTZ, a town of Walachia, situated on the Genissa, near its influx into the Danube.

FLOUR, ST, a city of France, capital of the dep. of Cantal. Good knives are made here, and it has a considerable trade in corn. It is situated on a mountain, 45 miles S. of Clermont, and 250 of Paris. Lon. 3. 11. E. Lat. 45. 2. N.

FLUMENT, a town of France, in the dep. of Mont Blanc, late of Savoy, in the lordship of Fassigny, situated among mountains, on the river Arly, 31 miles SE. of Geneva, and 30 NE. of Chambéry.

FLUMS, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Sargans, on the Mat, 5 miles W of Sargans.

FLUSHING, or VLISSENGEN, or FLESSINGUE, a sea-port town of Holland in the late state of Zealand, and dep.

of the Meuse It is situated in the isle Walcheren, on the N. side of an arm of the Scheldt. It defends the passage not of the river only, but of all the islands of Zealand, of which it is one of the most important keys. The port lies between two moles that break the waves of the sea, which enters the town by two canals, forming two basons, so that loaded vessels may sail into the town, to the great convenience of the merchants. It was but a small place before the 15th century, when Adolphus de Bourgogne, the lord of the place, surrounded it with walls, since which which it has become a celebrated port, and is now, next to Middleburg, the richest town in Zealand. The emperor Charles V. erected it into a marquiseate in 1551, which the Prince of Orange purchased, together with the marquiseate of Ter-Weer, for 146,000 florins. The stadthouse, built according to the model of that at Amsterdam, is a superb building, and well deserves the attention of travellers. Flushing was taken by the French on the 30th of Jan. 1795. It is 28 miles N.E. of Ostend. Lon. 21. 5. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 29. N.

FLUSHING, a town of New York, in Queen's county, Long Island, situated on the S. side of Helgate, 7 miles E. by N. of the city of New York.

FOCHABERS, a town of Scotland, and burgh of barony, in the county of Banff, situated on the E. bank of the river Spey, where there is an elegant bridge over the river. It contains about 1000 inhabitants, and is 18 miles W. of Banff, and 8 E. of Elgin.

FO CHIAN, a village of China, in the prov. of Quang-tong. It is called a village, because it has no walls, nor a presiding governor, although it is reckoned to be 9 miles in circumference, and to contain 1,000,000 inhabitants. It is 12 miles from Canton.

FOCHIA NOVA, a sea-port town of Asiatic Turkey, in the prov. of Natioia, situated on the gulf of Smyrna, at the mouth of the Hermus, 32 miles SSW. of Pergamo, and 28 NW. of Smyrna. Lon. 44. 25. E. Ferro Lat. 38. 44. N.

FOCSANI, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the Milcou, 54 miles WNW. of Galatz.

FODUS, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiac, 54 miles N. of Kaminiac.

FODWAR, a town of Hungary, on

the Danube, opposite Colocza. Lon. 19. 16. E. Lat. 38. 44. N.

FODDERLY, a parish of Scotland, in Ross-shire, 2 miles long, and 1½ m. broad; lying chiefly in a valley surrounded with high hills, and intersected by the small river Pettei, which gives the name of Strathpettei to the valley. The soil is tolerable; but improvements in agriculture want encouragement. The population is above 1800.

FOENS, LA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 1 league and a half NE. of Viseu.

FOGARUS, a town and castle of Transylvania, on the Alauta, the see of a Greek bishop. It is 28 miles W. of Cronstadt, and 26 N. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 25. 25. E. Lat. 46. 30. N.

FOG-GIA, or **FODGIA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata; included in the late republican dep. of Offanto. This town is the staple for all the wool in the country, and the price is fixed by the magistrates. It is 15 miles SW. of Manfredonia, and 42 NE. of Benevento.

FOGGY ISLAND, an island in the North Pacific ocean, near the W. coast of America, about 9 leagues in circumference. Lon. 102. 45. E. Lat. 56. 10. N.

FOGLIA, a river of Italy, which rises on the confines of Tuscany, runs through the late republican dep. of Metauro, (formerly Urbino,) and falls into the Adriatic at Pisano.

FOGLIANESE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Pucipato Ultra, 7 miles W. of Benevento.

FOGLISSO, a town of Piedmont, 5 miles NW. of Chivasso, and 13 W. of Crescentino.

FOGO, a small island near the coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 54. 10. W. Lat. 50. 2. N.

FOGO, a parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire, extending 6 miles in length, from E. to W. and between 3 and 4 miles in breadth. It is intersected by the river Blackadder, and some of its tributary streams. The whole land is arable, except a few acres of swampy ground. Population in 1801, 507.

FOHIR, or **FORA**, an island of Denmark, near the coast of Sleswick, in the German ocean, about 12 miles in circumference, with a small sea-port, and a safe road for ships; the soil is fertile, and it contains 3 parishes. Lon. 8. 31. E. Greenwich. Lat. 54. 44. N.

FOJA,

FOIA, a tow. of Asia, in Natolia.

FOIANO, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, and late republic dep. of Ofanto, 12 miles SW. of Manfredonia.

FOISSY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, $7\frac{1}{2}$ leagues WSW. of Froyes, and 3 E. of Sens.

FOIX, a ci-devant prov. of France, on the banks of the Arriege, divided into Upper and Lower. The soil of the latter is fertile in corn, fruit, and wine; the former is more hilly and less fertile, but abounds in game, and the valleys produce excellent pasturage. Mines of iron abound; those of silver, copper, and lead, are neglected; there are likewise quarries of marble, jasper, &c. and many medicinal springs. It was once an independent county, united to the crown of France by Henry IV. The principal towns were Foix, Tarascon, Ax, Pamiers, Savertun, Lezat, Mas d'Azil, and Montaut, all of which are in the dep. of the Arriege.

FOIX, a town of France, in the dep. of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton in the district of Tarascon; supposed to have been founded by the Phoenicians, whence the name corrupted into Foix. It contains about 3,500 inhabitants, and is defended by a castle, on a rock. It is 3 leagues N. of Tarascon. Lon. 19. 16. E. Ferro. Lat. 42. 58. N.

FO-KIEN, a prov. of China, bounded on the N. by the prov. of Tcheking, on the E. by the Chinese sea, on the S. by Quang-tong, and on the W. by Kiang-si. This is one of the least, and yet one of the richest provinces of the empire; its situation is commodious for navigation and commerce; the climate is hot, but the air is very pure and healthy. As part of it borders upon the sea, they catch great quantities of fish, which are dried and salted in order to be carried into the midland provinces of the empire. Its shores are very uneven by reason of the number and variety of its bays; there are many fortresses built to guard the coasts. It contains 9 fou, or cities of the first rank, and 60 hien, or cities of the third rank; among the 9 fou is reckoned Tai-ouan, capital of the island of Formosa. Its mountains, by the industry of the Chinese, are almost every where disposed into a kind of amphitheatres, with terraces placed one above another, and covered with rice; the fields are all watered by great rivers, and springs that issue from the moun-

tains, which the Chinese men conduct in such a manner as to overflow them whenever they please, as it grows best in watery ground; they have the secret of raising the water to the top of the mountains, which they convey from one to another by pipes of bamboo, found in great quantities in this province. The prov. of Fo-kien abounds with every thing that grows in most other provinces of the empire; the commerce which the inhabitants have with Japan, the Philippine islands, Formosa, Java, Camboja, Siam, &c. renders it extremely rich. They have musk, precious stones, quick-silver, silk, hempen cloth, calico, steel, and all sorts of utensils, wrought to the greatest perfection; and they import from other countries, cloves, cinnamon, pepper, sandal wood, amber, coral, and many other commodities of this nature. Its mountains are covered with trees fit for building of ships; they have mines of lead and iron; and it is supposed they have also gold and silver; but it is forbidden to dig for these under pain of death. Every city has its particular dialect, which is very incomprehensible to travellers. Fou cheou is the capital.

FOLDEREID, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim, 114 miles NNE. of Drontheim.

FOLIGNO, an episcopal town of Italy, formerly in the state of the Church, and prov. of Umbria, afterwards in the republican department of Clitunno; celebrated for its confectuary, paper mills, and silk manufactures. It contains 8 churches and 23 convents. It was taken by the French in Feb. 1798. It is 10 miles SW. of Nocera, and 15 N. of Spoleto. Lon. 12. 24. E. Lat. 42. 48. N.

FOLKESTONE, a town of England, in the county of Kent, situated in the English channel, and a member of the cinque port of Dover; formerly containing 5 parishes, but now one. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, 12 jurats, and 24 commoners. The town is populous, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing, in which business a great number of smacks are employed. There is good anchorage before the town, in 8 and 10 fathoms water. Two hoys sail alternately every other week to London, when wind and weather will permit. It is 7 miles SW. of Dover, and 72 ESE. of London. Lon. 1. 4. E. Lat. 51. 5. N.

FOLKINGHAM,

FOLKINGHAM, a town of England, in Lincolnshire, with a weekly market on Thursday. Here are the remains of a castle, destroyed by Oliver Cromwell; and in the vicinity are two pieces of decayed magnificence; the old demolished monastery of Sempringham, the seat of the Gilbertine nuns, and the ancient house of Lord Clinton, Q. Elizabeth's admiral. It is 27 miles S. of Lincoln, and 106 N. of London.

FOLSOBANJA, a town of Hungary, 37 miles ENE. of Zatmar.

FOLY, an island of Ireland, in the river Lee, in the county of Cork, 9 m. E. of Cork.

FOMBIO, a village of Italy, in the republican dep. of the Adula, the cidevant Lodesan, near the Po. Here the Austrians under Gen. Beaulieu, were defeated by the French under Bonaparte, in May 1796. Fombio is 6 miles N. of Pavia, and 15 SSE. of Lodi.

FOM-HOAM-TOUKA, a town of Chinese Tartary, near a mountain of the same name, 7 miles NW. of Tam-san.

FONANO. See **FANANA**.

FONQUEVILLIERS, a town of France, in the dep. of the straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bapaume, 4 leagues W. of Bapaume.

FONDETS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Indre and Loire, near the Loire, 5 miles W. of Tours.

FONDI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Lavoro, and late republican department of Garigliano, situated near a lake to which it gives name; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Capua. It is 10 miles E. of Terracina.

FONG TSIANG, a city of China, in the prov. of Chen-si. Its district contains eight cities of the 2d and 3d class. It is 560 miles SW. of Peking. Lon. 106. 57. E. Lat. 34. 36. N.

FONG-YANG, a city of China, in the prov. of Kiang-nan. It encloses within its walls several fertile little hills, and its jurisdiction comprehends five cities of the 2d, and 13 of the 3d class. It is seated on a mountain which hangs over the Yellow river, 70 miles NE. of Nanking. Lon. 116. 58. E. Lat. 32. 52. N.

FONIA, a kingdom of Africa, on the borders of the river Gambia.

FON-JUN, a town of China, of the 3d rank, in the province of Pe-tcheli, 6 miles SSE. of Tsun-hoa.

FONS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lot, and chief place of a canton,

in the district of Figeac, 4 leagues S. of St Cere, and 1½ NW. of Figeac. Lon. 19. 38. E. Ferro. Lat. 44. 40. N.

FONSOMME, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St Quentin, situated near the source of the Somme, 5 miles NE. of St Quentin.

FONSSAY, a town of France, in the dep. of Vendee, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Fontenay le Comte, 2 leagues NE. of Fontenay le Comte.

FONTABELLE FORT, a fort on the W. coast of the island of Barbadoes, one mile NNW. of Bridge Town.

FONTAINE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Vendee, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Fontenay le Comte, one league S. of Fontenay le Comte.

FONTAINE LE BOURG, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine, 3 leagues N. of Rouen, and 6½ W. of Gournay.

FONTAINE-LE-DUN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton in the district of Caux, 3 leagues E. of Caux, and 1 SW. of Dreappe.

FONTAINE L'ÉVÊQUE, town of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe and Meuse, situated between these two rivers, formerly belonging to the bishopric of Liege, but ceded to France, in 1667. Near this town the French were defeated by the allied troops under, the Prince of Orange, on the 3d June 1794. It is 10 miles E. of Mone, and 3 W. of Charleroy.

FONTAINE-FRANCOISE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Cote d'Or, and chief place of a canton in the district of Is-sur-Tille; where Henry IV. gained a victory over the duke of Mayenne, in 1595. It is 3½ leagues E. of Is-sur-Tille, and 3½ WNW. of Gray.

FONTAINE-GUERIN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St Bauge, 1½ leagues SSW. of Bauge, and 4½ ths E. of Angers.

FONTAINE-SOUS-JOUY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Evreux, 2 leagues NE. of Evreux.

FONTAINE-SUR-SOMME, a town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, 5 miles SE. of Abbeville.

FONTAINEBLEAU, a town of France, in the dep. of the Seine and Marne,

Marne, and chief place of a canton in the district of Melun. It is celebrated for its magnificent palace, the general autumnal residence of the kings of France, thus described by Cardinal Benvéniste: "Fontainebleau is a vast palace, worthy of a great prince like the king of France; and though there are many piles joined to each other at different times without order or symmetry, forming a confused mass of buildings of different architecture, this confusion has nevertheless an air of surprising majesty and grandeur. It stands in a bottom; and has nothing pleasant when the country and trees are deprived of their verdure, surrounded by a vast forest, in the midst of small hills crowned with rocks, which produce nothing to support life or please the eye. As there is a great number of deer, the king comes to take the diversion of the chase, and affords by his presence a relief which it has not of itself. The gardens are neat and very extensive; and, besides the grand fountain, which, from the excellency of the water, gave name to the place, there are a great number of others to adorn this charming residence." The forest of Fontainebleau was anciently called *the Forest of Bierre*, and is said to contain 26,480 acres; the figure is round, and the town and chateau are in the centre. This town consists of one principal street, of considerable length, and several smaller. The principal trade depended on the palace, and its situation in the high road from Paris to Lyons, with a manufacture of thread lace. The number of inhabitants is about 3000. It is 7½ posts SSE. of Paris.

FONTANA, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, 18 miles N. from Atdorff.

FONTANA FORA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capriata, and late republican dep. of Ofanto, 14 m. SW. of Silpe.

FONTANAMORA, a town of Piedmont, in the late duchy of Aosta, and posterior republican dep. of the Sesia, 18 mile ESE. of Aosta.

FONTANAROSSA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato Ultra, and late republican dep. of Ofanto, 14 miles NW. of Canza.

FONTANELATA, a town of Italy, in the late duchy of Parma, 10 miles NW. of Parma.

FONTANELLA, a rich town of Ita-

ly, in the late republican dep. of the Upper Po, containing 2000 citizens.

FONTANETTO, a town of Piedmont, in the late republican dep. of the Bormida, 7 miles E. of Crescentino.

FONTANGES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Cantal, 10 miles NW. of Murat.

FONTARABIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuscoa, on the frontiers of France, from which it is separated only by the river Bidassoa, which forms a harbour at its mouth. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, at the foot of the Pyrenees; and is 15 miles SSE. of Bayonne. It is so strong both by nature and art, as to be accounted the key of Spain on that side, and is famous for having sustained many sieges in different wars. Lon. 14. 48. E. Peak of Teneriffe Lat. 43. 23. N.

FONTELO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 1½ leagues NE. of Lamego.

FONTENAY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Seine and Marne, 7½ leagues SE. of Paris.

FONTENAY LE COMTE, a town of France, and capital of the dep. of La Vendee, situated in a fertile vale on the Vendee, and containing about 7000 inhabitants. Its principal trade is in cloth, woollen stuffs, and cattle; of which last the inhabitants sell a great number at their 3 annual fairs. It is 3½ posts NE. of Niort, and 56 ESW. of Paris. Lon. 16. 15. E. Ferro. Lat 46. 30. N.

FONTENAY ST PIERE, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, 2½ leagues S. of Magny.

FONTENOIS LE CHATEAU, a town of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, 3 leagues SE. of Darney.

FONTENOY, a village of France, in the dep. of Namur, and late Austrian prov. of Hainault, situated on the confines of Flanders; near which a battle was fought between the French and the allies in May 1745, when the latter were defeated, with the loss of 12,000 men. It is 4 miles SSE. of Tournay. Lon. 3. 6. E. Lat. 50. 32. N.

FONTENOY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, and chief place of a canton in the district of Toul, 1½ leagues NE. of Toul.

FONTENOY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, and chief place of a canton in the district of Soissons, on the Aisne, 5 miles W. of Soissons.

FONTES, a town of France, in the dep.

dep. of the Haut, and chief place of a canton in the district of Beziers, 2 leagues NW. of Montagnac.

FONTEVRAULD, a town of France, in the department of the Maine, and chief place of a canton in the district of Saumur. Here was a celebrated abbey, in the church of which several of the kings and queens of England lie buried. It is 2 leagues E. of Saumur, and 3½ N. of Loudun.

FONTHILL, a village of England, in Wilts, 2 miles ESE. of Hindon.

FONTVIELLE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Mouths of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton in the district of Arles, 4 miles NE. of Arles.

FORA, an island of Denmark, on the W. coast of South Jutland, between those of Sylt and Nordstrand. It is of an oval form, 26 miles in circumference.

FOOTDÉE, or **FOOTIE**, a considerable village of Scotland, in the neighbourhood of New Aberdeen.

FORADADA, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the island of Majorca, where the son of the king of Aragon built a college for the purpose of instructing some Franciscan monks in the Arabic language, with the view of enabling them to convert the Moors.

FORBACH, a town of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, and chief place of a canton in the district of Sarguemmes, 2½ leagues NW. of Sarguemmes.

FORBES and **KEARN**, 2 united parishes of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, about 6½ miles in length, and 2 in breadth, lying on the mountainous banks of the Don and Bogie. The greater part is moor and uncultivated, and two of the mountains, Calwar and Coreen, rise to the height of 1200 feet above the level of the Don. Population in 1801, 206.

FORCALQUIER, a town of France, and principal place of a district in the dep. of the Lower Alps, on the Layc; formerly the capital of a considerable county, united to Provence in 1193. It is 7 leagues SW. of Digne. Lon. 23 27. E. Ferro. Lat. 43. 57. N.

FORCALQUIERET, a town of France, in the dep. of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Hieres, 5 miles S. of Brignoll.

FORCE, LA, a town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton in the district of Bergerac. The principal trade of the inhabitants consists in cattle, grain and wine. It lies 2 leagues W. of Bergerac.

FORCELLAR, a town of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra, and late republican dep. of the Pescara, 3 miles E. of Teramo.

FORCHEIM, a strong town of Germany, in Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg, situated on the Wisent, 12 miles S. of Bamberg. It surrendered to the French in 1796, but the Austrians soon after compelled them to abandon it. Lon. 28. 45. E. Ferro. Lat. 49. 41. N.

FORCHTENBERG, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe, situated on the Kocher, 6 miles NNE. of Ohringen.

FORCHTENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 3 miles S. of Windisch Gratz.

FORD, a town of South Carolina, 6 miles NNW. of George-Town.

FORD, a village of Scotland, in Mid Lothian, and parish of Borthwick.

FORDERGESSDORF, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 9 miles ENE. of Freyberg.

FORDICE, a parish and village of Scotland, on the sea-coast of Banffshire. The parish is of a triangular figure, each side being about 6 miles in length: the surface is irregular, but little elevated. The coast is bold and rocky, with the exception of two small bays at **PORISOY** and **SAND END**. Sea weed is the principal manure, though there are abundant quarries of limestone near Sandend. The Kirk town of Fordice was erected into a borough of burgh by the request of bishop Elphinston of Aberdeen, in 1499. It is situated about a mile from the sea, and the superiority is now vested in the Earl of Fendlar. The population of the parish, in 1801, was 2747.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a town of England, in Hants, with a weekly market on Friday. The chief manufacture is ticking, in which a great number of looms are employed. It is 12 miles S. of Salisbury, and 87 WSW. of London.

FORDINGIANO, a town of Sardinia, 22 miles SE. of Bosa.

FORDOUN, a parish of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, about 10 miles long and 7 broad. The surface and soil are various. The S. part is level and fertile; the N. mountainous, with a thin soil. It contains three villages: Fordoun, about 15 miles N. of Montrose, noted as the birth-place of Johannes de Fordoun, author of the *Sect-bronnois*; **AUCHINFLAE**, and **KINCARDINE**; with 2225 inhabitants.

inhabitants. The late celebrated Lord Monboddoo was born in this parish.

FORDSAND, a small island of Denmark, near the coast of Sleswick, in the German ocean. Lon. 8. 35. E. Lat. 55. 1. N

FORELAND, NORTH, a promontory of England, on the NE. extremity of the Isle of Thanet in Kent, on which a sea-mark has been erected by the corporation of the Trinity House, where lights are kept burning every night. It is the most southern part of the port of London, which is thence extended N. in a right line, to the point called the Nase in Essex, and forms the mouth of Thames. It is 2½ miles SE. of Margate. Lon. 1. 30. E. Lat. 51. 23. N.

FORELAND, SOUTH, a cape of England, which forms the SE. coast of Kent. It is called South, in respect to its bearing from the other Foreland, which is 6 miles to the N. Between these two Capes is the noted road called the Downs. Lon. 1. 27. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

FORELAND, SOUTH, a cape on the W. coast of North America, in Cook's river. Lon. 151. 20. W. Lat. 60. 50. N.

FOREST, BLACK, or SCHWARTZWALD, a large forest of Suabia, on the right side of the Rhine. It consists chiefly of mountains, which traverse the greatest part of Suabia from N. to S. and from E. to W.; and from them issue most of the rivers, which, after watering the country, lose themselves in the Rhine or the Danube. The name is now principally confined to that part which is situated between the Rhine, Switzerland, and the territory of Wurtemberg.

FOREST TOWNS, a name given to 4 towns in the Black Forest, on the frontiers of Switzerland, viz. Rheinfeld, Seckingen, Laufenburg, and Waldshut. They are ancient domains of the House of Austria.

FOREST SUR SEVRE, LA, a town of France, in the dep. of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chatillon, situated on the Sevre Nantaise, 8 miles SW. of Bressuire.

FORETS, a department of France, formed out of the ci-devant province of Austrian Luxemburg. Luxemburg is the chief city.

FOREZ, a province of France, which now forms, with the Lyonnais, the department of the Rhone and Loire. It was bounded on the W. by Auvergne, S. by Velay and Vivarais, E. by the

Lyonnois, and N. by Burgundy and the Bourbonnois. The principal towns were Montbrison and Roanne. It is a large and fertile valley, intersected with small rivers, which run into the Loire; and it produces corn, hemp, excellent wine, chestnuts, and other fruits: In several places are mines of coal and iron, and medicinal springs.

FORFAR, an ancient royal borough of Scotland, which gives name to a county, sometimes also called Angusshire. Its charters of erection are lost; but all its ancient charters and rights were confirmed by a royal writ of *novodamus*, with parliamentary ratification, dated 1659; and the sheriffs have held their courts in Forfar for upwards of two centuries. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 19 councillors, annually elected. The revenue is supposed to be upwards of 400l. Sterling per ann. The streets are irregular; but many of the houses are neat, and well built. The church, situated in the centre of the town, is elegant and commodious. The town-house is newly rebuilt, with an elegant front towards the market-place. The town contains about 4000 inhabitants, who have a considerable manufacture of Osnaburgs and coarse linens; besides the making of coarse shoes or *brogues*, for which Forfar is noted. The great drawback on the manufactures of this town is its distance from a sea port, being 13 miles N. from Dundee, the nearest. Forfar joins with Perth, Dundee, St Andrews, and Cupar-Fife, in sending a member to parliament. The parish of Forfar is about 6 miles in length from N to S. and 3 in breadth. The surface is in general level; the soil various, but productive. Besides the lake of Forfar, near the town, there are other two lakes in the parish, (*RESTFRET* and *FITHIE*), which have been almost drained for the moss and marl they contain. In the loch of Forfar was an island, (now united to the land by the draining of the loch,) on which was a castle, said to have been a place of religious retirement for Queen Margaret, when Malcolm Canmore made Forfar his residence. The population of the parish was 5167, in 1801.

FORFARSHIRE, or ANGUS, a county of Scotland, extending 46 miles from N. to S. and its greatest breadth from E. to W. is nearly 42 miles. On the N. it is bounded by a ridge of the Enechin mountains, which separate it from the

Brac of Mar, on the S. by the firth of Tay, on the E. by Kinross-shire and the German ocean, and on the W. by Perth-shire. Part of the Grampian mountains run through this country, by which it is agreeably diversified with hill and dale. It contains lead and iron in abundance, together with quarries of freestone and slate, in which the inhabitants drive a considerable traffic. The county is well watered with lakes, rivers, rivulets and fountains, interspersed with fields and meadows, and adorned with fine seats and plantations. The heaths and woods abound with hart, hind, roebuck, and moor-game; the streams are stocked with trout and salmon; the hills are covered with flocks of sheep; and the fields afford plentiful harvests of wheat and all sorts of grain. The mountains to the W. and N. are inhabited by Highlanders; but the Lowlanders possess the towns and champaign country, and are remarkable for their politeness and hospitality. This county includes 53 parishes, among which, besides the county town, are 4 royal boroughs; viz. Dundee, Montrose, Aberbrothick, and Brechin, besides the towns of Glamis, and Kirriemuir. The population, in 1801, was 97,127. The valued rent, as stated in the county books, is 171,636l. Scots, and the real land rent is estimated at 122,000l. sterling. The principal rivers are the Tay and the Esk.

FORGAN, a parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, lying on the S. bank of the Tay, opposite Dundee. It is about 4 miles long and 2 broad. The surface rises from the river, and declines again towards the S. for about 3 miles: the soil is in general a light loam, producing sufficient encouragement to the farmer. At Newport and Woodhaven are regular ferry boats to Dundee. Population above 900.

FORGAN, LONG. See **LONGFORGAN**.

FORGANDENNY, a parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, lying chiefly in the fertile vale of Strathmore. It is about 3 miles long and 2 broad. The village of **FORGAN**, situated in the hills, about half a mile S. of the Frith, is neatly built, having a small clear stream dividing it into two parts. It has two annual fairs. There are other 3 villages in the parish; viz. **ARDARGIE**, **NEWTON**, and **PATH OF CONDIE**. Population about 1000.

FORGES, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gour-

may, celebrated for its medicinal springs. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ posts NE. of Rouen.

FORGLEN, a parish of Scotland, in Banffshire, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, sloping gradually to the banks of the Deveron, which bounds it on the S. The soil is light and fertile, and the greater part is under cultivation. Forglen, the seat of Lord Banff, stands on a beautiful and romantic spot, on the banks of the Deveron. Population about 600.

FORGUE, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, about 9 miles long and 6 broad, watered by a rivulet of the same name. The soil in the lower parts is generally a deep rich loam, on a clay bottom, producing heavy crops; and considerable plantations have been made upon the heathy tract towards the S. It contains 1768 inhabitants.

FORIANI, a town of the island of Corsica, 4 miles S. of Bastia.

FORKED HEAD, a cape on the S. coast of the island of Cape Breton. Lon. 76. 4. W. Lat. 45. 42. N.

FORLAZZO, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari, 11 miles SE. of Teramo.

FORLI, an Episcopal town of Italy, in the ci-devant State of the Church, and province of Romagna, included in the late republican dep. of Amone. It contains 10 churches and 23 convents, which are in general handsome buildings. It is situated near the site of the ancient **FORUM LIVII**, whence it had its name and first inhabitants. In 1521, the French defeated the Spanish and Papal forces near this town; and on Feb. 12, 1797, the French under Bonaparte entered it after defeating the troops of Pope Pius VI. It is 12 miles SSW. of Ravenna. Lon. 11. 4. E. Lat. 44. 16. N.

FOLLIMPOPOLI, anciently *Forum Fossili*, an episcopal town of Italy, in the ci-devant province of Romagna, included in the late republican dep. of Amone. It was once a considerable town and see of a bishop; but ruined in 1650 by the cardinal of Burgundy. It is 4 miles E. of Forli.

FORMAN, or **FORMON**, one of the Grampian mountains in Aberdeenshire, elevated more than 1000 feet above the Deveron, which runs at its base.

FORMARTIN, a district of Scotland in Aberdeenshire, which included all the lands between the rivers Don and Ythan. It is now comprehended in the Garioch, and part of Buchan.

FORMELLO, a town of Italy, in the ci-devant

ci-devant State of the Church, included in the late republican dep. of the Tiber, 10 miles NW. of Rome.

FORMENTARA, a small island in the Mediterranean, separated from Iyca by a narrow sea of only 4 miles. It is deserted on account of the number of serpents which infest it.

FORMERIE, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, and chief place of a canton in the district of Grandvilliers, 3 leagues W. of Grandvilliers.

FORMICOLO, a town of Naples, in the province of Terra di Lavoro, and late republican department of Gaugliano, 6 miles E. of Capua.

FORMIGALES, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 10 miles SE. of Ainsa.

FORMIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the ci-devant duchy of Urbino, included in the late republican dep. of Metauro, 7 miles from Fosombrone.

FORMIGNI, or **FOURMIGNI**, a village of France, in the department of Calvados, near which the English were defeated in 1450. It is 7 miles W. from Bayeux.

FORMIGNE, a town of Italy, situated on the river, and in the late republican dep. of the Panaro.

FORMIGUE, a small rocky island, near the French coast, in the Mediterranean. Lon. 21. 4. E. Ferro. Lat. 43. 8. N.

FORMIO. See **CAMPO FORMIO**.

FORMIONE. See **RISANO**.

FORMOCHE, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, 3 leagues N. of Patmos.

FORMOSA, an island in the Chinese sea, separated from the province of Fokien, in China, by a strait about 10 miles where narrowest. The island is about 240 miles in length from N. to S. and 60 from E. to W. in its broadest part, but greatly contracted at each extremity. A long chain of mountains from N. to S. divides it into 2 parts. That part only which is situated to the W. of the mountains belongs to China: the eastern part is but little known. The coasts are rocky and high, without any harbours or creeks; there being but one bay at the mouth of a river, and this is so narrow, and so well defended by forts and high rocks on each side, that there is no entering it by surprise, though, when the ships are once got in, they are safe, and sheltered from all winds. That part of Formosa which the Chinese possess, presents extensive and fertile plains, watered by a great number of rivulets

that fall from the eastern mountains. Its air is pure and wholesome, and the earth produces in abundance, corn, rice, and the greater part of other grains. Most of the Indian fruits are found here, such as oranges, bananas, pine-apples, guavas, papaws, cocoa-nuts; and part of those of Europe, particularly peaches, apricots, figs, raisins, chestnuts, pomegranates, water-melons, &c. Tobacco, sugar, pepper, camphor, and cinnamon, are also common. Horses, sheep, and goats, are very rare in this island; there are even few dogs, although these animals abound in China; Domestic poultry, such as fowls, geese, and ducks, are very plentiful; pheasants are also sometimes seen; and monkeys and stags have multiplied so much, that they wander through the country in large flocks. The inhabitants of Formosa rear a great number of oxen, which they use for riding, from want of horses and mules, they accustomed them early to this kind of service, and, by daily exercise, train them to go as well as horses; these oxen are furnished with a bridle, saddle, and crupper. The Indians are united into 45 villages, 36 of which lie to the N. and 9 towards the S. The northern villages are very populous, and the houses are built almost after the Chinese manner. The habitations of the southern islanders are only heaps of huts, or cottages of earth. Their ordinary food is rice, or other small grain, and the game which they catch by coursing, or kill with their arms. Their favourite arms are lances, which they dart to the distance of 60 or 80 feet, with the greatest dexterity and precision. They use bows and arrows, and can kill a bird on the wing with as much certainty as an European sportsman could with a fuscée. The E. part of the island is mountainous, and inhabited by a people courteous and honest, ready to assist each other, careless of gold and silver, which they consider of no value; never giving offence, and never forgiving an injury; this the Chinese have found to their cost, to whom they are irreconcilable enemies, on account of their having formerly massacred the inhabitants of one of their small towns for the sake of some ingots of gold which they saw there. They subsist chiefly on the cattle which they breed, and fish which they catch in the rivers and on the coasts. Their mountains are said to contain mines of gold and silver. The capital of Formosa is

Tai-ouan, a name which the Chinese give to the whole island. Between Formosa and the continent are a great number of small islands called *Pong-hou* by the Chinese, and *Piscadores* by the Europeans; they form a small archipelago, the principal of which only is inhabited by a Chinese garrison, under the command of a mandarin. In 1782 this fine island was overwhelmed, and almost totally destroyed, by a furious hurricane, and dreadful inundation of the sea. Lon. from 137. 30. to 139. 30. E. Ferro Lat. from 22. 5. to 25. 20. N.

FORMOSA, an island of the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, about 2 leagues long, and 1 wide. The soil is fertile, and well covered with trees, but springs of good water are much wanted. Lon. 14. 20 W. Lat. 11. 29. N.

FORNELLO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Molise, 17 miles W. of Molise.

FORNELLO, a river of Italy, which runs through Naples into the sea.

FORNOVO, a town of Italy, in Parma, near which Charles VIII. King of France, obtained a victory over the princes of Italy, in 1495. It is 8 miles WSW. of Parma.

FOROMAN, a town of the island of Sumatra, near the W. coast, 150 miles S. of Acheen.

FORON, or COMETE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse, 6 miles from Maestricht. The Prince of Saxe Cobourg fixed his headquarters here in August 1794.

FORRES, a royal borough of Scotland, in Morayshire, situated on a rising ground near the bay of Firthorn, the mouth of which is its port. Ancient records speak of Forres as a considerable town so early as the 13th century. It is neatly built, and contains 2400 inhabitants, governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and dean of guild, annually elected. It joins with Fortrose, Nairn, and Inverness, in sending a member to Parliament. It is 10 miles W. of Elgin, and 8 E. of Nairn. Lon. 0. 20. W. Edinburgh. Lat. 57. 35. N. The parish is about 4 miles long and 2½ broad; mostly arable and fertile. Near the town is an ancient pillar, 25 feet in height, carved with sculptures on horseback and on foot, &c. called the Danish pillar, supposed to have been erected in memory of the defeat of the Danes near this spot, in the year 1008, by Malcolm II; and on a moor in the vicinity Shakespeare places Macbeth's conversation with the witches.

FORRETS. See FORRETS.

FORRS, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland, 17 miles SSE. of Uddevalla.

FORSA, a small island of Argyllshire, adjacent to the island of Easdale. It abounds with slate.

FORSE, a river of Scotland, in Caithness, which runs into the North Sea, 6 miles W. of Thurso.

FORSTA, a town of Lusatia, and a little island in the river Neiss. The chief trade is the manufacture of fine woollen and linen cloths and carpets, and the brewing of beer. It is 13 miles E. of Cobus, and 51 NNE. of Dresden.

FORSTENOVE, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Osnabruck, 15 miles from Osnabruck.

FORSTER'S HARBOUR, a bay in Hudson's strait, Hudson's bay. Lon. 73. 30. W. Lat. 62. 18. N.

FORTAUGUSTUS. See AUGUSTUS, FORT.

FORT DES ANGES, a fort of France, in the department of the Channel, ¼ of a league NW. of Cherbourg.

FORT BADINSTEIN, a fort of Africa, belonging to the Dutch, on the Gold Coast.

FORT BOURBON, a town of Martinico, taken by the British on the 23d of March 1791.

FORT CHARLOTTE, a fort of Scotland, on the E. coast of the island of Shetland, one mile NW. of Lerwick.

FORT CHRISTIANSBURG, a fort of Africa, belonging to the Danes, on the Gold Coast.

FORT CREVECOEUR, a fort of Africa, on the Gold Coast.

FORT CULONGE, a fort of Lower Canada, 57 leagues W. of Montreal.

FORT DAUPHIN, a fortress of the island of Madagascar, on the S. coast, built by the French in 1643. It has been abandoned some years.

FORT DAUPHIN, a sea-port of the island of St Domingo, in the West Indies, situated on the N. side of the island, with a spacious harbour. Lon. 71. 48. W. Lat. 19. 41. N.

FORT EDWARD, a fort of the state of New York, 33 miles N. of Albany.

FORT ERIE, a fort at the NE. extremity of Lake Erie.

FORT DE FERRIERES, a fortress of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, 3½ leagues W. of La Caune.

FORT FRANKLIN, a fort of the United States, in the N. part of Pennsylvania, erected

erected in 1787, in a place formerly called *Tenango*, on the Allegany river, 46 miles N. of Pittsburg.

FORT FREDERICK HENRY, a fort of Brabant, at the mouth of the Scheldt, 10 miles NW. of Antwerp.

FORT DE FUENTES, a fortress of Italy, in the ci-devant Comasco, and late republican department of the Mountains, situated at the place where the Adda enters the lake of Como, 30 miles N. of Como. It was built in 1603 by Count Fuentes; and taken and demolished by the French in June 1796.

FORT FRONTINAC, a fort of N America, in lake Georgia, taken from the French in August 1756.

FORT GALET, a fortress of France, in the department of the Channel, a quarter of a league N. of Cherburg.

FORT GEORGE, a fort of Scotland, in Inverness shire, on the E. side of Moray-shire, opposite Fortrose, 10 miles NE. of Inverness.

FORT HARDY, a fort of the state of New York, 25 miles N. of Albany.

FORT DE HUE, a fort of France, in the department of the Channel, one league E. of Cherburg.

FORT HOMMET, a fort of France, in the dep. of the Channel, half a league NW. of Cherburg.

FORT JAMES, a fort of Africa, on the Gold Coast.

FORT LEON, a fort of West Florida, on the W. side of the Mississippi, 5 m. SE. of New Orleans.

FORT LEYDSAAMBEYDE, a fort of Africa, on the Gold Coast, in the kingdom of Acron, belonging to the Dutch.

FORT LONGLET, a fort of France, in the dep. of the Channel, near Cherburg.

FORT LOUIS, a town and fortress of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine and chief place of a canton in the district of Haguenau, built by Louis XIV. on an island formed by the Rhine. It is now called Fort Vauban, and is 18 m. NNE. of Strasburg.

FORT LOUIS, a fort of Africa, in the country of Senegal, built by the French, and taken by the British in 1758.

FORT NASSAU, a fortress of Dutch Brabant, in the late republican dep. of the Meuse, situated on the Scheldt, between Poleh and Bergen-op-zoom.

FORT NASSAU, a fortress of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, with a good harbour, built by the Dutch in 1612.

FORT NIEULET, a fortress of France, near Calais and the sea, built to guard

the sluices.

FORT ORMONVILLE, a fort of France, on the N. coast of the dep. of the Channel, 2½ leagues WNW. of Cherburg.

FORT OSWEGATCHY, a fort of Upper Canada, on the S. side of the river St Lawrence, 20 leagues NE. of Lake Ontario.

FORT PATIENCE, a fortress of Holland, in the late republican department of the Meuse, situated on the Flemish coast opposite Zealand, between Sas de Ghent and Ysendick.

FORT PENTHIEVRE, a fort of France, in the department of the Morbihan, situated on the peninsula of Quiberon, 3 leagues SW. of Auray, 5 SE. of L'Orient, and 1 N. of Quiberon. It was taken by the British and French royalists July 28, 1795, but re-taken by the republicans on the 3d August.

FORT PHILIPPE, a fortress of France, on the frontiers of Flanders, in the dep. of the North, half a league from Grave-lines.

FORT PORTAGE, a fort of Upper Canada, on the river Utawas, 120 miles W. of Montreal.

FORT DO PORTO DE CAM, a fort on the W. coast of Portugal, on the coast of the Atlantic, 6 miles NNW. of Viana.

FORT DA POSTA, a fort on the W. coast of Portugal, near the Atlantic, 5 miles N. of Viana.

FORT QUEFFQUEVILLE, a fort of France, in the dep. of the Channel, 1 league NW. of Cherburg.

FORT DO REGO DE FOZ, a fort on the W. coast of Portugal, near the Atlantic, 2 miles NW. of Viana.

FORT ROYAL, a fort of Africa, originally built by the Danes and called Frederichung; now possessed by the English, who gave it the present name.

FORT ROYAL, a town of the island of Martinico, situated on the S. coast. Lon. 43. 14. W. Ferro. Lat. 14. 34. N.

FORT ROYAL, a fort built by the French, in the island of Martinico, on the W. coast of the island. It was attacked by De Ruyter, admiral of the Dutch fleet, in 1674, without success.

FORT ROYAL, or **ST GEORGE**, a town on the W. coast of the island of Grenada, and capital of the island. Lon. 61. 32. W. Lat. 12. 4. N.

FORT ST DONAS, a fortress of France, in the dep. of Lys. It was built by the Spapiards, in the morass, between Dam and Sluys.

FORT ST JULIAN, a fort of Portugal, situated

situated on the N. side of the mouth of the Tagus, 9 miles below Lisbon.

FORT DE ST MARTIN, a fortress of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, built by Cosmo the Great, on a mountain near the river Sieve, 11 miles N. of Florence.

FORT ST MARTIN DE RE, a fortress of France, in the island of Re, near the town of St. Martin, where the English were defeated under the command of the Duke of Buckingham, in 1627.

FORT ST MARY, a fortress on the E. coast of the island of Guadeloupe.

FORT ST MARY, a small place of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, which is fortified, on a rock nearly separated from the continent.

FORT ST MARY, a fort of West Florida, on the E. side of the river Mississippi, 6 miles SE. of New Orleans.

FORT ST MICHEL, a fortress of Spain, in Estramadura, near the town of Lida-joz. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1658, but abandoned a few weeks after.

FORT ST NICOLAS, a fortress of Venice, in Dalmatia, near the town of Sebenico.

FORT ST PHILIP, a fortress of the island of Minorca, situated on a rock near the coast, to defend Port Mahon.

FORT ST PHILIP, a fortress on the island of Terceira, near the town of Angra; where Alonso VI. was imprisoned some years before his death.

FORT DE ST TIAGO, a fort of Portugal, on the coast of the Atlantic, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, 7 miles NNW. of Viana.

FORT SASTINGUI, a fortress of Holland, in the late republican dep. of the Meuse, situated on the Scheldt, between Hulst and Bergen-op-Zoom.

FORT TRINITE, a fort on the W. coast of the island of Martinico.

FORT VAUBON. See **FORT LOUIS**.

FORT URBANO, a fortress of Italy, in the ci-devant duchy of Bologna, and late republican dep. of Upper Padua, situated on the frontiers of Modena, 13 miles W. of Bologna.

FORT WEDENEURG, a town of Africa, in the country of Commendo, on the Gold Coast.

FORT WILLIAM. See **MARYBURGH**, and **WILLIAM, FORT**.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY, a fort of the United States, in Pennsylvania, at the foot of the Blue Mountains, 20 miles N. W. of Reading.

FORTESCUE BAY, a bay of South America, in the Straits of Magellan.

Lon. 73. 22. W. Lat. 53. 39 S.

FORTAVENTURA, or **FUERTE-VENTURA**, one of the Canary islands, about 50 miles in length, and from 8 to 24 broad. The soil is in general fertile in corn, roots, and fruits; and beautifully diversified with hills and valleys; well watered, and supplied with a variety of timber. This island produces, besides the other fruits common to the Canaries, a prodigious abundance of dates, mastic, and olives, with oil for dyeing, and a species of fig-tree that yields a medicinal balm as white as milk. An incredible quantity of goat-milk cheese is made in Fortaventura, as may be easily conceived from that island's breeding upwards of 50,000 kids every year. The flesh is fat, better coloured, and sweeter than in any other country; each of them weighing between 40 and 50 pounds. There are 3 towns situated on the eastern coast, Langala, Tarafato, and Pozzo Negro; with a good road for shipping between this island and the island of Lobos. Lon. 14. 32. W. Lat. 28. 4. N.

FORTI VIOT, a parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, about 8 miles long and 2 broad, stretching across the beautiful vale of Str. there, and including some of the highest of the Ochil hills. The river May flows through it, and falls into the Erne, near the bridge of Forteviot over the Erne. Population in 1801, 786.

FORTH, a large and important river of Scotland, which rises in the N. side of Ben Lomond, and, after a winding SE. course through the mountains, in which it receives many tributary streams, it enters the course of Stirling about 6 or 8 miles above that town. It is navigable for vessels of 80 tons as far as Stirling bridge. From Stirling to Alloa, it winds in a beautiful and surprising manner; so that, although it is but 4 miles by land, it is 24 by water between these two places. After a course of near 40 miles, it meets the sea near Alloa, where it forms a noble estuary called The Frith of Forth. A communication between this frith and the Clyde, by the Great Canal, was happily accomplished on the 28th of July 1790. See **BOWLING BAY**, and **CANAL**.

FORTHINGAL, a parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, about 37 miles long, and 17 broad. It comprehends three districts, viz. Forthingal, a fertile valley, about 5 miles in length, watered by the Lyon, and containing a number of villages, ornamented

namented with woods; GLENLYON, and RANNOCH; but, on the whole, it is the most mountainous tract of highlands in the county. Its lakes are Loch Rannoch, Loch Erch, Loch Lyon, and a number of smaller lochs. Population 3875.

FORTROSE, a royal burgh of Scotland, in Ross-shire, near the frith of Moray. It is composed of two towns, CHANONRY and ROSEMARKIE, which were united by a charter from James II. in 1144, under the common name of Fortrose. Part of the ancient cathedral of Rosemarkie serves for a court-house, with vaulted prison below. Here is an academy, with a rector and two masters, supported from a mortification by a Mr Thomas Forbes, bailie of Fortrose, in 1699. It contains about 740 inhabitants, and is 6 miles SW. of Cromarty, and 10 NE. of Inverness.

FORTUNE ISLAND, or **GOOD FORTUNE ISLAND**, a small island in the Indian sea, near the SW. of the island of Sumatra. Lon. 90. 25. E. Lat. 1. 35. S.

FORTUNE BAY, a bay on the S. coast of Newfoundland, 20 miles NW. of Placentia bay.

FORZA DE AGRO, a town of Sicily, in the Valley of Demonia, 20 miles S. of Messina.

FORZA ST LONARDO, a town of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Citia, and late republican dep. of Pescara, 6 miles ESE. of Valva.

FOS DI-NOVO, a town of Italy and the capital of a marquisate to which it gives name, in Tuscany, 4 miles E. of Sarzana.

FOSS, or **FOSSE**, a river of England in Yorkshire, which runs into the Ouse, near York.

FOSSANO, a town of Piedmont, situated on the river, and in the late republican dep. of the Stura, celebrated for its springs, and on that account called Fons Sanus, corrupted into Fossano. It was surrounded with walls in 1236, and erected into a bishopric, under the archbishop of Turin, in 1592. Besides the cathedral, it contains 9 parish churches, 3 convents, and about 900 inhabitants. It was taken by the French under Gen. Bonaparte, on the 22d April 1796. It is 5 miles E. of Savignano, and 7 SW. of Cherasco. Lon. 7 56. E. Lat. 44. 45. N.

FOSSAT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Arriège, 7 leagues W. of Mirepoix, and 7 N. of Tressac.

FOSSAWAY, and **TULLIEBOLE**,

two united parishes of Scotland, the former belonging to the county of Perth, and the latter to that of Kinross. They occupy a considerable extent of the Ochil hills and the valley at their foot, from the river Dovan to within 6 miles of Kinross. The hills, generally green to the top, afford excellent sheep pasture, and great part of the lands are inclosed. Population in 1801, 1312.

FOSSÉ, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, situated between the Sambre and the Meuse. It was first surrounded with walls and towers in 1794, by Nutger, bishop of Liege. It is 7 miles W. of Namur. Lon. 22. 16. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 22. N.

FOSSERET, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Garonne, 7 miles W. of Rieux.

FOSSOMBRONE, a town of Italy, formerly in the state of the Church, and duchy of Urbino, included in the late republican dep. of Metauro, situated on the Metro; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Urbino. It is 10 miles SE. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 48. E. Lat. 43. 40. N.

FOSSUM, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus, 23 miles W. of Christiana.

FOSTA, a town of Sweden, in the prov. of Smaland, 21 miles E. of Upsal.

FOSTER, a town of the United States, in Rhode Island.

FOTHLEKINGAY, a town in Northamptonshire on the Nen. Its ancient castle, where Richard III. was born, and Mary queen of Scots was beheaded, was demolished by order of king James I. It is 9 miles S. of Stamford, and 85 N. of London.

FOULAN, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea, 35 miles WNW. of Coufu.

FOU-CHAN, a town of China, of the 2d rank, in the province of Chang-tong, 25 miles S. of Tong-tcheou.

FOUCARMONT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Neufchatel, 64 leagues SE. of Dieppe, and 3 NF. of Neufchatel.

FOUCHENNGE, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasán; taken by Timur Bec. Lon. 94. 15. E. Ferro. Lat. 34. 50. N.

FOVERAN, a parish of Scotland, on the sea coast of Aberdeenshire, about 4 miles long, and 2 broad, bounded on the N. by the river Ythan: The soil is rich and wholly arable. Population 1391.

FOUESNANT,

FOUESNANT, a town of France, in the dep. of Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Quimper; $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues S. of Quimper, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ SW. of Rosporden.

FOUG, a town of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Toul; fortified in 1218. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ leagues W. of Toul, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ NNE. of Vaucouliers.

FOUGERAY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ille and Vilaine, chief place of a canton, in the district of Bain; $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues S. of Bain, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ E. of Redon.

FOUGERES, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the dep. of the Ille and Vilaine, containing about 4000 inhabitants, whose principal trade is in leather. In 1202, it was taken by John, King of England. It is 8 leagues NE. of Rennes. Lon. 16. 27. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 22. N.

FOUGEROLLE L'EGLISE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Saone, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Louvent; $1\frac{1}{2}$ leagues N. of Luxeuil, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ S. of Plombieres.

FOUGEROLLES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ernee, 5 leagues NW. of Mayenne, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ N. of Ernee.

FOUILLOUSE LA, a town of France, in the dep. of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Etienne; 5 m. NW. of St. Etienne.

FOUL SOUND, a strait of the Atlantic, between the islands of Inishere and Inismam, on the W. coast of Ireland.

FOULANGE SUR YONNE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton in the district of Auxerre, situated on the Yonne, 5 leagues S. of Auxerre.

FOULDEN, a parish and village of Scotland, in Berwickshire. The parish is intersected by the Whittadder, which runs in a den from 40 to 50 yards deep; but contains about 6 square miles of fertile well cultivated land. The village is a borough of barony, with the privilege of holding two annual fairs. Population in 1801, 393.

FOULI, FULY, or PHOLEY, a country of Africa, situated on the side of the river Senegal, extending 160 leagues from E. to W.; the boundaries from N. to S. are unknown. The country is populous, the soil fertile, and capable of furnishing an advantageous commerce,

if the inhabitants were industrious. They are in general of a tawny complexion, though many of them are completely black. However indolent they may be in pushing the trade of their country, they are diligent as farmers and graziers, and raise millet, rice, tobacco, cotton, pease, roots, and fruit, with abundance of care; nor are they less expert in rearing cattle, in which great part of their trade with the neighbouring countries consists. As their chief wealth is in their cattle, some of them lead a wandering life, and roam about from field to field, from country to country, with large flocks of cows, sheep, goats, and horses; for although they have some fixed habitations, yet they use them but little, removing them as the dry or wet seasons require, from low to the high lands, residing in no one place longer than the pasture for their cattle will admit. This hard laborious life is greatly increased by the continual necessity they are under of defending themselves and their cattle, against the depredations of these fierce animals with which the country abounds; lions, tygers, and elephants assaulting them from the land, and crocodiles from the rivers. At night they collect their flocks within a circle of tents and huts in which they live, and where they light fires to terrify these animals from approaching them. The king of this country is called Siratiok, and though he seldom appears with the badges of majesty, yet he is a prince of great authority over his subjects, and as much respected by his neighbours as any one on the coast. Although none but princes of the blood can be called to the throne, yet the crown descends not from father to son, but from brother to brother, or nephew to nephew. The people of Fouli are celebrated by travellers as an extremely hospitable nation; all persons, without distinction of country, being freely admitted into their huts, and treated with the best accommodations they can afford; nor is their humanity in any other particular less commendable; for as soon as any of them has the misfortune to fall into slavery, all the rest join stock to redeem him. Their arms are composed of bows and arrows, lances, swords, daggers, and occasionally a kind of small fusee, all of which they use with great dexterity and address, superior to most negroe nations, particularly in hunting, a diversion in great esteem among them.

Elephants,

Elephants, lions, tygers, and the fiercest animals, are the game they pursue: 20 or 30 of them, some on foot, some on horseback, follow the chase, and seldom return but laden with the spoils of some of these desperate animals. The elephants teeth, the lions, leopards, and tygers skins, they sell, and the flesh is smoked and dried for use and winter store. In such numbers do elephants breed here, that they are seen in droves of 200 together, plucking up the small trees, and destroying whole fields of corn; pleasure therefore alone is not the object of their hunting, but necessity and self-preservation.

FOULIS, EASTER, a parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, lately united to Lun-die in forming a parochial district. See **LUNDIE** and **FOURIS**.

FOULIS, WESTER, a parish and vil-lage of Scotland, in Perthshire. The parish is about 8 miles long and 6 broad, and watered by the Almond. A very small portion is enclosed, the greater part being under pasture. The village contains about 140 inhabitants; and near it stands the ancient mansion of Cultoquhey. Population of the parish about 1600.

FOULNESS, an island, with a church and village, separated by a narrow chan-nel, or arm of the German ocean, from the mainland of England, and SE. part of the county of Essex. It is about 12 miles in circumference; and lies about 6 miles E. of Rochford.

FOULOU-SOUSOU, a town of Chi-nese Tartary, on the Saghallen, 9 miles NE. of Telden.

FOULSHAM, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Tuesday. It is 11 miles N. of Dereham, and 111 NNE. of London.

FOUR, a rock in the English channel, near the S. coast of Jersey.

FOUR CANTONS, lake of. See **WALD-STÄTTER SEE**.

FOURCES, a town of France, in the department of the Geis, and chief place of a canton in the district of Condom, 2 leagues WNW. of Condom.

FOURCHE, a chain of mountains in Switzerland, at the eastern extremity of the Valais, in which the Rhone rises.

FOURMILE WATER, a river of Ireland, in the county of Cork, which runs into Dunmannus bay, 5 miles SW. of Bantry.

FOURNEAUX, an isle in the South Sea. Lon. 143. 2. W. Lat. 17. 11. S.

FOURNELS, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton in the district of St Chely d'Apcher, 7 miles W. of St Chely.

FOURNO, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, 10 miles WSW. of Sarafia.

FOURQUEVAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, 10 miles S. of Toulouse.

FOUSSERET, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton in the district of Riens, 9 leagues SW. of Toulouse, and 2 W. of Riens.

FOU-TCHIFOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fo-kien, and one of the most considerable in the province, on account of its trade, the number of its literati, and the conveni-ence of its rivers and harbour. It is ce-lebrated for the magnificence of its prin-cipal budge, which has more than 100 arches, constructed of white stone, and ornamented with a double balustrade. It is the residence of a viceroi, and has under its jurisdiction nine cities of the third class; and is 870 miles S. of Pekin. Lon. 136. 30. E. Ferro. Lat. 26. 4. N.

FOU-TCHOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kaeng-si, formerly one of the most beautiful cities in China; but almost ruined by the in-vasion of the Tartars. It is 735 miles S. of Pekin. Lon. 133. 42. E. Ferro. Lu. 27. 35. N.

FOUVEN-PLA-VILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saone, and chief place of a canton in the district of Champlitte, 2 1/2 leagues NE. of Champlitte.

POWY, FAWLY, OR FOY, a sea-port town of England, in the county of Corn-wall, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, near the English channel, with a commodious and safe harbour, capable of receiving large vessels, and defended by 3 batteries. The town is po-pulous and flourishing; and besides the pilchard fishery, which is very consider-able, the inhabitants carry on some fore-ign trade. It is a corporation and burgh-town, governed by a mayor, alder-men, recorder, &c. sends two members to parliament, and is one of the feudal tenures of the Duke of Cornwall. Ed-ward IV. favoured this town so much, that when the French attempted to burn it, he ordered two towers to be built for its defence, and a chain to be thrown across the river; but the inhabitants af-terward

towards falling on some French vessels in time of peace, he took the chain, all their ships, and naval stores, and removed them to Dartmouth. It is 32 miles ENE. of Falmouth, 26 W. of Plymouth, and 240 WSW. of London. Lon. 4. 38. W. Lat. 50. 19. N.

FOWEY, or **FAWFE**, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which rises about 4 miles SE. of Camelford, and runs into the English channel, a little below the town of Fowey.

FOWLA, or **FULE**, one of the northern isles of Scotland, supposed to be the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients. It is about 5 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, situated nearly 20 miles distant from any land to the westward of the clusters of Orkney and Shetland, to which last it is politically annexed. It affords excellent and extensive pasturage for sheep, and is inhabited by 26 or 27 families.

FOX ISLAND, an island in the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Ireland, 7 miles E. from Slyne Head.

FOX ISLANDS. See **LYSSE**.

FOXERNA, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland, 25 miles N. of Gothenburg.

FOXFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, on the river May, 8 miles N. of Castlebar.

FOY, ST., a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, 35 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 5. E. Lat. 44. 19. N.

FOYERS. See **FYERS**.

FOYLE, a river of Ireland, which passes by Londonderry, and 4 miles below expands into a large bay, called Lough Foyle, 12 miles long, and 7 broad, and land-locked on all sides, the entrance not being above half a mile wide, having only one deep channel in the middle, between sands and shallows.

FOYN'S ISLAND, an island of Ireland, in the Shannon, 21 miles below Limerick.

FOZ, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, at the conflux of the Zatas and the Tagus, 8 leagues NE. of Lisbon.

Foz, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton in the district of Arles, 5 miles WNW. of Martigues.

Foz, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton in the district of Barjols, 4 miles NE. of Barjols.

FOZZANO, a town of the island of

Corsica, 4 miles N. of Sarzano.

FRAGA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, on the frontiers of Catalonia, strongly situated on a sharp rock near the Cinca, whose high banks are difficult of access. At its back there is a hill, which cannot easily be approached with large cannon. Alphonso VII. King of Arragon, was killed here by the Moors in 1134, when besieging this town. It contains 2 parish churches, and 2 convents. It is 30 miles S. of Balbastro, and 53 ESE. of Saragossa. Lon. 17. 2. E. Peak of Tenetiff. Lat. 41. 27. N.

FRAGNINO, a town of Naples, in the province of Principato Ultra, 8 miles N. of Benevento.

FRAGNITELLO, a town of Naples, in the province of Principato Ultra, 2 miles N. of Benevento.

FRAGA DE ST PEDRO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 12 miles SSW. of Lamego.

FRAGOAS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, 2 leagues NW. of Santarem.

FRAGS, rocks on the S. coast of the county of Wexford, in Ireland, 12 miles SW. of Carrigrohane Point.

FR PISE, a town of France, in the dept. of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton in the district of St Diey, 3 leagues E. of Burey, and 2 S. of St Diey.

FRAMBANT SUR PISSE, a town of France, in the dept. of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton in the district of Mayenne, 2 leagues WNW. of Lassay.

FRAMECOURT, a town of France, in the dept. of the Strats of Calais, and chief place of a canton in the district of St Pol, $1\frac{1}{2}$ leagues S. of St Pol.

FRAMLINGHAM, a town of England in the county of Suffolk, supposed to have been built and surrounded with thick walls, during the Saxon heptarchy. It has a spacious market place, and a large stately church, built entirely of black flint, with a steeple 100 feet high. A little to the N. are the remains of a castle, where the Princess Mary retired after the death of her brother Edward VI. when Lady Jane Grey was proclaimed Queen, and here she found that powerful support which so soon seated her on the throne. It has a weekly market; and is 18 miles NE. of Ipswich, and 87 NNE. of London.

FRAMPTON, or **FROMETON**, a town of England, in the county of Dorset, on the river Frome, 6 miles WNW. of Dorchester, and 126 WSW. of London.

It

It was nearly destroyed by fire on the 20th April, 1796.

FRANCAISE PORT, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of Brasil, in South America. Lon. 17. W. Ferro. Lat. 7. S.

FRANCASTLE, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, 5 miles SW. of Breteuil.

FRANCAVILLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto, 3½ miles NW. of Oria.

FRANCAVILLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata, 15 miles SW. of Tursi.

FRANCAVILLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, 13 m. WSW. of Squillace.

FRANCAVILLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria-Citra, 4 miles NE. of Cassano.

FRANCAVILLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra, 9 miles SE. of Civita di Chieti.

FRANCE, a country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the English Channel and Germany, on the E. by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy; on the S. by the Mediterranean sea and Spain; and on the W. by the Atlantic. It is about 200 leagues long, and 188 wide. At the decline of the Roman power, this country, then called Gaul, was invaded by the Franks, (a people who inhabited the borders of the Rhine,) and entirely subdued by them, under the conduct of their leader, or king, Clovis. These Franks were tall of stature, their hair light, and eyes blue; adroit, active, and courageous, they rushed forward on their enemies, swift as an arrow; they put to death for the most part those whom they conquered; the spoils of the vanquished were their harvest; they dwelt in forests and in marshes, where their women resided; their cabins were of wood, constructed without art, and formed into scattered villages, without order. These savages, united together under the command of a prince, went with him to war, without being under his subjection in time of peace; their princes were rather the chiefs of the soldiers than kings of the people; they paid him no tribute, they divided the spoils, and they made him presents. Such were the Conquerors of Gaul; such were the founders of the French Monarchy. This nation afterwards became Christians, at least in name, and insensibly lost their ancient manners. Their democracy was effa-

ced, and a military aristocracy succeeded. Their kings were always of the same family, that of Clovis, which produced but one great man, Thodebert. The generals were elected by the grandees, and these generals, under the name of mayors, became insensibly the chiefs of the state, and entirely superseded the king. They could indeed perform nothing without the general assembly of the nation, which restrained their power. These assemblies were composed of the clergy and the nobility, whose consent was necessary as well to make war as to restore peace, and by whom the decrees of the prince, or rather the mayor, could only be ratified. The office of mayor in time became hereditary. Pepin Heristel governed all France for 27 years; his widow and his grandson governed after him. This grandson was Charles Martel, a man worthy the power which he claimed, and who deserved to give kings to France, since he was not only a wise governor, but a brave defender of his country, having defeated the Mahometans, who meant to invade France, as they had already invaded Spain. He might have taken the title of king, but he was content with that of duke. Pepin, his son, with the sanction of the pope, usurped the crown. He rendered himself agreeable to the clergy, by restoring to them the estates which his father had taken from them; and respected by the nobility, by his genius and power: the nation knew nothing of their ancient kings but their name, and the decision of the pope was their regulation. Not only the mayors of the palace usurped this power, but the governors of distant provinces became likewise absolute on their estates. The principal commanders of the provinces were called ducs, or generals; those of towns or countries less extensive, had the title of comte. The titles or offices of duc and comte were neither hereditary nor for life, but merely depended on the will of the sovereign. The irruption of the Normans into the maritime parts of France, induced Charles the Simple to grant to Rollo, their chief, that country, which has been since called Normandy, *in alloden sempiternam*. After the death of Charles the Simple and Rodolph, other dukes and comtes, who had grants of land in fief, rendered themselves absolute proprietors, acknowledging the supremacy of neither dukes nor kings. Rejecting the princes who remained of the race of Charlemagne, they

elected one of themselves, Hugh Capet, Duke of France, and Comte of Paris, to be king. Yet, even this man of their own choice, was merely a nominal sovereign. France was strictly under the feudal system, and each duc and comte was supreme and absolute. Thus France continued until the time of Philip Augustus, who by his great victories re-united most of the great provinces to his dominions; since which, his successors, either by arms, by succession, by donation, or other titles of acquisition, annexed all the dismembered parts into one estate. The kingly government of France had continued from Clovis, who established himself at Soissons, in the year 486; or, as others say, from Pharamond, who began to reign in the year 460. Hugh Capet obtained the crown of France in the year 987; and it was enjoyed by his descendants till 1328, when a wonderful revolution took place. The deranged state of the finances of the country, occasioned, to a considerable degree by the Albigensian war, had induced Louis XVI. to convocate, first an assembly of the Nobles, or principal men in the kingdom, and next (on the ineffectual result of their deliberations,) the States-General, which had not been assembled since 1614. They consisted of three orders; the nobility, the clergy, and the third estate or commons. When they assembled on the 5th of May at Versailles, they assumed the title of the National Assembly. In the 20th of June, the idol of the people, was removed by the king from the coronation, which occasioned a dreadful insurrection, on the 14th of that month, in Paris; the military refused to fire upon the people; the battle was taken by the citizens, and the governor and some others were beheaded, and their heads carried about on poles. In October, in consequence of a dreadful riot at Versailles, the king, the royal family, and the national assembly, removed to Paris. The latter now proceeded to the most extraordinary measures; they abolished nobility, and the whole feudal system; confiscated the possessions of the clergy; rendered them dependent on a public allowance, like the servants of the state; and suppressed all the religious houses. The monarchy itself, divested of its formidable prerogatives, became one of the most limited in Europe. The king was, in fact, a state prisoner, treated with the formalities appertendant to royalty, but watched in all

his motions. From this situation he attempted to escape, in June 1791, with the queen, his sister, the dauphin, and his daughter; but they were arrested at Varennes, and conducted back to Paris. Such, however, was then the moderation of the popular party, that the National Assembly admitted the king's apologetical explanation of his conduct, and even declared his person inviolable. This was one of the articles of the new constitution, which they completed soon after, and which was accepted by the king in September, when a new national assembly was elected. Harmony did not long prevail between this assembly and the king. Some of their decrees he refused to sanction; and many of their measures could not fail to give umbrage to a once powerful monarch. In April 1792, the king, by the advice of his ministers, went to the national assembly, and proposed to them to declare war against the king of Hungary and Silesia. War was accordingly declared; but the unfortunate Louis was suspected of acting in concert with the enemy, and with the emigrants, who were making against the republic. In August, the mayor of Paris proposed before the national assembly, and demanded the deposition of the king. Before they could deliberate on this demand, a dreadful insurrection ensued: the Tuilleries (the royal residence) was attacked; the Swiss guards were massacred; and the king and royal family took refuge in the national assembly. That body instantly decreed the suspension of royalty, and the convocation of a National Convention. The king and his family were conveyed to a house, called the Temple, and there kept in close confinement. The Convention met on the 21st of September, and instantly decreed the formation of a republic. In December, they decreed, that the king should be tried before them. The trial accordingly took place; and this tribunal (notwithstanding the Constitution had declared his person inviolable) condemned the unfortunate monarch, who was beheaded in the Place de la Revolution, lately the Place de Louis XV. on the 21st of January 1793. All Europe exclaimed against the injustice and cruelty of this proceeding. Powers, hitherto neutral, were eager to take part in a war against the Republic; and in addition to the arms of Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and the empire, it had to encounter the combination of Great Britain, Spain, and

the United Provinces. The queen did not long survive her consort; being tried and condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, she was executed in the same place, on the 16th of October. Her late was a prelude to that of the princess Elizabeth, the king's sister, who was also beheaded in the same place, on the 10th of May 1794. The dauphin and his sister remained in confinement; where the former became diseased with swellings, which brought on a fever, and he died on the 8th of June 1795; the princess, in December following was exchanged for some French deputies, who had been some time prisoners to the emperor of Germany; and she arrived at Vienna on the 9th of January 1796. Various factions now successively seized the helm of government, and, in their turn, were overthrown; the prisons were crowded in every part of the republic; the scaffold's stream d, almost incessantly, with blood; and many of the most popular patriots, and of those, moreover, who had voted for the death of the king, perished on the scaffold, or in exile and misery; while insurrections, proscriptions, and massacres, became, in a manner, only common occurrences. By the conclusion, however, of the year 1794, this reign of despotism and terror gave place to a more moderate system; and, although at one period, the shutting up the churches, the execution of spectacles of piety appearing in the convention to impugn their functions and renounce their religion, and the formation of a new calendar (by which the year was divided into decades instead of weeks) indicated open hostility to the Christian religion; the Convention found it necessary, at last, to conform so far to the prejudices of the people, as to declare publicly their acknowledgment of a Supreme Being, and of the immortality of the soul, and to permit again the exercise of religious worship; abolishing, however, all clerical distinctions, and leaving the whole maintenance of the ministers of religion to the benevolence of the people. *A New Constitution* was formed, by which the legislative body was composed of what they called a council of ancients, and a council of five hundred. The executive power was entrusted to a directory of five members nominated by the legislative body. With respect to the war, it may be sufficient to state, in general, that after four campaigns, in which great reverses of fortune were experienced, the French

nation displayed against the combined powers such wonderful energy and resources, that, before the conclusion of 1795, they were in the entire possession of Savoy, and of the Austrian and Dutch Netherlands; and had made such alarming progress in Holland, Spain, Italy, and Germany, as to procure a peace with Prussia and Spain, and form an alliance with the United Provinces. Their commerce, however, was ruined; their finances were supported by a vast emission of compulsive paper currency, and by plunder and confiscation; their arms and vessels fought with the ardour of enthusiasm, and, under General Bonaparte, subdued the whole of Lombardy; and, after the capture of Mantua, penetrated through the Tyrol, and threatened the imperial capital, so that the emperor thought it expedient to commence a negotiation for peace. In the mean time the French turned their arms against Venice, which government they revolutionized; but at the conclusion of the treaty of peace with the emperor of Germany, signed at Campo Formio, Oct. 17. 1797, they ceded the city and the greater part of the territory to Austria. Soon after, a congress of deputies from the states of Germany met, with French plenipotentiaries, at Rastadt, to negotiate a peace for the empire, but came to no final adjustment; during its continuance the French obtained possession of Mentz, forced Ehrenbreitstein to surrender by a blockade, and sent General Bonaparte with a formidable army into Egypt; the emperor of Germany forced an alliance with Russia; the Turks declared against France, on account of the invasion of Egypt; and the flames of war, which had been for a time suppressed, burst forth with redoubled fury. The French having remonstrated to the emperor on the march of the Russian troops, and receiving no satisfactory answer, passed the Rhine, under General Jourdan, on March 5, 1799. Hostilities were at the same time commenced by the French troops in the Grison country, where they gained several advantages; but on March 25, the army under Jourdan suffered a complete defeat by the archduke Charles, near Stockach, and was compelled to recross the Rhine. The Russian troops, under General Suwarrow, soon after joined the Austrian army in Italy, of which that general took the command. The success of the allied armies was so rapid and decisive,

decisive, that by the end of August the French were almost entirely driven out both of Italy and Switzerland. But in the latter a reverse of fortune took place; for the republican armies having been greatly reinforced, General Massena, on Sept. 25, at Zurich, totally defeated the Austro-Russian army, under General Hotze, who was killed; General Suwarow, who had entered the country from Italy, finding it impossible to join his defeated allies, retreated over the mountains into Germany; and soon afterward the Russian troops were ordered home. The affairs of the republic in Egypt appeared less prosperous, and General Bonaparte having found means to escape thence, arrived at Paris in October. He found the authority of the directory greatly weakened; and this one man, aided by the bayonets of a few soldiers, effected *another revolution* on the 10th of November, by which the directory was abolished, and Three Consuls appointed to govern the republic. The whole of the executive, and almost all other power, was vested in the first consul, General Bonaparte. In July 1800, the campaign in Italy commenced, and, for the most part with less to the French, till June 14, when Bonaparte, who had recently arrived, gained a decisive victory over the Austrians at Marengo, which reinstated them in the full possession of that country. The war in Germany was prosecuted with vigour by the French, who pursued their successes into the territories of Austria, when a treaty of peace was concluded between the contending powers, by which the French gained every point for which they had taken up arms. After the treaty of Amiens, Bonaparte seemed to consider the whole world, and Great Britain amongst the rest, as so completely humbled, that it was no longer necessary to conceal his views, or retard their execution. Before this treaty had been signed, he had caused himself to be declared sovereign of Italy, under the title of *President of the Italian Republic*. Afterwards he took possession of the island of Elba; he reserved Piedmont, kept possession of Holland, excited commotions in Switzerland, re-entered it with troops, annihilated the liberty of that interesting country, and authoritatively disposed of the affairs of Germany, as if he had been sovereign of the empire. These, and many other outrages, equally offensive and unjustifiable, at last roused the spirit of the Bri-

tish nation, and hostilities re-commenced betwixt the two nations in the month of May 1803. During the whole of the year 1804, preparations for the invasion of England were continued; but from being accustomed to these, without seeing any effect produced by them, the hopes of the French, and apprehensions of the English, were daily abated. In consequence of the conspiracy of some of the emigrant royalists, the abject senate of Bonaparte, at the suggestion of his creatures, solicited him to take upon himself the imperial dignity, and declare it hereditary in his family, on pretence that the government of the *republic* would thus become permanently established, and secure from the attacks of its enemies. This application was made by the senate in a body on the 20th of May (1804), and the First Consul was graciously pleased, for the *good of his country*, to comply with this request, and accordingly assumed the title of *Emperor of the French*, and appointed his imperial highness prince Joseph Bonaparte, Grand Elector, and his imperial highness prince Lewis Bonaparte, Constable of the empire. His two colleagues, the second and third consuls, having proved their fidelity to him, by not interfering in the smallest degree with the affairs of government, except as directed by him, were gratified by the high sounding titles of Arch-chancellor and Arch-treasurers of the Empire. Thus did the French nation, after wading through rivers of blood, and suffering the greatest calamities for the abolition of *royalty*, return to the point from whence it set out, and submit to the same, or rather an infinitely more arbitrary form of government. It exchanged the mild sway of a virtuous and rightful monarch, for that of a foreign usurper, whose life has been a continued series of the most atrocious crimes. May its example not be lost on other nations, since it forcibly displays how certainly all endeavours to establish a visionary and impracticable liberty lead to the opposite extreme of despotism and slavery. Early in the summer of 1805, the French seized Genoa, and annexed it to their territories, which induced the emperor of Russia, in conjunction with Austria, to have immediate recourse to arms. In the beginning of September, the archduke Charles took the command of the Austrian forces in Italy, and General Mack of those in Germany. All the

the measures of the latter commander were, however, marked by precipitation, indecision, and a want of resource on any sudden change of circumstance. He allowed himself to be blocked up in Ulm, where he was forced, on the 17th of October, to surrender his army by capitulation. The path to Vienna was now open, and Bonaparte took unresisted possession of it on the 13th November. He then followed the allies into Moravia, and at Austerlitz, on the 2d of December, gave them a total defeat; which terminated in less than two months from its commencement, this ill-fated and ill-conducted effort for the independence of Europe. A treaty of peace was soon after dictated by Bonaparte at Presburg, and Francis, who does not seem designed for times like the present, by the cession of his Tyrolese and Venetian dominions, and all his possessions in Suabia, ransomed the remainder. Prussia, to whose timid and temporising policy the calamities of Europe are justly chargeable, at length partook of the sufferings she had occasioned. On the violation of her neutrality, although apparently disposed to assume a hostile attitude, she contented herself with issuing a manifesto, and dispatching an ambassador. The negotiation hung over till the battle of Austerlitz was gained, and then, instead of obtaining satisfaction, she was obliged to pay for demanding it. She was stripped of her Franconian possessions by France, who transferred to her in return a ridiculous claim, by conquest, to the electorate of Hanover; a boon, which was necessarily accompanied by a war with Britain, and by the loss of her shipping and commerce. Peace having now been compulsively restored round the frontiers of France, the first object of Bonaparte was to aggrandize the members of his own family with the territories he had conquered. A small Anglo-Russian army having landed at Naples during the contest in Germany, with a view to form a diversion in favour of the allies, he was thus furnished with a pretext for dethroning the king of Naples, and placing his brother Joseph on his throne. Holland was at the same time destined to form a royal appanage for another of the Corsican princes, Louis Bonaparte, who became sovereign of that degenerate republic. He then conferred the regal dignity on the electors of Bavaria and Wirttemberg, augmenting their dominions from the spoils

of Austria and Prussia; and many inferior titles and domains were bestowed upon others of his creatures or connections. But the most important of his arrangements was not accomplished till July 1806, when he compelled a large proportion of the southern states of Germany, to separate themselves entirely from the empire, and to constitute themselves into a new league, called the *Federation of the Rhine*, under his own immediate headship and protection. Immediately after this arrangement had been publicly announced, the feeble Francis, either from despondency, or from the secret compulsion of Bonaparte, declared his resignation of the imperial crown of Germany, and thus completely dissolved the ancient constitution of the Germanic Body. The events of the succeeding war with Prussia and Russia, &c. are so recent that we think it unnecessary to swell our pages with noticing them; but we have been thus far diffuse in the history of France, as being intimately connected with the present geographical situation of Europe in general, and forming one of the most interesting and wonderful epochs in history. The kingdom of France, at the first revolution, whereby it was changed from an absolute to a limited monarchy, on the 14th of July 1789, extended from 5° 5' W. to 7° 47' E. Lon.; and from 42° 30' to 51° N. Lat. exclusive of Corsica. In consequence of its numerous conquests and annexations, France now extends from 5° 5' W. to 8° 30' E. Lon. and from 42° 30' to 52° 0' N. Lat. The ancient division into provinces, or governments, was, by a solemn decree of the nation, changed into that of 83 departments, of which the island of Corsica made one. These, by conquest, &c. have been since increased to 108. (See the MAP of France.) In the year 1793, a new calendar was formed, dividing the year into 12 months, of 30 days each, with 5 intercalary days, which are dedicated to national festivals, and called *sans culottides*. Each month is divided into decades, and the first is a day of rest, in place of the Sabbath, which was abolished. There is no country of Europe more beautiful, or that was, before the Revolution, more agreeable to live in than France; the air in general is pure and wholesome, and the change of seasons is less inconvenient than in almost any other. It is not subject to such severe cold as Germany, nor to the violent

lent heat of Italy and Spain. In the southern parts the winters are indeed sharp, but of short duration. The seasons are more regular than in England. The soil, diversified by mountains and plains, is watered by a great number of large and small rivers, which serve at once to fertilize the country, and convey merchandise from one extremity of the nation to the other. The industry of the inhabitants, joined to its natural advantages, render it one of the most fertile countries in Europe. It abounds in corn, legumes, fruit, wines, oil, pasture, hemp, and flax, sufficient for its own inhabitants, and much to spare. Here are mines of iron, lead, and copper; there are likewise some of silver and gold, but the last are not rich enough to defray the expences of working. The chief productions of France are wines, as Champagne, Burgundy, claret, &c. brandy, vinegar, fruit, such as prunes and melonoes, dried grapes, pears, apples, oranges, and olives; corn, salt, hemp, flax, silk, resin, oil, soap, cork, kid-skins, perfumes, drugs, &c. The manufactures are silks, such as lustrings, modes, brocades, velvets, &c. woollen cloth, linen, coarse and fine lace, paper, china, of exquisite beauty and fineness, soap, &c. The French have for some years past obtained the secret from Spain of making Castile soap, as it is called, and have very large manufactures both at Marseilles and Toulon, and have thereby deprived the Spaniards of that valuable branch of trade. Nor is this the only benefit the French receive by this manufacture; for as one of the chief ingredients of making this soap is Levantine olive-oil, their large sale for their soap gives them the advantage of constant back-freights from the Levant with these oils; which, it seems, has proved one means of the French advancing their Turkey trade upon the ruin of the English. The principal rivers are the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, and Rhone. France is said to contain, exclusive of the late accessions, 400 cities or walled towns, 49,000 small towns or villages, and 25,000,000 of inhabitants. Paris is the capital.

FRANCE, ISLE OF, a late province of France, bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, Aisne, and Ourque. Paris was the capital, and situated in the centre. It is now divided into the departments of the Oise, Seine, Seine and Oise, and Seine and Marne.

FRANCESCAS, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Nerac, 2 leagues SW. of Nerac, and 3 and a quarter SW. of Agen; Lon. 18. 6. E. Ferro. Lat. 44. 3. N.

FRANCFORT ON THE MAINE, a late free and imperial city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, situated in a pleasant, fertile, and healthy country, on the river Maine, by which it is divided into two parts; that on the north is the largest, and is properly called *Francfort*; the other on the S. side of the Maine is called *Saxenhausen*; the whole divided into 14 wards, two only of which are situated in Saxenhausen. The kings of the Franks resided here, as likewise the immediate successors of Charlemagne; the emperors of Germany were elected and crowned here till the dissolution of the Germanic constitution. Francfort is about a league and a half in circumference. The inner wall is lined with towers; beyond are ditches filled with water, ramparts, bastions, &c. The principal streets are handsome, the others are narrow. The Roman Catholics have 3 churches, and the Lutherans 6. The Jews are confined to a narrow street, where they are shut up every night; they have a synagogue, a seminary, and an hospital; but they are excluded from the public walks, suffer great indignities, yet still find it their interest to reside here. Among the archives of the town house is kept, in a casket of gold, the golden bull of the emperor Charles IV. which is a parchment book of 43 quarto leaves, containing the fundamental institutes of the empire, written in Latin, in capital letters. Francfort is one of the most commercial places in Europe, which is greatly assisted by two celebrated annual fairs. The magistrates are divided into 3 benches; the first is composed of 14 echevins, the second of 14 counsellors, the third is composed chiefly of tradesmen and artificers. All affairs of importance are decided by the two former, out of whom two burgo-masters are annually chosen; the third bench executes offices relating to the police. Francfort was assessed 500 florins for the Roman month, and taxed to the Imperial chamber 676 rix-dollars 26 kruitzers. The territory of Francfort contains a great number of country houses, and several villages. Francfort was taken by the French in 1792, but soon after surrendered by them to the Prussian.

Prussians. It is 20 miles E. of Mentz. Lon. 26. 17. E. Ferro. Lat. 52. N.

FRANCFORT ON THE ODER, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, with an university, founded in 1506, by the elector Joachim; and his brother Albert; composed of Calvinist professors. It has besides, a noble academy, a society for the promoting of arts and sciences, 2 colleges, 2 faubourgs, and several churches. It is 12 miles SSW. of Custrin, and 48 E. of Berlin. Lon. 32. 22. E. Ferro. Lat. 24. N.

FRANCHE-COMTE, a late province of France, and anciently a part of the kingdom of Burgundy. Almost one half of the country is level, abounding in grain, wine, pasture, hemp, &c. The rest is mountainous, but breeds excellent cattle. and produces some corn and wine. There are mines of copper, iron, lead, and silver, and some mineral springs, with quarries of alabaster and marble. The principal rivers are the Saone, the Ougnon, and the Doubs. It is now divided into the 3 departments of Mount Jura, the Doubs, and Upper Saone.

FRANCHIMONT, a town of France, in the dep. of Ourte, late of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, 12 miles SE. of Liege. It was the capital of a small country, to which the title of Marquis was annexed.

FRANCIA, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Ultra, and late republican department of the Sagra, 8 miles NE. of Nicorca.

FRANCIADÉ. See DENYS, Sr.

FRANCIS, ST, a large river of Brazil, which runs NE. and then SE. till it enters the Atlantic in lat. 11. 20. S. It waters a number of towns and settlements, chiefly on its head waters.

FRANKENBERG, a town of Germany, in the principality of Upper Hesse, 16 miles N. of Murgurg, and 29 SW. of Cassel.

FRANCKENMARK, or FRANKENMARK, a town of Austria, 8 miles SW. of Voglabruck.

FRANCOCCI, a town of Italy, in the ci-devant duchy of Spoleto, and late republican department of Chitumno, 7 miles WNW. of Spoleto.

FRANCOISE, LA, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lot, 24 leagues NW. of Montauban, and 63 SSW. of Cahors. Lon. 18. 54 E. Ferro. Lat. 44. 7. N.

FRANCOIS, CAPE, a sea-port town in the NW. part of Hispaniola. It has suf-

fered much by the dreadful commotions which have convulsed the island since 1791. Lon. 72. 18. W. Lat. 19. 46 N.

FRANCONIA, a circle of the late German empire; bounded on the N. by Meissen and Thuringia, on the E. by Bohemia and the Upper Palatinate, on the S. by Bavaria and Suabia, and on the W. by the Lower Palatinate and the electorate of Mentz. It is situated near the centre of Germany, the form inclining to a circle whose diameter is about 50 leagues. In the centre the land is fertile in corn, wine, fruit, &c.; but the frontiers are full of forests and mountains, and little cultivated. The principal river is the Maine. The inhabitants of many of the towns are Roman Catholics, though the principal part are Lutherans. The Calvinists have several churches; and there are some synagogues for Jews. The states which composed the circle of Franconia were either ecclesiastical or civil. The ecclesiastical princes were the bishops of Bamberg, Wurzburg, and Aichstett, and the grand master of the Teutonic order. The secular princes were the prince of Culmbach; the margrave of Anspach; the counts of Henneberg Schwartzenberg; the princes of Lowenstein-Weutheim, Hohenlohe-Neuenstein, Hohenlohe-Waldenburg, Castell, Wertheim, Rieneck, Eibach, Limburg-Geildorf, Limburg-Speckfeld, Seirshelm, Reigelsburg, Weigentheid, Welzheim, and Hausen; with the Imperial towns of Nuremberg, Rothenburg, Windsheim, Schweinfurt, and Weissenburg. In the military arrangement of the empire, being in time of peace fixed at 40,000 men, Franconia furnished 980 horse and 1902 foot; and at the division of 300,000 florins to the chest of the empire, this circle was rated at 22,696 florins 47 kruiters.

FRANCONVILLE, a town of France, 10 miles N. of Paris.

FRANGOSCO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 22 miles E. or Viscu.

FRANCOVILLA, a town of Italy, late in the state of Genoa, 6 miles S. of Novi.

FRANCREMONT, a town of France, in the dep. of Ourte, late of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, 4 miles N. of Spa.

FRANE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, 24 leagues SW. of Pontarlier.

FRANEKER, a town of Holland, in Friesland,

Friesland, situated in the ci-devant district of Westergoo, and canton of Franekeradeel, to which it gave name, and afterwards in the dep. of Fms; it is watered by 2 canals, navigable for barges, and has a castle, built in the 15th century, where the governors of the country sometimes resided. It has also an university of considerable celebrity. Adrian Metius, professor of mathematics; Pierius Winsemus, lawyer and historiographer of Friesland; George Pafor, professor of the Greek language; Sixtus Amana, &c. have greatly contributed to its fame by their learning and writings. It is one of the neatest towns in Friesland, and the ordinary residence of the noblesse of the country. It is 9 miles W. of Lewarden, and 5 E. of Harlingen. Lon. 22. 54 E. Ferro. Lat. 53. 11. N.

FRANK, a town of the United States, in S. Carolina, 11 miles E. of Kingston.

FRANKENAU, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse, 24 m. SW. of Cassel, and 80 SSW. of Waldeck.

FRANKENBERG, a town of Austria, 5 miles WNW. of Voglabruck.

FRANKENBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and territory of Erzgebürg, 9 miles W. of Freyberg, and 7 NNE of Chemnitz.

FRANKENDAL, a town of France, in the dep. of Mont Tomerre, late of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and Lower Palatinate; situated in a fertile plain, on a navigable canal which communicates with the Rhine. The inhabitants are engaged in manufactures of porcelain, cloth, serges, silk stuffs, stockings, soap, &c. It was taken by the French in 1793, and laid under contribution. It contains 3 churches, and a handsome hospital. It is 8 miles NNW of Manheim, and 8 S. of Worms. Lon. 8. 29. E. Lat. 49. 25. N.

FRANKENFELS, a town of Austria, situated on the river Noderspach, 20 miles WSW. of Hainfelden.

FRANKENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, situated in Upper Saxony, and principality of Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, on a branch of the Wipper. It is divided into the Old and New Town, contains a chateau, three churches, and a school, with rich salt-works. It is 10 miles E. of Sondershausen, and 26 N. of Erfurt. Lon. 28. 43. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 16. N.

FRANKENHAUSEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Erzgebürg, 8 miles NNW. of Zwickau.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Sile-

sia, in the principality of Munsterberg, on the river Bautze, 9 miles W. of Munsterberg.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, 5 miles SE. of Darmstadt.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Sarre and Moselle, capital of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts; 20 miles SE. of Deux Ponts. Lon. 9. 7. 55. E. Lat. 49. 18. N.

FRANKFORT, a town of the United States, and capital of Kentucky, situated on the Kentucky river, in Franklin county. It is a flourishing town, regularly laid out, and has a number of handsome houses. It stands on the NE. bank of the Kentucky, 50 miles from its confluence with the Ohio, 82 SSW. of Cincinnati, and 430 W. by S. of Washington city. Lon. 85. 12. W. Lat. 38. 3. N.

FRANKFORT, a town of Virginia, capital of Pendleton county, situated on the S. branch of the Potomac, 140 miles NW. of Richmond.

FRANKISTAN, the name given by the Asiatics to Europe.

FRANKLAND'S ISLAND, a cluster of islands on the NE. coast of New Holland, in the South Pacific ocean, about 2 leagues from the land. Lon. 146. 0. E. Lat. 17. 13. S.

FRANKLIN, a county of Pennsylvania, in the United States

FRANKLIN, a county of Georgia, in the United States.

FRANKLIN, FORT, in Allegany county, Pennsylvania, is situated on the Allegany at the S. side of the mouth of the French creek, 70 miles N. of Pittsburg. Lon. 80. 4. W. Lat. 41. 25. N.

FRANKLINVILLE, a town of the United States, in Kentucky, 77 miles ESE. of Frankfort.

FRANKSTADT, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, 4 miles S. of Freyberg.

FRANKSTOWN, a town of Pennsylvania, in Huntingdon county, situated on the Frankstown branch of the Juniatta, 20 miles W. by S. of Huntingdon.

FRANKWALD, or PUSKOWITZ, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, 4 miles NW. of Festenberg.

FRANLEU, a town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, 2½ leagues W. of Abbeville.

FRANQUEMONT, a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle, on the Doubs, often besieged and taken during the

the Swiss wars. It is 23 miles W. of Soleure, and 16 N. of Neufchatel.

FRANQUEVILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine, 2 leagues SE. of Rouen.

FRANTZDORE, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, 4 miles N. of Neisse.

FRANZBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Swedish Pomerania, 14 miles S. of Stralsund. Lon. 90. 36. E. Ferro. Lat. 54. 9. N.

FRASCATI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Compagni di Roma, and late republican dep. of the Tiber. Its neighbourhood is celebrated for a number of magnificent palaces and country seats, which are adorned with most beautiful paintings and sculptures. Frascati, with Fivoli and Albano, is the favourite abode of the landscape painters who travel into Italy for improvement. Nothing can surpass the admirable assemblage of hills, meadows, lakes, cascades, gardens, ruins, groves, and terraces, which here charm the eye. Frascati was the ancient Tusculum, destroyed by the Romans in 1191. It is 10 miles SE of Rome.

FRASLA, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, 10 miles W of Cilly.

FRASSINETO, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari, 9 miles S.W. of Conversano.

FRASTENTZ, a town of Germany, in the county of Feldkirch; 2 miles E. of Feldkirch.

FRATELLI, two small islands in the Mediterranean, 25 miles W. from the island of Scarpanto.

FRATINO, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 9 miles W. of Concordia.

FRATTA, an open market town of Italy, in Rovigo, containing 6,300 souls, and many palaces.

FRAUBRUNNEN, a town of Switzerland, and seat of a bailiwick, in the canton of Bern; it takes its name from a celebrated monastery founded here in 246. It is 7 miles N. of Bern.

FRAUENBACH, a river of Germany, in Upper Saxony, which runs into the Ossa, 2 miles SW. of Colleda, in Thuringia.

FRAUENBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 5 m. SW. of Hayd.

FRAUENBERG, a town of Bavaria, in the palatinate of Neuburg, 9 miles NW. of Katisbon.

FRAUENBREITUNGEN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and county of Jenneberg, situated on the Werra, 4

miles W. of Schmalkalden.

FRAUENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland situated on the Frisch-Haff; built in 1279. Copernicus, the celebrated astronomer, died here in 1543. It is 38 miles SW. of Königsberg.

FRAUENBURG, a town of the duchy of Courland, 20 miles SSE. of Goldingen.

FRAUENFELD, a town of Switzerland, and capital of the Thurgaw; taken from the House of Austria in 1466, by the Swiss, who left the town in possession of its own laws. It is the residence of a bailiff, but he has no authority in the town. The Protestants and Roman Catholics have each a church; and the magistracy is composed of the professors of both religions. Here the deputies of all the Swiss cantons hold their general diet annually. A great part of the town was burnt down in 1771. It is 20 miles NE. of Zurich.

FRAUENMARCK, a town of Hungary, 6 miles NE. of Levens.

FRAUENSTEIN, a citadel of Germany, in Carmola, 5 miles N. of Ciranberg.

FRAUENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and territory of Liezgebürg, on the Mulda, 11 miles SSE. of Freyberg.

FRAUENTHAL, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 10 miles S. of Veitsburg.

FRAUHEIM, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 4 miles N. of Windisch Weiditz.

FRAUHOFFEN, a town of Lower Bavaria, 3 miles S. of Landsnut.

FRAUNBERG, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 7 miles E. of Oberwoltz.

FRAUREUTH, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and county of Reut, 6 miles NE. of Greitz.

FRAUSTADT, or **Wschowa**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posen; built and inhabited by Germans. It is situated on the borders of Silesia, and contains 3 Protestant churches. The chief commerce is in cattle and wool. It is 48 miles SW. of Posen.

FRAUSTADT, or **FRAUEGTHAL**, a town of Poland, on the frontiers of Silesia, remarkable for a battle fought here in 1706, between the Saxons and Swedes, when the former were defeated. It is 70 miles NW. of Breslau, and 20 NE. of Glogau.

FRAYLES, Los, a cluster of small islands in the West Indies, about 2 leagues NE. of the island of Margarita.

FRAYPONT, a town of France, in the dep. of Ourte, late of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, on the

the river Weze, 8 miles SE. of Liege.

FRAZE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Eur and Loire, 4 leagues E. of Nogent-le-Rotrou.

FRAZERBURGH, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, about 8 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The whole surface, with the exception of the hill of Mormond, about 800 feet above the level of the sea, is flat and level, and the soil in general good. It has about 4 miles of sea coast, and commands some valuable fisheries. Population above 2200.

FRAZERBURGH, a sea-port town of the above parish, situated on the NE. coast. The houses are neatly built, and the streets spacious. The harbour is small, but excellent. Frazerburgh was erected into a burgh of regality in 1619, and is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, and council. It is 22 m. N. of Aberdeen, and 15 E. of Banff. Lon. 1. 16. E. Edinburgh. Lat. 57. 37. N.

FRECHILLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 17 miles NW. of Palencia.

FRECKELBEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and principality of Albert Dessau; 10 m. W. SW. of Dessau.

FRECKENHORST, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and territory of Munster, 1 mile SW. of Warfloh.

FREDDO, a river of Sicily, in the valley of Demona.

FREDI BURG, a town of Germany, 52 miles E. of Cologne.

FREDELAND, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 60 miles SSW. of Dantzick.

FREDENWALDE, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, 11 m. S. of Prenzlau.

FREDERICA, a town of the United States, in Georgia, situated in Glynn county, and on the W. side of St Simon's island, with a safe and commodious harbour. Lon. 80. 56. W. L. 31. 6. N.

FREDERICHOE, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and municipality of Gotha, 6 miles S. of Gotha.

FREDERICHSHULLE, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and territory of Crossen, 5 miles SE. of Zuilchau.

FREDERICHSHAL, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and margravate of Meissen, 6 m. W. of Senftenberg.

FREDERICHSWALDE, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Pomerania, on the Jhna, 3 m. NW. of Stargard.

FREDERICIA, a strong sea-port of Denmark, in North Jutland, and diocese of Ripen; situated on the Little Belt,

with a custom-house, where all vessels pay a toll. The circumference is extensive, but not well filled with houses or people. It has several commercial privileges; but, as it wants a good harbour, it cannot improve them to much advantage. There are two Lutheran churches (in one of which the service is alternately performed in the Danish and German languages), a Calvinist church, a Popish church, a synagogue, a grammar-school, and a good annual. A considerable quantity of tobacco is planted both within and without the walls. Lon. 9. 44. E. Lat. 55. 37. N.

FREDERICK, a town of New Brunswick, in North America, on the N. side of St John's river. Lon. 66. 45. W. Lat. 46. 2. N.

FREDERICK, a county of the United States, Maryland.

FREDERICK TOWN, the capital of the above county, is situated near the Monrocy, 83 miles WNW. of Baltimore. Lon. 67. 28. W. Lat. 39. 45. N.

FREDERICK'S BURGH, a town of the United States, in Virginia, and capital of Spotsylvania county, situated on the S. side of the Rappahannock, 61 mile N. north, 46 miles S. of Washington.

FREDERICK'S HOUSE, a station or settlement in Canada. Lon. 82. 6. W. Lat. 38. 34. N.

FREDERICK'S TOWN, a town of the United States, in Maryland, 16 miles S. of Elkton.

FREDERICKENBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbst, one mile SW. of Zerbst.

FREDERICKSBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania, formerly called Quarckenburg, 30 miles SSW. of Colberg.

FREDERICKSBERG, a castle and palace of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, 15 miles NW. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 25. E. Lat. 55. 52. N.

FREDERICKSBERG, a Danish fort on the Gold Coast of Guinea, near Cape Three Points, 62 miles WSW. of Cape Coast Castle. Lon. 1. 5. W. Lat. 4. 30. N.

FREDERICKSHAL, a sea-port of Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden, situated at the mouth of the river Tiste, in a bay called the Swnestund. The town contains about 3000 inhabitants. On the summit of a rock near the town, is the fortress of Oever Bieget, or Frederickstein, hitherto considered impregnable.

nable, at the siege of which the heroic Charles XII. lost his life. The principal commerce of this town is in timber. It is 50 miles N. of Uddevalla.

FREDERICSLAM, a town of Russia, Carelia. It is neatly built, the streets going off like radii from a centre; and is situated near the Gulf Finland, 68 miles WSW. of Wiborgh.

FREDERICKSHOLM, a fortress of Norway, 3 miles S. of Christiansand.

FREDERICKSTADT, a fortress and sea-port town of Norway, situated on the river Glomma; containing a well-supplied arsenal built in 1567, and since strengthened and fortified, and is now the best regular fortress in the S. part of Norway. The inhabitants, in 1700, in number, carry on some trade in planks, masts, and timber. It is 43 miles S. of Christiania. Lon. 11 1. E. Lat. 59. 2 N.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, situated on the N. coast of the Eider, founded by some Dutch Armenian emigrants, immediately after the synod of Dort. The inhabitants are composed of Arminians, Lutherans, Calvinists, Anabaptists, Quakers, and Jews. They are principally employed in silk and woollen manufactures, and in navigation and commerce. The town is 18 miles WSW. of Sleswick. Lon. 9 10. E. Lat. 54. 26. N.

FREDERICKSTJIN. See **FREDERICKSHALL**.

FREDERICKSVORN, a town of Norway, in the prov. of Aggerhuus, 3 m. S. of Laurvig.

FREDERICKSWERK, a sea-port town of Denmark, situated on a bay on the N. coast of the island of Zealand; where there is a cannon-foundery, and manufactures of military articles, established in 1556.

FREDERICKS-SUND, a sea-port town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. The chief trade is in corn. It is 19 m. NW. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 13. E. Lat. 55. 50. N.

FREHOLD, or **MONMOUTH**, a town of the United States, in the state of Jersey, and capital of Monmouth county, 44 miles NE. of Philadelphia, and 20 S. by E. of Brunswick.

FREEPORT, a town of the United States, in the district of Main, Cumberland county, situated at the head of Casco bay, 10 miles NE. of Portland.

FREETOWN, a town of the United States, in Massachusetts, 35 miles S. of

Boston.

FREEWILL'S ISLAND, or **JOSEPH FREEWILL'S ISLAND**, an island in the Eastern Indian ocean. Lon. 137. 52. E. Lat. 6. 50. N.

FREZZIAND PEAK, a cape on Sandwich Land, in the South Pacific ocean. Lon. 27. W. Lat. 59. 2. S.

FRIEUL, a cape of France, in the dep. of North Coasts, 18 miles W. of St Malo. Lon. 2. 20. W. Lat. 48. 41. N.

FRIELINGG, a town of Austria, 7 miles SSW. of Ips.

FRIEDNAU, a town of Germany, in Sibiria, 6 miles W. of Rakelsburg.

FRIENAL, or **FRENENEL**, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, 47 miles E. of Seville.

FRIENSTADT, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and county of Eibach, 10 miles S. of Eibach.

FRIENEWALDE, a town of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania, 15 miles NE. of Stargard.

FRIEIGN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Maine and Loire, 20 miles W. of Angers.

FRIEMERCHUM, a town of France, in the dep. of Mont Tonnerre, late Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, taken by the French in 1794; 4 miles NNW. of Landau.

FRIENDORFF, a town of Austria, 4 miles SE. of Tulln.

FREINSHEIM, a town of France, in the dep. of Mont Tonnerre, late of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, 10 miles WNW. of Manheim.

FREISACH, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, belonging to the archbishopric of Salzburg, situated on the Munitz. It has a castle, a college, a convent of Dominicans, and a commandery of the Teutonic order; is 8 miles N. of St Veit.

FREISCHBACH, a town of France, in the dep. of Mont Tonnerre, late of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, taken by the French in 1794; 6 miles ENE. of Landau.

FREISENGEN. See **FREYSINGEN**.

FREJUS, or **FREJULS**, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Var; formerly a sea-port town on the Mediterranean, but now 2 miles from the sea. It was a flourishing town so early as the time of Julius Cæsar, being called *Forum Julis* and is supposed to have been founded by a colony from Marseilles. Many monuments

ments of its antiquity still remain; such as an aqueduct, and amphitheatre, statues, inscriptions, &c. Before the Revolution, it was the see of a bishop, suffragan of Aix. It is situated near the river Argens, 10 posts SW. of Nice, and 115 SSE. of Paris. Lon. 24. 24. E. Ferro. Lat. 45. 28. N.

FREIXEL, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tra-los-Montes, 5 leagues S. of Miranda.

FREIXERA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Entre-Duero-e-Minho, 2½ leagues NE. of Amarante.

FRENAY-LE-VICOMTE, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the dep. of the Sarthe, 8 leagues SSW. of Alençon. Lon. 11. 41. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 17. N.

FRENAYE, I.A., a town of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, 2 leagues E. of Alençon.

FRENCH RIVER, a river of Upper Canada, which runs from Lake Huron to Lake Nipissing.

FRENCHMAN'S BAY, a bay of the United States, in the district of Main, situated between Mount Desert island and Scuttock Point. Lon. 68. 1. W. Lat. 44. 20. N.

FRENCHMAN'S BAY, a bay on the S. coast of the island of Jamaica, between Great Pedro bay and Starvegot bay.

FRENCKE, a river of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, which runs into the Ergetz, near Lichstall, in the bishopric of Bale.

FRENE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton in the district of Bourbonne les Bains, 4 miles ESE. of Bourbonne.

FRENOY LE-GRAND, a town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, and chief place of a canton in the district of Compeigne, 7 m. SW. of Compeigne.

FRENSWEGEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Bentheim, 3 miles NNW. of Northorn.

FREREN, or **VREREN**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Lingen, 6 miles SE. of Lingen.

FRESCATI. See **FRASCATI.**

FRESCLONE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Molise, 2 m. SW. of Molise.

FRESHWATER, a river of Wales, in the county of Pembroke, which runs into the sea, 6 miles SE. of Pembroke Haven, forming a bay at its mouth, to which it gives name.

FRESHWATER, a village of Eng-

land, on the W. end of the Isle of Wight; situated at the bottom of a bay to which it gives name, and celebrated as the birth-place of Dr Robert Hooke, the ingenious inventor of the pendulum spring for watches. *Freshwater gate* is a small creek in the centre of Freshwater-bay, separated only by a narrow isthmus of pebbles from the source of the river Yar. Lon. 1. 31. W. Lat. 49. 10. N.

FRESHWATER BAY, a bay in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 72. 13. W. Lat. 53. 27. N.

FRESHWATER BAY, a bay on the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 55. 30. W. Lat. 49. 10. N.

FRESNE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, 3½ leagues SE. of Verdun, and 4 NNE. of St Michiel.

FRESNE ST MEMETZ, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Saône, 4 leagues NE. of Gray, and 4 SW. of Vesoul.

FRESNAU, a town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, 10 m. S. of Beauvais.

FRESNES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Straits of Calais, 2½ leagues NE. of Arras.

FRESNES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Calvados, 12 miles S. of Vire.

FRESNILLO, a town of Mexico, in the province of Zacatecas, 40 miles N. of Zacatecas.

FRESNO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 5 miles S. of Borgo d'Osma.

FRESNO, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 20 miles N. of Cordova.

FRESNOY, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, 7 miles SW. of Compeigne.

FRESQUEL, a river of France, which runs into the Aude, near Carcassonne.

FRESSELINES, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, situated on the Creuse, 5 leagues NNW. of Gueret.

FRESSEVILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, 10 miles W. of Abbeville.

FRESSIN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Straits of Calais, 1½ leagues N. of Hesdin.

FRESTA, a town of Sweden, in the prov. of Upland, 21 miles SE. of Upsal.

FRESHWICK WATER, a small river of Scotland, which runs into the sea near the town of Wick, in the county of Caithness.

FRETEVAL, a town of France, in the dep. of the Loire and Cher, 4 leagues NE.

NE. of Vendome, and 6 N. of Blois.

FRETHUN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Straits of Calais, 1 league S. of Calais.

FRETOY, LE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, 5 miles NW. of Noyon.

FREUCHIE, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, near Falkland; containing about 480 inhabitants, mostly weavers.

FREUDENBERG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and principality of Nassau Siegen, 5 miles WNW. of Siegen.

FREUDENBERG, a town of Bavaria, in the late Upper Palatinate, 4 miles E. of Amberg.

FREUDENBERG, a town of Franconia, in the county of Wertheim, on the Main, 2 miles N. of Wertheim, and 23 NE. of Heidelberg.

FREUDENSTADT, a town of Germany, in Surlbia, and territory of Wuerttemberg, founded in 1600, as an asylum for the Protestants who were persecuted in Germany. It is situated in the Black Forest, fortified in the modern manner, and defended by a citadel; 36 miles SW. of Stuttgart, and 24 SE. of Strasburg. Lon. 26 E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 23. N.

FREUDENTHAL, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau, celebrated for its breed of horses, and manufacture of fine linen, 19 miles W. of Troppau, and 11 SW. of Jigenkoi.

FREUDENTHAL, or **LIS PRA**, a village of Carniola, with a Carthusian monastery, situated near the rise of the Feistitz, 5 miles N. of Circnitz.

FREVENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 3 miles NE. of Windisch Weistriz.

FREVENT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Straits of Calais, 2½ leagues S. of St Pol, and 6 W. of Arras.

FREVILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine, 1½ leagues NE. of Caudebec.

FREUNDSBERG, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, 2 miles E. of Schwatz.

FREUNDSHHEIM, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, 24 miles W. of Innspruck.

FREYBERG, or **FRIEDBERG**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and margraviate of Meissen, situated on a branch of the Muldaw, near a chain of mountains, which separate the country from Bohemia. It contains 6 churches and about 2000 houses. In the environs

are mines of copper, tin, lead, and silver, which employ a great many hands, and produce above 10,000 rixdollars a year. The soil, though mountainous, is fertile. Here is the general sepulture of the princes of the House of Saxony. It is 19 miles WSW. of Dresden, and 18 SSW. of Meissen. Lon. 31. 1. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 53. N.

FREYBERG. For other places of this name, see **FRIEBURG**.

FREYBORG, or **FRIEBOR**, a town of Moravia, in the circle, of Prerau, 28 miles ENE. of Prerau, and 36 E. of Olmutz.

FREYBURG, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, near the river Pilsnitz, 7 miles W. of Schweidnitz.

FREYBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 16 miles S. of Halle, and 4 NNW. of Naumburg.

FREYE AEMTFR, a country of Switzerland, surrounded by the cantons of Zurich, Bern, Lucerne, and Zug. It was anciently called the County of Rori, or Wagghenthal, and belonged to the Counts of Hapsburg, from whom the Swiss conquered it in 1415. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics; their chief employment is the cultivation of their fields, and vineyards. The country is about 7 or 8 leagues long, and 3 or 4 broad. The number of inhabitants is about 20,000.

FREYENSTADT, a town of Bavaria, in the lordship of Baeteneck, situated on the Schiwarzach, 20 miles SE. of Nuremberg, and 31 NW. of Ratisbon. Lon. 20. 8. E. Ferro. Lat. 49. 9. N.

FREYNSFEIN, a town of Brandenburg, in the Mark of Pregnitz, on the frontiers of Mecklenburg, 4 miles SE. of Meyenburg.

FREYENTHURN, a town of Germany, in Middle Carniola, on the Kulp, 7 miles S. of Rudolfsworth.

FREYENWALDE, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Oder. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in fish, corn, beer, linen, medicinal waters, and alum. It is 32 miles NE. of Berlin, and 24 NW. of Custrin.

FREYHAN, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, 6 miles NNE. of Miitsch.

FREYHEIL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. In the neighbourhood are some warm baths. It is 6 miles NW. of Tratenau.

FREYHOFF, a town of Germany, in Carniola,

Carniola, situated on the Kulp, 7 miles SW. of Landstrass.

FREYHUNG, a town of Bavaria, and principality of Sulzbaeh, 11 miles N. of Amberg, and 19 NE. of Sulzbach.

FREYLA, a town of Spain, in the country of Granada, 18 miles NNE. of Guadix.

FREYLING, a town of Austria, 4 miles ESE. of Effelding.

FREYSINGEN, or **PREISINGEN**, or **FRISINGEN**, BISHOPRIC OF, an ecclesiastical principality of Bavaria, situated between the cities of Munich and Landshut, founded by St Corbinian, who was consecrated bishop by Pope Constantine III. about 710. As a prince of the German empire, his assessment amounted to 464 florins, and his tax to the Imperial Chamber to 152 rixdollars 19 krutzers. The territories include the town of Freysingen, the county of Ismaning, the lordship of Burkheim, and the county of Weidenfels.

FREYSINGEN, a town of Bavaria, the residence of the bishop of Freysingen, of whose territories it is the capital, situated on the Mosach, not far from the Danube, one part at the foot of a mountain, and the other on its summit. The cathedral and episcopal palace are beautiful edifices, and both situated in the upper part of the town. When the bishopric was first founded, this town appears to have been the capital of Upper Bavaria. In 1116, it was destroyed by Guehlo H. Duke of Bavaria. It is 17 miles NNE. of Munich, and 18 SW. of Landshut. Lon. 29. 29. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 29. N.

FREYSTADT, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, 80 miles SW. of Konigsberg.

FREYSTADT, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, containing a Roman Catholic church, a convent, and a Lutheran church and school. The privilege of the two latter was purchased for 90,000 florins. The inhabitants carry on a manufacture of good cloth. It is 19 miles WNW. of Gros Glogau, and 14 NE. of Sagan.

FREXSTADT, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Teschen, on the river Elsa, 7 miles NNW. of Teschen.

FREYSTATT, or **FRUSTADT**, a town of Austria, 82 miles W. of Vienna. It has a great trade in woollen.

FREYSTATTI, a town and castle of Hungary, in the county of Neutra, situated on the Waag, 2 miles NE. of Leopoldstadt.

FREYSTETT, or **FREYSTAETT**, a town of Germany, in the county of Catzenelbogen, on the Main, where Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists, are allowed the free exercise of their religion. It is 12 miles NW. of Darmstadt.

FREYUNG, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Passau, 14 miles N. of Passau.

FREYWALDE, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogkau, reserved by the treaty of Austria in 1742. It is 15 miles S. of Nessel.

FREYWALDE, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Sagan, 12 miles SW. of Sagan.

FREYAR'S ISLAND, an island in the Atlantic, near the W. coast of Ireland, 3 miles S. of Bus Begou.

FREYAS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, situated on an eminence, near the Pardo, 123 miles NE. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 4. W. Lat. 42. 52. N.

FREYVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, 2½ leagues S. of Bas.

FREYBURG, or **FRIEBURG**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and capital of the Austrian Brisgaw, situated at the foot of a rocky mountain, on the river Traism, founded in 1118, by Berthold III. Duke of Zaringen. The streets are broad, and well paved. The principal church is a superb edifice. There is an university, founded in 1417 by Albert IV. Duke of Austria, with an academy and 5 colleges depending on it. There are besides convents, a community of the Teutonic order, and 13 churches. It is generally provided with an Austrian garrison. The principal business carried on is the polishing of crystals and precious stones. It is 34 miles SSE. of Strasburg. Lon. 35. 34. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 2. N.

FRIEBURG or **FREYBURG**, called *Friburg in Ucliard*, to distinguish it from Friburg in Brisgaw, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a canton to which it gives name, built in 1179 by Berthold IV. Duke of Zaringen, whose uncle Berthold III. had built a town of the same name in the Brisgaw, and whose son Berthold V. was the founder of Bern. The length of the whole canton is about 40 miles, and its breadth about 20. It is almost surrounded by the canton of Bern, except a narrow part which touches the lake of Neufchatel. The NW. part of the country is more level than the rest, and

and produces abundance of corn and fruit; the other parts are mountainous, but contain good pastures, which feed great herds of cattle. The cheese made in this canton, particularly in the bailiwick of Gruyeres, is the best produced in Switzerland, and great quantities are exported to France and other countries. In some places they cultivate vineyards, and make wine. There are several medicinal springs. The principal rivers are the Sanen, the Sensen, and the Broye, or Bruw. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, under the bishop of Lausanne, in number 72,800, who are divided into 7 towns, and 103 parishes. The language spoken in the town of Friburg is principally German; in the rest of the canton partly German and partly Patois, which is a mixture of German and French. The town of Friburg is situated on the Sanen, and almost surrounded by it. Part of it is built on an elevated rock, part of it in a deep valley, and towards the west it occupies a small plain. The streets are irregular, steep, clean, and tolerably wide; the houses are well built, and some of them handsome: there are several churches and convents. Friburg is surrounded with walls, towers, and sharp rocks; and has some manufactures, but none that are important. It is 16 miles SW. of Bern, and 27 NE. of Lausanne. Lon. 24. 40. E. Ferro. Lat. 46. 50. N.

FRIBURG, a town of Upper Bavaria, 18 miles ESE. of Burkhauseu, and 15 SSE of Brannau.

FRIBURG, or FREYBURG, a town of Germany, belonging to Saxony, in Thuringia, 5 miles N. of Naumburg.

FRIBURG L'EVEQUE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Meurte, 2½ leagues W. of Sarburg, and 2 E. of Dieuze.

FRIBURG, an ancient hermitage in Switzerland, 3 miles from Friburg in Germany, exhibiting a singular instance of industry and perseverance. It is cut out of a rock, and contains a church and steeple, a vestry, kitchen, 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; the steeple is 70 feet high above the rock; and the passage up the kitchen chimney is no less than 90 feet. It cost the hermit and his servant 25 years labour, but it is inconceivable how they could execute it even in that time.

FRIBUS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Elbogen, 9 miles W. of Joach-

imsthal.
FRICENTY, a town of Naples, in the province of Principato Citra; the see of a bishop, united with Avellino, 12 miles NW. of Conza.

FRIDAW, a town of Germany, in Stiria, situated on the river Drave, 9 miles ESE. of Pettaw, and 104 S. of Vienna. Lon. 33. 57. E. Ferro. Lat. 46. 30. N.

FRIDBERG, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 32 miles E. of Pruck, and 43 S. of Vienna. Lon. 33. 58. E. Ferro. Lat. 47. 22. N.

FRIDBERG, or FRIIDBERG, a town of Upper Bavaria, sacked by the Swedes, in 1632, and taken by the Austrians, in 1743. It is 4 miles SE. of Augsburg, and 28 WNW. of Munich. Lon. 28. 37. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 20. N.

FRIDBERG, or FRIEDBERG, a late imperial town of Germany, situated on the Esbach, in Wetteravia; which held the 12th seat on the bench of the Imperial towns of the Rhine, and sat and voted at the diets of the Upper Rhine. In the matricula of the empire it was charged 24 florins, and to the chamber at Wetzlar 29 rix-dollars 29 kruitzers. It was ceded to Hesse Darmstadt in 1802. It is 12 miles N. of Francfort on the Maine, and 28 ENE. of Mentz. Lon. 27. 23. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 14. N.

FRIDECK, a town of Prussia, in the territory of Culm, 12 miles E. of Culm.

FRIDECK, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Teschen, on the river Ostrawieza, and frontiers of Moravia, 10 miles WSW. of Teschen, and 10 S. of Oderberg.

FRIDERICHSBERG, a fort and colony on the coast of Guinea, about 25 leagues from Cape-Coast Castle.

FRIDERICH'S-ODE, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, built by Frederick III. near the sea. It was taken by the Swedes, in 1657; and is 50 miles N. of Sleswick.

FRIDEWALDE, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Sayn; endowed, in 1324, with the same privileges as Franckfort; but not to so much advantage: it is a fief of Hesse Darmstadt; and is 9 miles S. of Siegen.

FRIDEWALDE, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Cassel, 18 miles W. of Eisenach, and 35 SSE. of Cassel.

FRIDING, a town of Austrian Suabia, on the Danube, 20 miles SE. of Tubingen.

FRIDLAND,

FRIDLAND, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, 20 miles SE. of Konigsberg.

FRIDMAN, a town of Hungary, 17 miles NNW. of Palotza.

FRIDO, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata, and late republican department of Brandano, 7 miles ESE. of Potenza.

FRIDRICHSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Carniola, 1 mile NW. of Gottschon.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, 6 miles SW. of Ziegenhals.

FRIEDBERG, or **FRIEDENBURG**, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, on the Queiss, 11 miles SW. of Lowenburg, and 14 WNW. of Hirschberg.

FRIEDBERG HOHEN, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schwiednitz; where the king of Prussia defeated the Austrians on the 4th of June 1745. It is 5 miles SW. of Striegau, and 10 NW. of Schweidnitz.

FRIEDEBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg, 46 miles NE. of Francfort on the Oder, and 82 ENE. of Berlin.

FRIEDEBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld, 4 miles E. of Gerbstadt.

FRIEDEBURG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of East Friesland, 22 miles ENE. of Emden. Lon. 25. 8. E. Ferro. Lat. 53. 30. N.

FRIEDELAND, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, 16 miles SW. of Schweidnitz.

FRIEDEWALDE, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, 6 miles S. of Grotkau.

FRIEDERICKSTED, a town on the west coast of the island of Santa Cruz. Lon. 93. 25. W. Lat. 17. 48. N.

FRIEDLAND, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 18 miles NNE. of Olmutz.

FRIEDLAND, a town of Lusatia, on a canal which communicates with the Spree, 8 miles N. of Lieberose.

FRIEDLAND, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau, 9 miles NE. of Krottau.

FRIEDLAND, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, 15 m. NE. of New Brandenburg.

FRIEDLINGEN, or **FRIDLINGEN**, a town a fort of Germany, in Suabia, situated near the Rhine, between Hunin-

gue and Balc.

FRIELED, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, 35 miles NW. of Wexio.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS, a large cluster of islands in the Southern Pacific ocean. Tasman, a Dutch navigator, first touched here in 1643, and gave the name of New Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleburg, to three of the principal islands. Captain Cook explored the whole cluster in 1773, which he found to consist of more than 20 islands, the principal of which are **Tengataboo**, or **Amsterdam**; **Eaoowe**, or **Middleburg**; **Annamooka**, or **Rotterdam**; **Hapae**, and **Lefooga**. The general appearance of these islands conveys an idea of the most exuberant fertility; the surface at a distance seems entirely clothed with trees of various sizes, some of which are very large, particularly the tall **cocoa palm**, and a species of fig, with narrow pointed leaves. On closer examination, they are almost wholly laid out in plantations, which contain some of the richest productions of nature, such as bread fruit and cocoa-nut trees, plantains, yams, sugar-canes, and fruit like a nectarine. The stock of quadrupeds is scanty; but they received from Captain Cook some valuable additions both to the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Their domestic fowls are large and good; parrots and paroquets are found of various kinds; pigeons, with plenty of wild ducks and other water-fowl. The inhabitants were hospitable and kind, on which account Captain Cook gave the islands the name they bear; their number is supposed to be about 200,000. The climate is healthy; they themselves are active and industrious, and acquainted with neither riches, want, nor oppression. They cultivate the earth with great industry, and nature, assisted with a little art, affords them no where in greater splendour. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building, and fishing, are the employments of the men; to the women is confined the manufacture of cloth. The sea-coasts abound with fish, in catching which they are exceedingly expert, and on their coasts are found great numbers and varieties of shell-fish. They are fond of iron; and will readily give the produce of the islands in exchange, such as hogs, fowls, fish, yams, bread-fruit, plantains, cocoanuts, sugar-canes, &c.; good water is scarce, or generally, it is difficult for navigators to obtain it in a sufficient quantity.

tity. Lon. 184. 46. to 185. 45. E. Lat 19. 40. to 21. 30. S.

FRIERA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, 4 leagues SW. of Outeiro.

FRIER'S-HEAD, a cape on the east coast of the island of Antigua. Lon. 62. 21. W. Lat. 17. 11. N.

FRIESACH. See **FREISACH**.

FRIESBACH, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, 28 miles NW. of Berlin.

FRIESEN, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 9 miles NNE. of Windischgratz.

FRIESLAND, one of the states of the ci-devant United Netherlands, so called from the Frisons, a warlike people, whose country formerly extended from the Scheldt to the Weser. It is now included in Holland, and formed the late republican department of the Ems. It was bounded on the N. by the German ocean, on the E. by Groningen and Overijssel, on the S. by Overijssel and the Zuyder Zee, and on the W. by the Flic river. Friesland in its air and soil resembles the rest of Holland, especially in the NW. parts, which lie lower than the sea, and are particularly remarkable for fine pastures, in which, besides excellent oxen, cows, and sheep, a great number of large horses are bred, for sale in Germany and other countries. In the more elevated parts there is good corn land, and the wheat is particularly esteemed for the fineness of the ears and whiteness of the flour. Peat forms one of the principal articles of fuel, and towards the S. and SE. there are extensive heaths and woods. The inhabitants, for want of sand-hills along the sea-coast, are under the necessity of securing themselves by means of dykes, upheld at a very great expense. When formerly, the care of these dykes was only the private concern of the proprietors of particular estates, they were very low, and frequently suffered to fall to decay, so as to be unable to withstand the impetuosity of the waves, especially when driven by a strong north-westerly wind; and by such breaches the country has been often laid under water, and great numbers of persons perished, not to mention the loss of their cattle. In order as much as possible to preserve themselves when under these calamities, the inhabitants raised several eminences, from 20 to 25 feet high, and of considerable circumference; to which, unless intercepted by the rapidity of the inundations, they betook themselves with their cattle and

household furniture, and there remained till the flood subsided. In process of time, houses, or rather whole villages and towns, were built on these tumuli. In 1570, the dykes were ordered to be made higher and wider, at the charge of the public; and since this, the irruptions of the sea have been less frequent. Friesland is in all parts intersected with canals, which are of great convenience, both for carrying off the superfluous waters into the sea, and likewise for facilitating traffic and intercourse. The principal reaches from Harlingen through Franeker, as far as Lewarden and Dokkum, and Groningen, and even to the frontiers of East Friesland. In the whole province are 11 towns and 356 villages, with a population of about 140,000. The inhabitants retained, till a very late period, that strong passion for liberty which distinguished their ancestors, together with their old customs and manner of living, even to the ancient Friesen dialect and accent, which latter circumstance still renders the language of the country people in particular, unintelligible to the other Netherlanders. Friesland is famous for its woollen stuffs, but more especially for its linen, which is the finest in Europe. Lewarden is the capital.

FRIESLAND, EAST, a principality of Germany, bounded on the N. by the sea, on the E. by the county of Oldenburg, on the S. by the bishopric of Munster, and on the W. by Groningen. It is about 38 miles from N. to S. and 36 from E. to W. The air is moist and thick, but much purified by sea-breezes; the spring and harvests are late; the land is flat, low, and defended by strong and lofty dykes against the waves of the sea. The land along the coasts is rich and fertile, chiefly meadow land, with few corn fields. The cattle are of an extraordinary size and goodness, as are the sheep and horses. It is not uncommon for a ewe to year 4 lambs. The butter and cheese are abundant and rich. In the centre of the country, the soil is for the most part sandy, interspersed with fens and moors, in which the inhabitants dig peat for fuel, a circumstance of more importance, as wood is scarce. Fowl and game are plentiful, and the geese in particular are found of an uncommon size, even to weigh 24 pounds each. One third of the principality is uncultivated. The principal river is the Ems, by means of which the trade and navigation of the country is very considerable. The ex-

portation principally consists in large horses, horned cattle, cheese, butter, oats, beans, rape seed, and fine linen. The inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Calvinists; the Catholics have a free toleration in many towns, and the Moravians at Embden, Leeu, and Norden. The Jews are tolerated. The ancient language of the country is forgotten; High German and Dutch are pretty equally spoken. The nobility, the towns, and the peasants, form the States, whose transactions with their princes, joined to the Imperial ordinances, serve for the laws of the country. The States consent to taxes, and raise them: the excise is in their hands, and they yet retain some privileges. The principal towns are Aurich, Norden, and Embden. The assessment for the Roman month was fixed at 192 florins, and the tax to each chamber term 160 rixdollars 86 kruitzers. The revenue to the sovereign is about 300,000 rixdollars. On the death of prince Charles Edward in 1744, the succession to this principality, was disputed between the king of Great Britain, elector of Hanover, and the king of Prussia, elector of Brandenburg; but the claim of the former was not insisted on. Embden is the capital.

FRIESLAND, WEST, another name for that part of Holland called N. Holland. The states of Holland hence, took the title of the States of Holland and West Friesland. It formed the late Republican department of the Texel.

FRIESNITZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 2 m. E. of Neustadt.

FRIGATE BAY, a bay on the S. coast of the island of St Christopher, 2 miles ESE. of Basseterre.

FRIGIDO, a river of Italy, which runs through the late republican department of the Appenines, and falls into the gulf of Genoa, near Massa.

FRIGILIANA, a town of Spain, in Granada, 13 miles E. of Velez Malaga.

FRIGNANO, a territory of Italy, in the late republican dep. of the Panaro, containing several small towns.

FRIKEN, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland, 40 miles in length, but narrow.

FRINWALT, a town of Brandenburg, on the Oder, 30 m. NE. of Berlin.

FRIO, a river of Spain, in Granada, which runs into the sea, near Toros.

FRIO CAPE, a promontory of Brasil, in the province of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 41. 31. W. Lat. 22. 54. S.

FRISCHAH, a bay of the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Vistula.

FRISCHBACH ALLEN, a mountain of Stiria, 10 miles E. of Pruck.

FRISCH HIAFF, a gulf, or arm of the sea, on the coast of Prussian Pomerania, about 25 miles in length from E. to W. and 8 from N. to S. The Oder passes through it at the eastern extremity.

FRISCH HAFF, a gulf, or arm of the sea, between Konigsberg and Elbing, separated from the Baltic by a tongue of land, called Frisch Nerung. It is about 18 leagues in length, but hardly 2 in breadth; and communicates with the Baltic by a narrow passage near Pillaw.

FRISCH NERUNG, a narrow slip of land, in Prussia, which lies between the Baltic and the Frisch Haff, 26 miles in length, and hardly 2 wide.

FRISORT, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster, 14 miles SW. of Oldenburg, and 70 N. of Munster. Lon. 25. 4. E. Ferro. Lat. 53. 1. N.

FRITHELSTOKE, a village of England, in Devonshire, 2 miles W. of Torrington, noted for the remains of its priory.

FRITZLAR, a town of Germany, in the principality of Lower Hesse, situated on the Eder. It contains 2 colleges and a convent; is 13 miles SSW. of Cassel. Lon. 26. 41. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. N.

FRIULI, a province of Italy, bounded on the N. by Carinthia, on the E. by the county of Goritz and the gulf of Trieste, on the S. by the gulf of Venice, and on the W. by the Trevisan, the Feltrin, and the Bellunese; about 55 miles long, 65 broad, and 263 in circumference; comprehending 4 cities, 20 towns and burghs, and 600 villages. Its population in 1755 was 342,158, and in 1795, 365,512 souls. Silk is cultivated to the extent of 1000 cwt. annually. The country is fertile in wine and fruits. It was taken from the Lombards by Charlemagne, and belonged to the Venetians from 1420, till its late alienation to Austria, who has again transferred it to France by the peace of Presburg. Udina is the capital.

FRIULI, or **CIVIDAD DI FRIULI**. See **CIVIDAD**.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, or **FROBISHER'S STRAITS**, a narrow sea on the W. of Davis's Strait, to the S. of Cape Walsingham of Frobisher. Lon. 65. to 70. W. Lat. 61. 50. to 63. 20. N.

FRODLINGHAM, a town of England,

land, in Yorkshire, with a weekly market on Thursday; 12 miles N. of Beverly, and 194 N. of London.

FRODSHAM, a town of England, in Cheshire, situated at the conflux of the Wever and the Mersey, with a weekly market on Thursday. The principal trade is in salt, of which near 7000 tons are annually refined. A cotton manufacture has lately been established. It is 10 miles NE. of Chester.

FROG, a town of the United States, in Georgia, 6 miles W. of Tugleoo.

FROG LAKE, a lake of North America. Lon. 91. 50. W. Lat. 53. 15. N.

FROGES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Isere, 5 leagues WNW. of Grenoble.

FROIBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, situated on the Wihra. The inhabitants have a manufacture of earthen ware. It is 5 miles SSE. of Borna.

FROHENS-LE-GRAND, a town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, 2 leagues NW. of Douvens.

FROHNSDORF, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 7 miles SE. of Weissenec.

FROHNSPURG, a town of Austria, 1 mile S. of Hardegg.

FROJAN, a town of Spain, in Galicia, 22 miles NNE. of Orense.

FROJERED, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland, 70 miles E. of Uddevalla.

FROISSY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, 5 miles SSW. of Breteuil.

FROLOIS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Cote d'Or, 7 leagues NW. of Dijon.

FROME, the name of 5 rivers in England; viz. 1. in Somersetshire, which joins the Avon, about 5 miles SE. of Bath: 2. in Herefordshire, which runs into the Lug, near Hereford: 3. in Dorsetshire, which passes by Dorchester, &c. and runs into the sea in Poole harbour, a little below Wareham: 4. in Gloucestershire, which joins the Avon at Bristol: 5. in ditto, which runs into the Severn, near Berkeley.

FROME, or **FROME SELWOOD**, a town of England, in Somersetshire, situated on the river Frome, near the forest of Selwood. Here is a large handsome church, and five meeting-houses for dissenters. Frome Selwood has long been celebrated for its manufactures of woollen cloth, of which about 300,000 yards are annually

made. It is also noted for an extensive manufacture of wool cards, and for its fine beer. The number of inhabitants in the parish is about 8100. It has a weekly market on Wednesday; and is 13 miles S. of Bath. Lon. 2. 16. W. Lat. 51. 10 N.

FROMERIES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, 7 miles SW. of Poix.

FROMIGUERIE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees, 7 miles N. of Montlouis.

FROMISTA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Leon, 18 miles N. of Valencia.

FRONDENBERG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Marek, 2 miles W. of Unna.

FRONSAC, a town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, on the Ille, 2 miles NW. of Libourne.

FRONTANA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 25 miles SE. of Urgel.

FRONTE, a town of Piedmont, in the ci-devant marquisate of Ivrea, and late Republican dep. of the Eridau, situated on the Maillon, 11 miles N. of Turin.

FRONTEIRA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, remarkable for a victory which the Portuguese, under the command of the Duke of Schomberg, obtained over the Spaniards in 1663. It is 10 miles N. of Estremos.

FRONTEITZEN, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 14 miles NNW. of Graz.

FRONTENHAUSEN, a town of Lower Bavaria, 5 miles S. of Dingelshagen, and 11 E. of Landshut.

FRONTIGNAN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Herault, celebrated for its excellent muscadine wine, generally called Frontigniac. It is situated on the lake Maguelone, 3 leagues SSW. of Montpellier.

FRONTON, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Garonne, 5 leagues N. of Toulouse, and 6 SE. of Castle Sarasin.

FRONZELLA, one of the 17 passes through the mountains of Vicenza, in Italy, commencing in the valley of Brenta. The road is very narrow, and so covered by perpendicular rocks, 300 feet high, that a ray of the sun can hardly penetrate into the pass, and the eyes cannot perceive the sky. Yet this road (says Dr Oppenheim) "is the easiest and most passable" of the 17, except during rain or snow, when it is the most perilous.

FROOGARDE, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim, 60 miles SSE. of Drontheim.

FROBE, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg, 16 miles S. of Magdeburg.

FROSSASCO, a town of Piedmont, in the late republican dep. of the Eridau, situated 13 miles SW. of Turin.

FROSSAY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Loire, 1½ leagues SE. of Painbeut.

FROUARD, a town of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, situated on the Moselle, 1½ leagues NNW. of Nancy.

FROULAY-TE SSE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Orne, 7 miles SE. of Domfront.

FROUQUIE, a small island in the English channel, about 1 mile from the W. coast of the island of Jersey.

FROYEN, an island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway, about 35 miles in circumference. Lon. 9. 0. E. Lat. 63. 45. N.

FROZES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, 5 m. W. of Poitiers.

FRUGES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Straits of Calais, 3 leagues N. of Hesden.

FRUHITAN, an island in the Atlantic, near the western coast of Ireland, 3 miles W. of Maza Point.

FRUTINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, which gives name to a bailiwick that formerly was governed by lords of its own; and esteemed one of the most beautiful places in Switzerland. It is 8 miles S. of Spietz, and 30 SE. of Friburg.

FRYBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatiz, 9 miles W. of Koenberg.

FRY'S BAY, a bay on the SW. coast of the island of Antigua, 1½ miles S. of Reed Point.

FUCECCHIO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 18 miles SSW. of Pistoia.

FUCHSWINKL, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, 2½ miles S. of Patschkau.

FUDIA, a small mountainous island of Scotland, 2½ miles N. of Barra.

FUEGO, or **TERRA DEL FUEGO**, a large island, separated from the southern extremity of America, by a narrow sea, called the Straits of Magellan; so called from the volcanos observed on it. The aspect of the country is represented as dreary and uncomfortable, consisting of a chain of stupendous rocks, conti-

nually covered with snow. Along the coasts are numerous inlets or harbours for the largest ships. Near the shore, however, there are a number of rocks, but these may be discovered by sounding. The inhabitants are said to be naturally as fair as Europeans, but to go naked, and paint their bodies with the most gorgeous colours. Those on the S. side are said to be uncivilized, treacherous, and barbarous; while those on the opposite side are simple, affable, and perfectly harmless: The skins of wild animals are sometimes used to cover their bodies upon occasions of extraordinary pomp; and their tents are made of poles disposed in a conical form, covered with skins, or the bark or leaves of trees. Sir Joseph Banks, Dr Solander, and some others, landed here in the month of January 1768, which is the time of summer in that part of the globe; notwithstanding which two of the company fell a sacrifice to the cold by sleeping only one night, and Dr Solander himself hardly escaped. Lon. 51. 20. to 58. 0. W. Fer-10. Lat. 52. 30. to 56. 35. S.

FUGO, or **FOGO**, or **ST PHILIP**, one of the Cape Verde islands, belonging to Portugal. The former name it received from a volcano, and the last from being discovered on St Philip's day. The volcano issues from a lofty mountain, and throws out flames, which may be seen at a great distance in the night, clouds of ashes that suffocate cattle, pumicestones, that float on the sea, and torrents of sulphur that excoriate its bulky sides. The island is without rivers; almost without fresh water; nevertheless it is fertile in maize, gourds, water-melons, wild figs, oranges, and apples. A great number of goats run wild upon the mountains, but the profit on their skins is a revenue of the crown. The inhabitants also export the skins of cattle, horses, asses, and hogs. The island is about 5 leagues in length. The greater part of the inhabitants are blacks, of the Romish religion. Lon. 24. 20. W. Lat. 15. 10. N.

FUELOE, one of the Faroe islands, in the North Sea.

FUEN, a river of China, which runs into the Hoang, in the province of Chan-si. Lon. 123. 0. E. Ferro. Lat. 35. 29. N.

FUENCALIENTE, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, near the source of the Zalon, 3 leagues N. of Sigüenza.

FUENSALIDA, a town of Spain, in New

New Castile, 18 m. NNW. of Toledo.

FUEN-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chan si, situated on the river Fuen: celebrated for its hot baths, which attract a great number of strangers. Its district contains one city of the second, and seven of the third class. It is 280 miles SW. of Peking. Lon. 129. G. E. Ferro. Lat. 37. 20. N.

FUENTE, LA, a town of Spain, in the province of Asturia, 20 miles SW. of Santillana.

FUENTE-DUEÑE, a town of Spain, in New Castile, situated on the Tagus, 24 miles SE. of Madrid.

FUENTE GINALDO, a town of Spain, in the province of Estramadura, used in the war of succession by the Spaniards as a depot of corn and cattle. In 1734, it was taken and plundered by the Portuguese, under the conduct of the Marquis das Minas. It is 16 miles NW. of Coria.

FUENTE-EL-OLMO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, between Segovia and Aranda de Duero.

FUENTE-OVEJUNA, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, 32 miles NW. of Cordova.

FUENTE DE LA PIEDRA, a village of Spain, in the province of Granada, where there is a medicinal spring, whose virtues were known to the ancients, and celebrated for curing several disorders, particularly the gravel. It is 2 leagues from Antequera.

FUENTE DEL SAHUCO, or **FUENTE DE SAHURRO**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, 16 miles from Salamanca.

FUENTELSO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 32 miles N. of Avila.

FUENTES, a town of Spain, with a Carthusian monastery, in the kingdom of Arragon, on the Ebro, 20 miles SSE. of Saragossa.

FUENTES, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 13 miles NW. of Palencia.

FUENTES-DE-ONORO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 13 miles W. of Ciudad Rodrigo.

FUERSBRUNN, a town of Austria, 2 miles NE. of Haderatorf.

FUESSEN, or **FUSSEN**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and bishopric of Augsburg, situated on the Lech, and a frontier town to Bavaria and the Tyrol; with a Benedictine abbey, and a convent of Franciscans. In 1745, a

peace between Austria and Bavaria was settled in this town. It is 47 miles S. of Augsburg, and 65 E. of Constance.

FUGAS, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, near Jubo, on the coast of Zanguebar.

FUHME, a river of Germany, which runs into the Mulda, 2 miles S. of Rague, in Saxony.

FUII-SANAH, a town of Africa, in the county of Tunis, 110 miles WSW. of Tunis.

FUII-SE, a river of Germany, in Lower Saxony, which runs into the Alier, near Zell.

FUICHT, or **WALDFUCHT**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, 3 miles E. of Susteren.

FUIDENTALL, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau, situated near the Mohia, 16 miles W. by S. of Troppau, taken by Frederick the Great of Prussia in 1741 and 1744.

FUILEE, LA, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine, 3 leagues W. of Gournay.

FULA, or **FOWLA**. See **FOWLA**.

FULDA, a bishopric and principality of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, bounded on the N. by Hesse Cassel, on the E. by the county of Henneberg, on the S. by the bishopric of Wurzburg, and on the W. by the principality of Isenburg and Hesse; about 40 miles in length, and from 7 to 25 in breadth. The country is mountainous and woody, with some rich arable lands; and some salt and medicinal springs. The assessment in the matricula of the empire was 250 florins monthly, and the tax for each chamber term 243 rixdollars 4 krutzers. The bishopric owes its rise to a cloister of Benedictine monks erected in 744, which was raised to a bishopric in 1752 by Pope Benedict XIV. In 1802 this bishopric was ceded by the Congress of the German States to Nassau Dillenborg, in lieu of the territories taken from him to indemnify the Dutch Stadtholder.

FULDA, the capital of the above bishopric, situated on the river Fulda, 63 miles ENE. of Mentz. There are many fine buildings, particularly the episcopal palace, three churches, a college, a university, and an excellent library. Lon. 27. 21. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 22. N.

FULDA, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which passes by the town of Fulda, and joining the Werra at Minden, they together form the

the Weser.

FULE. See FOWLA.

FULHAM, a village of England, in the county of Middlesex, situated by the side of the Thames, over which there is here a bridge, where foot passengers are subject to toll, as well as horses and carriages. It has been the demesne of the Bishops of London ever since the conquest; here they have a palace, and in the church-yard are the tombs of several of these prelates. It is 4 miles W. of London.

FULLERTON POINT, a cape on the W. coast of the island of Antigua. Lon. 61. 35. W. Lat. 17. 18. N.

FULLAN, a country in the interior part of Africa, W. of the kingdom of Cashna. Its boundaries have not been ascertained, nor has the face of the country been described. The dress of the natives resembles the plaid of the Scotch Highlanders.

FULNEK, a town and castle of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, on the frontiers of Silesia; 10 miles NW. of Freyburg.

FUMAY, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. The principal trade is in slates, of which there are quarries near the town. It is 2½ posts S. of Givet, and 1½ N. of Rocroy.

FUMEL, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, 3 leagues N. of Tournon.

FUNCHAL, or **FUNCHIAL**, a sea-port town, and capital of the island of Madeira; situated in a valley on the S. coast of the island; said to be so called from the quantity of fennel (*funcha* in Portuguese) which grew on the spot. The harbour is defended by several batteries, and a castle. It contains 6 parishes, several chapels, and 6 convents, with several hospitals. When Funchal was fortified, it would seem the engineer had nothing in view besides rendering it strong on the sea-side, for, there, all the works except a single wall are directed. This was certainly a great oversight, as there are several bays not far distant from the land side, where an enemy might safely disembark, and march to the very walls without opposition. The Portuguese, though numerous, do not constitute the bulk of the inhabitants. The English and French Roman Catholics, who live in the Portuguese manner, are justly supposed to exceed the others in number and wealth; besides these, there is a vast number of mulatto and negro

freemen. The streets of Funchal are drawn by a line; all the houses neat, and the windows sashed with lath-work, but with openings wide enough for those within to see and be seen. The principal trade of the inhabitants consists in wine and sweetmeats. Lon. 16. 49. W. Lat. 32. 32. N.

FUNCHEON, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Blackwater river, 5 miles N. of Rathcormuck, in the county of Cork.

FUNDAON, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 22 miles W. of Alfayates.

FUNDO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, 44 miles WNW. of Birlat.

FUNDI, a town of Naples, in the province of Terra-di-Lavora, and late republican department of Carigliano, 42 miles NW. of Naples.

FUNDY BAY, or a large bay of North America, between New England and Nova Scotia, remarkable for its tides, which rise between 50 and 60 feet, and with a proportionable velocity. It extends about 200 miles in a NE. direction; and with Veit bay, which pushes into the land in a SW. direction from Northumberland straits, form an isthmus of only 12 miles wide, which unites Nova Scotia to New Brunswick.

FUNEN, or **FVEN**, an island of Denmark, at the entrance of the Baltic, nearly of an oval form, with some irregularities, extending from N. to S. about 35 miles, E. to W. about 30. It is separated from Jutland by a strait, called the Little Belt, and from Zealand by the Great Belt. It is a fertile and pleasant island. Most of the Danish nobility have seats here. The soil yields great crops of corn, so that near 100,000 barrels are annually exported to Norway and Sweden, exclusive of the home consumption. The inhabitants keep a great number of bees, and with the honey produced make mead, which forms a considerable article of trade, being sent to every part of the kingdom. There are several lakes and rivers which abound in fish, but none are navigable. Great quantities of cod, herrings, turbot, and other fish, are caught in the bays along the coast. Odensee is the capital. Lon. 9. 40. to 10. 50. E. Lat. 55. 7. to 55. 42. N.

FUNKIRCHEN, or **FIVE CHURCHES**, a town of Hungary, situated in a fertile soil, between the Drave and the Danube; the

the see of a bishop. It is 110 miles NW of Belgrade. Lon. 18. 13. E. Lat. 46. 12. N.

FUNGENO, or **FUNGENDO**, a kingdom of Africa, situated between the rivers Zame and Coanza. It is subject to Anzico.

FUNE ISLAND, a small island in the Atlantic, near the NE. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 52. 15. W. Lat. 70. 0. N.

FUNEABUN, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan, 15 miles W. of Ferehat.

FUNSTER, or **UNSTER**, or **FUNSTER-MINSTER**, a city of Saxony, the residence of a bishop, the French took possession of in the year 1792, but then which they were soon after lodged by the Austrians.

FOURIE, a town of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Citra, of the same name, and partment of Pescara, 21 miles SE. of Solmona.

FURA, a small island near the W. coast of Scotland; 21 miles W. of Edinburgh.

FURVANS, a river of France, which runs into the Euxine, near Romania.

FURKENBERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and duchy of Muldenburg, 80 miles N. of Spandau.

FURLINI, the people of Friuli who speak a dialect resembling the ancient French, widely differing from both the Italian and German dialects, and are considered as "the most head-ach'd, indolent, and wildest inhabitants of Italy."

FURMION, a town of Venetia Istria, 18 miles E. of Udine.

TURNEAUX, an island in the Southern Pacific ocean, discovered by Bougainville, and afterwards touched at by Captain Cook. The island is low, and surrounded by a coral bank. Some cocoa trees and inhabitants were seen. Lon. 143. 7. W. Lat. 17. 14. S.

FURNES, or **VURENT**, a town of France, in the department of the Lys, late of Flanders, situated on the canal made from Bruges to Dunkirk; about a league from the sea. The town house is a good burlesque; it has a handsome tower, with musical chimes. The French took Furnes three times, and kept it by the second article of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1668; but abandoned it in 1692; soon after which the allies fortified it, and the French, under the command of Marquis de Boufflers, afterwards mareschal of France, laid siege to it on

the 29th of December the same year. The Comte de Hornes, general of the Dutch artillery, who was governor, and commanded a garrison of 1000 men, surrendered the place the 5th of January following, before the French had taken it in form. It was taken by the Dutch on the 25. 3. 1792; but evacuated soon after. It was again taken by General Picquet, in May 1791. It is 15 miles SW. of Oudenarde. Lon. 2. 45. E. Lat. 51. 4. N.

FURST-DE-VALFIE, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, 12 miles from St Etienne.

FURKEN LERIC, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Wick, 12 miles NW. of Castlebar.

FURPACHABAD, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Rohilcond, on the W. side of the Ganges; and capital of a small district belonging to a prince of the Pates Rohilcond, about 80 miles in length, along the bank of the Ganges. It is 75 miles E. of Agra, and 76 NW. of Lucknow. Lon. 79. 30. W. Lat. 27. 28. N.

FURSACKABAD, a town of Hindoostan, in the county of Bengal, near the Ganges, 22 miles NNW. of Moorshedabad.

FURBY'S TOWN, a town of the island of Jamaica, in St James county; 20 miles N. of Savanna la Mar.

FURSVY, a small town of England, at the entrance to Pool harbour.

FURSTENAU, a town of Germany in Westphalia, and bishopric of Osnabruck; 15 miles NNW. of Osnabruck.

FURSTENAU, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and margraviate of Meissen; 3 miles E. of Lauenstein.

FURSTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the 14th circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck, 10 miles W. of Waldeck.

FURSTENBERG, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and principality of Furstenberg; with an ancient castle, which gave name to an illustrious family, princes of the empire. It is 14 miles NNW. of Schellhausen. Lon. 8. 35. E. Lat. 47. 53. N.

FURSTENBERG, a late principality of Germany, in Silesia, which has been partitioned among different powers by the 14th treaty of the confederation between the states of the Rhine. It was founded in the 13th century, and divided into several branches, all which are extinct, except that of Stuhlingen; the chief of the house, and his eldest son, had the title

title of princes; the brothers and other children were called land gravees. The estates gave 6 voices in the assemblies of the circle, and a seat on the bench of princes at the diet of the empire. The title was taken from an ancient castle situated near the town of Furstenberg. The pretensions of Cardinal Furstenberg to the archbishopric of Cologne, supported by the king of France, in opposition to the emperor and the Pope, gave occasion to the breaking out of the war that began to disturb Europe in 1689. The Roman month amounted to 372 florins; and the tax to the chamber of Wezlar is 291 six-dollars.

FURSTENBERG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Paderborn, 2 miles NE. of Wunndling.

FURSTENBERG, a town of Lusatia, on the Oder, taken by the Prussians in the year 1755, to open a way to Silesia. Its tolls bring in about 5000 crowns yearly to the king of Prussia. It is 13 miles S. of Francfort on the Oder.

FURSTENBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, on the Havel, 10 miles SE. of Stralitz.

FURSTENECK, a town and castle of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, and bishopric of Fulda, 13 miles N. of Fulda.

FURSTENFELD, a town of Germany, in Stiria, situated on the confines of Hungary, near the conflux of the rivers Feistriz and Lausitz, 30 miles E. of Gratz, and 68 S. of Vienna.

FURSTENFELD, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg, 10 miles N. of Custrin.

FURSTENWALDE, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, 26 miles E. of Berlin, and 20 W. of Francfort on the Oder.

FURSTENWALDE, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and margravate of Meissen, 2 miles S. of Lautzenom.

FURSTENWALDER, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, between the Danise and Waersee see, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, 10 miles WNW. of Prenziow.

FURTH, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Champl, 56 miles NNW. of Passau.

FURTH, a town of Germany, in the territory of Mentz, 6 miles SE. of Heppenheim.

FURTH, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and principality of Anspach, on

the Rednitz. It is large and well peopled; a great number of the inhabitants are artisans. The Jews have a synagogue and a printing-office. It is 4 miles W. of Nuremberg.

FURUM, a small island in the Baltic, near the E. coast of Sweden. Lon. 16: 32. E. Lat. 57. 17. N.

FURUSUND, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic. Lon. 18. 45. E. Lat. 59. 46. N.

FUTAK, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, opposite Peter Waradcin; situated in a plain, where the Imperialists had a camp in 1736. It is 16 miles SSE. of Bacs.

FUTYPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra. It is situated under a range of hills. the southern boundary of an immense plain, in which, for the greatest part, not a shrub is to be seen, and the soil is almost as fine as hair powder, and incapable of bearing vegetation, but the country near the town is in tolerable cultivation. On the summit of the largest hill is a large mosque, built by the emperor Akbar, in the first style of Moorish architecture; and at the foot of the hill are the ruins of an imperial palace, which occupy a great extent of ground. It is 42 miles W. of Agra. Lon. 77. 45. E. Lat. 27. 0. N.

FUTWAH, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal, 9 miles SE. of Patna.

FUZZIP, a town of Hungary, 12 miles SSE. of Cacschau.

FYAL. See FAYAL.

FYNE, Loch, in Scotland, an inlet of the Atlantic in Argyllshire, nearly 40 miles in length. It receives and returns a tide on each side of the isle of Arrian, which is directly opposite its entrance. It is indented with bays, and at certain seasons its waters are filled with herrings, when it becomes the resort of numerous fishing vessels. It has for time immemorial been noted for this fishery, as well for the purity as for the abundance of the fish; and about 20 years ago, it was estimated that not less than 20,000 barrels, were cured annually from this arm of the sea; though for some seasons past it has been less productive.

FYRES, a river of Scotland, which runs into Loch Ness, in the county of Inverness, 10 miles NE. of Fort Augustus, celebrated for forming one of the most stupendous water-falls in the world, being 222 feet in height. The adjacent scenery is very romantic.

FYVIE, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire,

Deenshire, about 13 miles long and 9 broad, intersected by the small river Ythan the whole length. The surface is uneven, and the soil various, but in general fertile: of 20,000 acres, 12,000 are occupied by plantations, natural woods, and coarse healthy grass, and about 8000 cultivated. Population about 2400.

FYZABAD, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Oude, on the Gogra; founded by Saadkhan, a Persian, who was 10 years governor of the province, near the ancient city of Oude. The first

built a palace, with extensive gardens, and made it the place of his residence; many houses were added, till, by degrees, it became a large city, and for some time the capital of the province. It is defended with a fortress, a ditch, towers, ramparts &c. The city is very populous, but since the removal of Oude to Lucknow, the people are of the lowest class. It is 65 miles E. of Lucknow, and 80 N. of Allahabad. Lon. 82. 24. E. Lat. 26. 45. N.

G.

GAARDE, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Agderhus, 56 miles NW. of Christiania.

GABALA, a town of Arabia Felix, 64 miles NNE. of Aden.

GABARET, a town of France, in the dep. of the Landes, and district of Mont de Marsan, on the Gelse, 15 miles W. of Condom, and 24 E. of Mont de Marsan.

GABAROUS BAY, a bay on the E. coast of the island of Cape Breton. Lon. 60 W. Lat. 45. 50. N.

GABASEKI, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronez, 36 miles N. of Suropol.

GABILL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw, where prince Henry entered Bohemia, after having gained an advantage over the Austrians in July 1778. It is 7 miles N. of Leypa, and 45 N. of Prague.

GABERSTORF, a town of Germany, in Silesia, 10 miles WSW. of Gnaa.

GABRIAN, a village of France, in the department of Herault, with a mineral spring. From a rock in the vicinity there issues petroleum, or native tar. It is 7 miles NW. of Pezomas.

GABIANO, a village of Italy, in the late republican dep. of the Mela.

GABIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rawa, 40 miles W. of Warsaw. Lon. 19. 45. E. Lat. 52. 26. N.

GABISE, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Naohia, 28 miles SE. of Constantinople.

GABLE END FORELAND, a cape on the coast of New Zealand, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lat. 38. 14. S.

GABLENZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and circle of Erizgebung, 6 miles NNW. of Zwickau.

GABOU, or **JABOU**, a country of Af-

rica, between Benin and Dahomey, about 150 miles from the coast; the chief trade is in slaves.

GABRIAC, a town of France, in the department of Avallon, and district of St Germain, 12 miles NE. of Rhodéz.

GABRIEL, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 12 miles S. of Bantry.

GABRIEL ST., an island in the great river La Plata, S. America, discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in 1526.

GACE, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and district of P'Aigle, 12 miles W. of P'Aigle, and 13½ E. of Argentan.

GACILLE LA, a town of France, in the dep. of the Morbihan, and district of Rocheford, 9 m. NE. of Rocheford.

GADBUSCH, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, near which the Swedes defeated the Danes and Saxons in 1712. It is 16 miles WNW. of Schwerin.

GADEMIS, or **GADMIR**, a country of Africa, W. of Pezomas, and 100 leagues from the Mediterranean, said to contain 92 villages; the capital bears the same name. Lon. 11. E. Lat. 31. 30. N.

GADINS, a town of Austria, 10 miles SW. of Vicana.

GADERSLITEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberstadt, 20 miles E. of Halberstadt.

GADIAG, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigow, 112 miles SE. of Tchernigow.

GADIE, a small river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which falls into the Ury, near its junction with the Don. It was the native stream of the poet Arthur Johnstone, who has celebrated its beauties.

ten in several different forms.

GAMBONA, or **GADUA**, a country of Africa, on the S. side of the Senegal, containing mines of gold, iron, and salt-petre. Lon. 8° W. Lat. 13° 30' N.

GAEL, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, and district of Montfort, 10 miles W. of Montfort, and 1 S. of St. Malo.

GAESBECK, a town of France, in the dep. of Lyle, and ex-royal province of Brabant, 7 m. SW. of Paris.

GAETA, anciently **CAILTA**, a seaport town of Naples, in the country of Latina, situated on the gulf of Gaeta, at the foot of a mountain, the base of which is defended by a strong citadel. The city is exempt from the jurisdiction of the pope, taken by the Austrians in 1707, by the Spaniards in 1708, and by the Spaniards in 1709. In 1806 it made an obstinate and successful defence under the brave Prince of Peace, against the French invaders under Napoleon. It is 40 miles NW. of Naples. Lon. 14° 10' E. Ferro. Lat. 41° 16' N.

GAERARD, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, 22 miles SW. of Cogn.

GAFFENITZ, a town of Austria, 16 miles SW. of Steyr.

GAGARAWAU BAY, a bay on the north coast of the island of St. Vincent.

GAGE TOWN, a town of New Brunswick, 30 miles SE. of Frederic Town.

GAGES, a town of France, in the department of Avenion, and district of Kravaz, 6 miles N. of Kravaz.

GAGLIANO, a town of Naples, in the province of Capua, and late republican department of the Sangro, 17 miles E. of Lesina.

GAGNER, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, 15 miles SW. of Faenau.

GAGO, a kingdom of Africa, with a town of the same name, in the island. It is fertile, and abounds in corn, rice, mines of gold, &c. Lon. 19° 40' E. Ferro. Lat. 10° N.

GAGUL, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Danube, 3 miles E. of Reni, in Bessarabia.

GAIA, a town of Italy, in the ex-royal province of Modena, and late republican dep. of the Panaro, 20 m. S. of Modena.

GAIDRONISA, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the S. coast of Candia. Lon. 43° 31' E. Ferro. Lat. 34° 48' N.

GILDORF, or **GAILENDORF**, a town of Germany, in Swabia, and lordship of Imbung, 5 miles S. of Dan, in Swabia, and 38 WSW. of Anspach.

GAILLAC, a town of France, in the department of Tarn. It has a considerable trade, and the vines which grow on the hills in the environs are much esteemed. It is situated on the Tarn, which is here navigable, 27 miles NE. of Toulouse, and 8 NNW. of Castels. Lon. 2° 5' E. Lat. 43° 54' N.

GAILLAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Avenion, and district of S. Verac, 6 miles NW. of Cavauc.

GAILLARD, a town of France, in the dep. of Eure, and district of Groume, and district of Reims, 12 miles E. of Reims, and 21 m. SW. of Paris.

GAILLARD, a town of France, in the dep. of the department of the Lower Saone, and district of Leclerc, 7 miles SE. of Neuchatel, and 6 SW. of Aynay.

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GAINSBOROUGH, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, situated on the east bank of the Trent, which separates it from the county of Nottingham, and, with the tide, has a tolerable sized vessel up to the town, about 40 miles from the river. It has a weekly market on Tuesday, and by means of the navigation a place of considerable trade, several ships trading hence to Hull, Newcastle, London, and other places. It is 13 miles NW. of Lincoln, and 148 N. of London. Lon. 0° 40' W. Lat. 53° 27' N.

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GAIR, a branch of the Frith of Clyde, running in a northerly direction about 12 miles into Dumbartonshire, forming the E. side of the peninsula of Roseneath.

GARIF, a river of Scotland, in Angus shire, which rises in the parish of Kurrenmuir, and, after a meandering course of near 12 miles, falls into the sea in Glamis Castle.

GARROCH, a parish of Scotland, on the W. coast of Ross-shire, about 32 miles long and 13 broad. The denizens name themselves the Garroch, in which is a small town called Garroch. It is on the MARIE ROYNE of the Firth of Clyde. The coast of Garroch is fringed by the sea and a mountain range; but the country is hilly, and is chiefly occupied in planting salmon. Population about 1200.

GARSTON, a town of the county of Down, situated about half a league S.W. of Donnalunagh.

GARTNER, a town of Germany, in Saxony, 12 miles N. of Leipzig.

GARTNOR, a town of the county of Down, situated about half a league S.W. of Donnalunagh. It is a small town, and is chiefly occupied in planting salmon. Population about 1200.

GARTZ, a town of the county of Down, situated about half a league S.W. of Donnalunagh. It is a small town, and is chiefly occupied in planting salmon. Population about 1200.

GALAM, a town of France, built by the French on the Seine, and ceded to the English by the peace of Versailles, in 1763. During the American war it was taken by the French to whom it was ceded in 1783.

GALAN, or **GALLAN**, a town of Fla. ce, in the department of the Higher Pyrenees, and district of Tarbes, 15 miles N. of Tarbes.

GALAR D, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen, 28 miles N. of Halmstadt.

GALARQUE, a town of France, in the department of Gard, 6 miles SE. of Sommes.

GALATIAS, a town of Transylvania, 16 miles SE. of Hunyad.

GALASHIELS, a flourishing town of Scotland, in the county of Selkirk, on the Gala, at its union with the Tweed, with a considerable manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, called *Galashiels Gray*. It is 5 miles N. of Selkirk. The parish of GALASHIELS, is divided by the Tweed, between the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk. It is of an irregular triangular form, and not of great extent. The surface is mountainous, and forms excellent pasture. Population about 800.

GALASO, a river of Naples, which rises in the opening near Orta, and runs

into the gulf of Tarento.

GALATA, one of the faubourgs of Constantinople. See CONSTANTINOPLE.

GAYATA, a small island in the Mediterranean sea, on the coast of Tunis. Lon. 9. 26. E. Lat. 38. 15. N.

GAYLARD, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Ultra, and late republican dep. of the Sigara, 8 miles SSE. of Reggio.

GAYLARD, a town of Sicily, in the valley of the Simeto, 12 miles SW. of P. th.

GAYLARD, a town of Naples, in the province of Caputo, 4 miles SE. of Nardo.

GAYTON, a village of Scotland, in the parish of Dryburgh, in Shire, containing about 100 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in agriculture, and other branches of husbandry.

GAYTON, a town of Italy, in the province of Mantua, situated about 12 miles W. of Lake Como, opposite to Lecco.

GAYTON, a town of Austria, 7 miles S.W. of Leugg.

GAYTON, a town of the island of Corsica.

GALLEN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, which, by its union with another, forms the river Cashin.

GALICIA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Duero-e-Minho, 4 miles NE. of Barcelos.

GALLEN, a military township, in the state of New York, situated on Canadague creek, 12 miles NW. of the Cayuga lake.

GALENBULON, a town of the island of Madagascar. Lon. 71. 50. E. Ferro. Lat. 17. 26. S.

GALINGRRIF HARBOUR, a bay at the northern part of Bantty Bay, in the county of Cork, in Ireland.

GALERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 5 miles SSE. of Huésc.

GALERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, 5 miles SSW. of Tortosa.

GALERA, a town of Italy, in the ci-devant patrimony of St Peter, and late republican dep. of the Tiber, between Bracciano and Rome.

GALERIA, GULF OR, on the NW. coast of the island of Corsica. Lon. 26. 30. E. Ferro. Lat. 42. 27. N.

GALERON, a town of the island of Celebes, celebrated for its fishery, 15 miles from Macassar.

GALFALLY, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary

Tipperary, 32 miles SE of Limerick. Lon. 8. 20. W. Lat. 52. 15. N.

GALGON, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, and district of Libourne, 5 miles N. of Libourne.

GALICARA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 12 miles NE. of Coimbra.

GALICANA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Lucca, 13 miles N. of Lucca.

GALICIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the NW. by the sea, on the E. by Asturia and Leon, and on the S. by Portugal, from which it is separated by the river Minho. The soil in general is unequal and mountainous, with some small plains on the sea-coast. There are some excellent ports, though little commerce. Industry is not excited, and the Galicians are rather labourous than active. The air in general is moist; temperate on the coasts; colder inland. The inhabitants sow little wheat, but plant many vineyards and fruit trees, and cultivate rye and flax. The sea-coasts abound with fish, particularly sardines, anchovies, salmon, and a peculiar species which the fishermen call *acigra*. The forests supply good ship timber. In the mountains are found mines of gold, copper, iron, lead, and vermilion. It has likewise some excellent pastures. It contains 64 cities and towns, but few of these are considerable; 3242 parishes, 242,264 families, 12,637 religious, 11 cathedrals, 34 hospitals, 14 colleges, 79 convents of men, and 24 of women. The inhabitants are constant and courageous; but, in general poor, and despised by the other Spaniards. Galicia was anciently a kingdom, under the Suevi, the Visigoths, and Moors. In 1037, it was united to Castile. The principal towns are Corunna, or Compostella, or St. James de Compostella. The principal rivers are the Ulla, Tambre, Mandeo, and Lous.

GALICIA and LODOMERIA, a country of Europe, composed of the dismembered provinces of Poland, so called when incorporated into the Austrian dominions. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Prussian and Russian Poland; on the S. by Hungary, Transylvania, and Silesia; and on the W. by Silesia. It is about 320 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. It is divided into East and West Galicia; the former consisting of the territory assigned to Austria, in the first division of Poland, in 1772; and the latter, of the part added on the final division of that

kingdom in 1795. East Galicia is divided into 18 circles, and West Galicia into 12: Lemberg or Leopold is the capital of the former, and Cracow that of the latter. The population of East Galicia is estimated by Hooe, at 2,797,119, and that of West Galicia, at 1,106,178, amounting together to 3,903,297. It is in general a level country, except towards the S. where the Carpathian mountains separate it from Hungary. The mountainous parts produce fine pasture, the plains are mostly sandy, but abound in forests, and are fertile in corn. The principal articles of traffic are cattle, hides, wax, and honey, and these countries contain mines of copper, lead, iron, and salt, the latter of which are the most valuable. It is watered by the Dniester, the San, and several other rivers. See POLAND.

GALICIA, an audience in Old Mexico, or New Spain, containing 7 provinces. Guadalaxara is the capital city.

GALIGNANS, a town of Venetian Italy, 14 miles NE of Rovigno.

GALINA POINT, a cape of Jamaica, on the N. coast. Lon. 76. 41. W. Lat. 19. 26. N.

GALINSEN, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangon, 4 miles S. of Bartenstom.

GALINHAS, a river of Africa, which rises in the country of Hondo, and runs into the Atlantic, 98 miles from Scherbro. The Portuguese call it Maguibari.

GALPAGO ISLES, the name of several uninhabited islands in the South sea, on both sides of the equator, near the coast of Terra Firma, belonging to Spain. They lie between lat. 3. N. and 5. S. and between lon. 80. and 89. 30. W.

GALISTEO, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, 10 miles E. of Coria.

GALITSCA, a town of Russia, in the government of Kostrom, on the S. side of a lake to which it gives name; 56 miles ENE. of Kostrom. Lon. 60. 40. E. Feiro. Lat. 57. 56. N.

GALITSCH, a lake of Russia, about 50 miles in circumference, in the government of Kostrom, 50 miles S. of Kostrom.

GALL, ST. or ST. GALLEN, a flourishing town of Switzerland, in Upper Thurgau, situated in a valley. It has a celebrated abbey, with a fine library, wherein were preserved MS. copies of Quintilian, Valerius Flaccus, Silius Italicus,

lieus, and Petronius Arbiter, till the invention of printing. The citizens are very industrious, and manufacture linens, muslins, &c. The town lies 37 miles NE. of Zurich. Lon. 9. 20. E. Lat. 47. 26. N.

GALLA, in Ceylon. See **GALLE**.

GALLA, a town of Arabia Felix, 24 miles SE. of Taas.

GALLAM, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the river Senegal. Lon. 9. 55. W. Lat. 14. 25. N.

GALLAN, ST., a small island on the coast of Peru, in Lat. 14. S.

GALLANT, a town of Hungary, 3 miles SSW of Sora.

GALLARATO, a town of Italy, in the ci-devant duchy of Milan, and late republican dep. of Olona, 20 miles WNW. of Milan.

GALLARDON, a town of France, in the dep. of the Eure and Loire, and district of Chartres, 12 miles W. of Dourdan, and 1 NE. of Chartres.

GALLE, or **PONT GALLE**, a sea-port town and fort of the island of Ceylon, situated on the SW. coast, about half a league in circumference, within the walls; defended by bastions towards the land; on the side towards the sea are banks and rocks; the fortress is on a tongue of land. The bay is only exposed to the westerly winds; but is said to be neither large nor convenient, and the entrance dangerous on account of the rocks. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese in 1610; but the British took it, with the whole of the Dutch possessions in the island of Ceylon, in Feb. 1796, which were confirmed to them by the treaty of Amiens. The air is healthy; and the heat of the climate moderated by the land and sea breezes. It is 98 miles S. of Candy. Lon. 80. 20. E. Lat. 6. N.

GALLEGO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 18 miles SSE. of Salamanca.

GALLEGO, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and runs into the Ebro opposite to Suagosa.

GALLEGOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Leon, 24 m. S. of Salamanca.

GALLEMBERG, a town of Germany, in Carniola, 30 miles E. of Laubach.

GALLEN, ST. See **GALL**, ST.

GALLENEK, a town of Germany, in Carniola, 14 miles SE. of Strin.

GALLENSTAIN, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 3 miles W. of Raiffing.

GALLESE, a town of Italy, in the

ci-devant State of the Church, and province of Patrimonio, and in the late Republican dep. of Cimino, 25 miles N. of Rome.

GALLIANO, a town of Italy, in the ci-devant duchy of Milan, and late Republican dep. of the Montagne, 6 miles SSE. of Como.

GALLICO, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Ultra, and late Republican dep. of the Sagra, 5 miles N. of Reggio.

GALLINARA, a small island in the Mediterranean on the coast of Genoa, 10 miles S. of Finale. Lon. 25. 50. E. Ferro. Lat. 44. 2. N.

GALLIO, a district of the late Maritime division of Austria, in Vicenza, one of the Sette Comuni.

GALLIOPOLIS, a post town of the United States, in the NW. territory, situated on the Ohio, 140 miles eastward of Columbia, 300 SW. of Pittsburgh, and 559 SW. of Philadelphia. Lon. 83. 9. W. Lat. 39. 2. N.

GALLIOLI, a sea-port town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, on the sea of Marmora, with a good harbour. It is the residence of a pacha, and the see of a Greek bishop, suffragan of Heraclea. It contains about 10,000 Turks, 3,500 Greeks, besides a great number of Jews. It is an open place, and has no other defence than a sorry square castle. It is situated on a strait of the same name. It is 80 miles S. of Adrianople, and 180 WSW. of Constantinople. Lon. 44. 28. E. Ferro. Lat. 40. 24. N.

GALLIOLI, a sea-port town of Naples in the province of Otranto, situated on a rock surrounded by the sea, and attached to the land by a bridge. It is the see of a bishop. The environs are planted with olive and cotton trees, which produce the chief articles of commerce; but the oil is principally purchased for manufactures. It is 21 miles W. of Otranto. Lon. 35. 37. E. Ferro. Lat. 40. 18. N.

GALLIOLI, a strait between European and Asiatic Turkey. It forms the communication between the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora, and is defended at the SW. entrance by the Dardanelles. It is here 2 miles over, and 33 miles long. It was anciently called the Hellespont.

GALLO, an island in the province of Popayan, S. America, in Lat. 2. 40. N.

GALLO, an island in the Pacific ocean, near

near the coast of Italy, the first place possessed by the Romans, who first attempted the conquest of that country. It abounds with food and water; but is uninhabited. Lon. 59. 53. W. Ferro. Lat. 2. 28. N.

GALLO, DE CAPO, a promontory of Italy, between Melfone to the W. and Corone to the E. where the Sinus Coronatus begins.

GALLOT'S ISLE AUX, an island in the river St Lawrence, in Canada, 8 leagues beyond L'Isle aux Chenes, in Lat. 42. 23. N.

GALLOWAY, an ancient district of Scotland, which comprehends the shire or stewardry of Kirkcubright, and the county of Wigtown. It is now divided into Upper Galloway, which includes the northern parts of the shire of Wigtown, the river of Galloway, the southern parts of the shire of Wigtown, and the Rivers of Cree and Galloway, a peninsula or district of Argyll, beyond the isthmus formed by the junction of the Firth of Clyde and the river.

GALLOWAY, MOUNT, a rocky promontory on the western point of the Rums, extending east and east-north-east into the sea at the entrance of Clonfert bay. Lon. 1. 42. W. E. 43. Lat. 57. 44. N.

GALLOWAY, NEW, a royal burgh of Scotland, in the county of Kirkcubright, near the Ken, 15 miles N. of Kirkcubright. The houses are neat and regular; but its chief consequence seems to be derived from its western sea, and its central situation, a market for the different products of the neighbouring parishes. In this town, the institution of a farmer club has been of the greatest importance, in disseminating agricultural knowledge. It contains about 480 inhabitants.

GALLOWAY, a township in Gloucester county, New Jersey.

GALLSTADT, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland, 20 miles E. of Gothenburg.

GALLYHIFAD, a cape on the southern coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 18 miles SSW. of Bandonville. Lon. 8. 54. W. Lat. 51. 41. N.

GALNEIKIRCHEN, a town of Austria, 5 miles N. of Steyer.

GALOMBATZ, a town of Servia, 20 miles WSW. of Orsova.

GALOVSKOI, a fortress of Russian Siberia, in the government of Kolivan, 86 miles SW. of Bask.

GALLOWAY, or THALAH, a town of Africa, in the county of Nubia, situated on the Nile.

GALSTA, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland, 20 miles ENE. of Uddevala.

GALSTON, a parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire, about 12 miles in length, and from 4 to 5 in breadth. It is in general fertile. The village of Galston contains about 250 inhabitants, many of whom are silversmiths. There are two well frequented fairs in the year, one in July, and the other in December. Population in 1801, 2150.

GALTESBROOK, a village of England, between the counties of Lincoln, Leicestershire, and Rutland, 2 N. of Colton.

GALTHELLY, a town of England, 14 miles S. of Exeter.

GALTIANS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 10 leagues W. of Beja.

GALWAY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, next to the English coast, the chief part of which is the same as the county of Down. It is bounded on the N. by Mayo and Roscommon, on the E. by Fermanagh, Kerry, and Wick, on the S. by the county of Mayo, the county of the county of Mayo, and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean; being 100 miles long from E. to W. and 40 from N. to S.; and containing 116 parishes, 20,000 acres. The number of inhabitants is 100,000. The soil is warm and fertile, well adapted for tillage. The houses are neat, and many are near the coast, and are well fitted for tillage, being generally built of stone. Some parts are remarkable for the quantity of fish and whale taken. Great quantities of fish are taken on the coast, and seaweed gathered from a bay, which is 4 or 5 leagues to the families that dwell there, who are little farmers, and hardly fit to maintain a family. On the sea coast is a huge bay, sheltered by the 3 southern islands of Malinbeg. The ground between the islands is very fertile, and a number of cows, as well as the harbour of Galway, are large enough to admit merchant vessels, but more frequented by coasters and fishing boats than by vessels of the ocean, &c. There are several other well sheltered harbours on the coast of Galway. The principal towns are Clonfert, Tern, Ballinasloe, and Louisa. This county sends 2 members.

bers to the parliament.

GALWAY, a town of Ireland, and capital of the above county, to which it gives name, situated on a river, which runs from Lough Corrib into the sea. It is surrounded with ancient walls, which are hastening to decay. The houses are well built, in number about 950, and containing about 12,000 inhabitants. It was formerly the most commercial town in Ireland, and has still a considerable trade. The port is very commodious and safe; but so distant from the city, that lighters are necessary to carry goods into the town. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, and sheriff's; and is a borough town. It is 96 miles W. of Dublin. Lon. 8. 58. W. Lat. 53. 15. N.

GALWAY, a township in the new county of Saratoga, in New York.

GALWAY BAY, a large bay in the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Ireland, sheltered at the entrance by the South Arran island, about 20 miles long, and 7 broad.

GAMACHES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, and district of Abbeville, 4 leagues SW. of Abbeville.

GAMBACH, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Braunteils, 2 miles W. of Munzenberg.

GAMBAIS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Seine and Oise, one league E. of Houdan.

GAMBALA, or **GAMBOULO**, a town of Italy, in the ci-devant territory of the Milanese, and late Republican dep. of the Upper Po, 2 miles from Vigevano. We presume it is the same with Gambalin, mentioned by Dr Oppenheim.

GAMBARA, a town of Italy, in the ci-devant province of the Bressan, and late Republican dep. of the Mela, opposite Sabrunetta, 18 miles S. from Brescia. It contains 2000 citizens; and is pleasantly situated on the Naviglio, in the late Republican quadra of the same name, on the boundaries of Mantua, which contains 3 parishes and 4000 souls.

GAMBARE, a district of Italy, in the Dogado, W. of Venice, extending from the banks of the lakes to the Paduano. The soil is very fertile; but the climate is unhealthy.

GAMBARE, a village in the above district, on the Brenta. It has a chapel on the ruins of the famous Abbey of St Ilario.

GAMBARO, a town of Italy, in the

duchy of Piaccenza, 24 miles S. of Piaccenza.

GAMBASCA, a town of Piedmont; in the marquisate of Saluzzo, and late Republican dep. of the Stura, situated on a small river which runs into the Po, 6 miles W. of Saluzzo.

GAMBIA, a country of Africa, which takes its name from the river which passes through it; ceded to the English by the peace of 1788.

GAMBIA, **GAMBIRA**, or **GAMBA**, a great river of Africa, supposed by some to be a branch of the Niger; the source is not known, but it is navigable for 600 miles up the country. It annually overflows its banks like the Nile. It falls into the Atlantic between Cape Verd on the N. and Cape St Mary on the S. in Lon. 16. 20. W. Lat. 13. 28. N.

GAMBINA, a river of Italy.

GAMBON, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, near Andely.

GAMBLE'S STATION, a fort about 12 miles from Knoxville, in Tennessee.

GAMBRON, **GOMBRON**, or **GOMRON**, a sea-port town of Persia, in the province of Laristan. This town, called also Bender Abba, was famous through all the 17th. and in the beginning of the 18th century, as the port of Schiras, and of all the E. of Persia. Its trade was at that time very extensive; but it is now extremely low; occasioned by the domestic disturbances in Persia, and the wars and disputes between the French and English. The Dutch for a while continued to carry on a considerable trade here; but since they formed a settlement in the island of Kanck, they have entirely deserted Gambron. Lon. 57. 0. E. Lat. 27. 20. N.

GAMBROVISSA, a town of the ci-devant Venetian Istria, 9 miles E. of Capo d'Isavia.

GAMFLORA, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the NE. coast of Tunis, 3 miles E. of Cape Zibeeb.

GAMET, or **OLD MANDOE**, a small island in the North Sea, belonging to Denmark, 3 miles from the continent, and 8 WSW. of Ripen.

GAMLETZ, a town of Germany, in Stura, 11 miles NNW. of Marburg.

GAMMACANOR, or **GAMMADOUR**, a town of the island of Bachian, one of the Moluccas.

GAMMALAMMA, a town of the island of Ternate, where the king usually resides.

GAMMING and **GAMMING MARKT**, two towns of Austria, 10 miles E. of Bavarian Waidhofen.

GAMMON POINT, anciently called Point Gilbert by Gosnold. It forms the eastern side of the harbour of Hyannis, or Hyennes, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts.

GAMPS, a town of Switzerland, which belongs partly to the canton of Schweitz, and partly to Glaris; with a bailiwick, in which is a sulphurous medicinal spring. It is 5 miles S. of Appenzel.

GAMRIE, a parish of Scotland, in Banffshire, stretching 9½ miles along a coast of stupendous and perpendicular rocks, from 200 to 300 feet above the level of the sea, and extending from 3 to 4 miles in breadth. Population in 1801, 3052, including the town of **MACDUFF**, and the village of **GARDENSTONE**, &c.

GAMRIE HEAD, a cape on the coast of the above parish, 6 miles E. of Banff.

GAN, a city of China, of the first rank, and metropolis of the province of Se-tchuen. Lon. 13. 8. W. Pekin. Lat. 31. 16. N.

GAN, a town of France, in the dep. of Lower Pyrennees, 4½ S. of Pau, and 10½ E. of Oleron.

GANA, a town of Arabia Felix, 150 miles N. of Mocha.

GANANO-COUI, a river of Upper Canada, which runs into the river St Lawrence, 12 miles below Kingstown.

GANARA, a country of Africa, with a town of the same name, situated on the banks of the Nigre. The country is populous and fertile. The articles of commerce are gold, senaa, and slaves. Lon. 16. 0. E. Lat. 12. 20. N.

GANAT SUR LOIRE, a town of France, in the department of Allier, and district of Moulins, situated on the Loire, 15 miles NE. of Moulins.

GANDE, a river of Germany, which runs into the Leina, 4 miles WSW. of Gandersheim.

GANDELU, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, and district of Chateau-Thierry, 9 miles N. of Ferte sous Jouarre.

GANDERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Wobnbuttcl, situated on the river Gande, with a celebrated abbey of Protestants, composed of an abbes, who is a princess, and 4 ladies of noble families. It is 20 miles W. of Goslar.

GANDJA, or **GANGEA**, a town of Asia, in the country of Georgia, 100 miles SE. of Teflis.

GANDIA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with a small university. The town declared for the archduke in 1706, but was taken by the French after the battle of Almanza. It is 28 miles S. of Valencia, and 40 NNE. of Alicant.

GANDICOTTA, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, situated on the top of a lofty mountain on the side of the river Penner, in the circar of Cuddapa. The road to it is narrow, and formed in the rock, by the side of a frightful precipice. Below is a small plain, well watered by a number of springs, in which the inhabitants cultivate rice and millet. Near it is a diamond mine. It is 87 miles WNW. of Nellore, and 33 NW. of Cuddapa.

GANDINA, a well built and populous town of Italy, in the ci-devant province of Bergamasco, and late republican department of the Serio. It has a good trade in cloth and silk. It is situated 10 miles NW. of Bergamo, in the fertile valley of Gaudino, or Middle Seviana, which abounds in flocks and pastures, and contains 12 parishes, and 12,000 citizens.

GAMEGAM, a town of the island of Ceylon, 60 miles SSE. of Colombo.

GANET ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands near the E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 56. 10. W. Lat. 54. 9. N.

GANGELT, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and ci-devant duchy of Jülichers, now annexed to France. It is 1½ miles SSE. of Ruremond.

GANGES, a town of France, in the department of Herault, and district of Montpellier, 21 miles N. of Montpellier, and 20 NE. of Lodeve.

GANGES, a river of Asia, which rises by two branches from the mountains of Kentaisse, in the country of Thibet; these two branches take a westerly direction, inclining to the N. for a course of about 300 miles in direct distance, when meeting the great chain or ridge of mount Himmalech, which extends from Cabul along the N. of Hindoostan, and through Thibet, the rivers are compelled to turn to the S. in which course they unite their waters, and form what is properly termed the river Ganges. This body of water now forces a passage through the ridge of mount Himmalech, at the distance of perhaps 100 miles below

low the place of its first approach to it, and, sapping its foundation, rushes through a cavern, and precipitates itself into a vast basin which it has worn in the rock, at the hither foot of the mountains. From this second source (as it may be termed,) of the Ganges, its course becomes more easterly than before, through the rugged country of Saugur, until, at Hurdwar, it finally escapes from the mountainous tract in which it has wandered for about 800 British miles. At Hurdwar it opens itself a passage through mount Sewallick, which is the chain of mountains that borders on the level country, on the N. of the province of Delhi. After entering Hindoostan it flows through delightful plains, passes by Anopsheer, Furruckabad Canoga, Cawnpour, and Allahabad, where it is joined by the Jumna, Merzapour, Chunar, Benares, and Patna, 36 miles above which it is joined by the Dewah, and 16 miles above the same town by the Soane, and opposite to it by the Gunduck. After leaving Patna, it passes by Bar, Monghir, 40 miles E. of which it is joined by the Cosa; it then passes by Rajemal, 40 miles below which it is joined by a branch of the Sampoo or Tresta, and 80 miles below that by another branch of the same river; soon after which it divides into a multitude of branches, called *The Mouths of the Ganges*, which flow into the bay of Bengal, in Lat. 21. 40. to 22. 0. N. A circumstance attending the course of the Ganges and Burrampooter rivers in respect to each other, is remarkably singular; issuing from opposite sides of the same ridge of mountains, they direct their course towards opposite quarters, till they are more than 1200 miles asunder, and afterwards meet in one point near the sea, after which they perform a winding course of more than 2000 miles, being superior in magnitude to any river of the eastern continent. The Ganges rises on an average to 52 feet, and annually overflows its banks to the distance of 50 miles on either side; thus diffusing plenty and fertility through the country, and affording an easy conveyance for its produce. It is no wonder, then, that the ignorant Hindoos esteem it as a kind of deity, and make pilgrimages to its waters from the remotest parts of Hindoostan. They have given it the name of Ganges, or THE RIVER, by way of pre-eminence; and justly call it the "King of Rivers."

GANGES ISLANDS, or NORTH NATU-

NAS, two small islands between the island of Borneo and the gulf of Siam. Lon. 106. 45. E. Lat. 4. 45. N.

GANGOTRI, a town of Thibet, on the Ganges, 138 miles N. of Delhi. Lon. 76. 35. E. Lat. 33. 8. N.

GANGPOUR, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the country of Orissa, 226 miles S. of Patna. Lon. 83. 57. E. Lat. 21. 25. N.

GANJAM, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in one of the northern circars, subject to the English. It stands on the bay of Bengal, between a river and the SW. end of Chikka Lake. Lon. 85. 20. E. Lat. 19. 22. N.

GANNAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Alier, containing about 3000 inhabitants. It is 27 miles S. of Moulins.

GANNELOR, a small island in the gulf of St Lawrence, in Lat. 48. 0. N. near Bird island.

GANNET ISLAND, a small island near the N. coast of New Zealand, in the South Pacific ocean.

GANOS, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Rumania, 32 miles NE. of Gallipoli.

GANOWIZ, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 6 m. SW. of Windisch-Weistriz.

GANSBACH, a town of Austria, 6 miles SSW. of Mautern.

GANT, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, 4 miles S. of Pau.

GANT, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, 7 miles WNW. of Landeck.

GAN-YE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, 52 miles W. of Ho.

GAOGA, a country of Africa, W. of Nubia, with a town of the same name, situated on a large lake. The inhabitants are said to be barbarous and uncivilized. Lon. 26. 0. E. Lat. 16. 0. N.

GAP. a town of France, capital of the department of the Higher Alps, and ancient capital of a county called Gapencois, about 27 miles long, and 18 broad. In 1692, the town was taken and burnt by the Duke of Savoy. Near it is a mineral spring. It is situated on the small river Bene, 24 miles N. of Sisteron, and 15 S. of Grenoble. Lon. 23. 45. E. Ferro. Lat. 44. 34. N.

GAPENNES, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, 7 miles NE. of Abbeville.

GAPSAL, a town of Russia, in the government of Revel, 36 miles WSW. of Revel. Lon. 60. 10. E. Lat. 59. 5. N.

GARABUSA, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the W. coast of the island of Sardinia; taken by the Turks in 1692, and confirmed to them by the peace of Carlowitz. Lon. 41. 8. E. Ferro. Lat. 35. 39. N.

GARAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Charente, in the district of Angouleme, 4 m. ESE. of Angouleme.

GARALOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 20 miles S. of Sligo.

GARACHIO, or **GARACHICO**, a town on the W. coast of the island of Tenerife.

GARACK. See **BAHAREN**.

GARAN, a small island in the North Sea, near the N. coast of Scotland, 3 miles ESE. of Cape Wrath.

GARANHILL, a neat village of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, and parish of Muirkirk.

GARAU, a town in Brazil, and prov. of Pernambuco, 25 miles N. of Olinda.

GARBO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 6 miles ESE. of Leshorn.

GARCHANSKO, a town of Russian Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the river Tobol, 80 m. S. of Tobolsk.

GARCIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Catalonia, 23 m. N. of Tortosa.

GARD, a dep. of France, bounded on the N. by those of the Lozere and Ardeche, on the E. by the Rhone, on the S. by the Mediterranean and the dep. of the Herault, and on the W. by the departments of the Herault and the Aveyron. Nismes is the capital.

GARD, PONT DU, a Roman aqueduct in France, 9 miles NE. of Nismes, erected, it is supposed, by Agrippa in the time of Augustus. It is 160 feet in height, and consists of 3 bridges rising above each other, and uniting two craggy mountains. The highest of these bridges has six arches, of great blocks of stone, without cement, the centre one has eleven; and the lowest (under which flows the Garon, an inconsiderable but rapid river), has 36. Louis XIV. in 1699, repaired the damages which this stupendous work had sustained by time, and caused a real bridge, over which travellers now pass, to be constructed by the side of the lower range of arches. This aqueduct was built in order to convey to Nismes the water of the spring of Eure, which rises near Uzès.

GARDA, a lake of Italy, between the Venetians and the Biessan, about 30

miles long, and from 2 to 7 broad. It is formed by two rivers of Trent, the Sarca and Toscolani, and is 30 miles long, from 2 to 10 broad, and 100 feet deep. The whirlwinds from the mountains of Trent and Verona give it a stormy motion, resembling the waves of the sea. See **BENACUS**. Its banks on the W. are well cultivated, but on the E. and N, they are surrounded by terrific mountains. Its fish are famous for their delicious flavour, and the fishery was formerly famed at 8000 silver ducats.

GARDA, an open town of Italy, in the Venetian, on the lake of the same name, 12 miles NW. of Verona, anciently a fortress, with a citadel now in ruins, where the empress Adelheit, widow of Lothair, and wife of Otho I. was confined by Berenger II. Its vicarage comprehends 8 parishes.

GARDANNE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Mouths of the Rhone, and district of Aix, 3 leagues NNE. of Marseilles.

GARDE, LA, a town of France, in the dep. of the Var, and district of Toulon, 2 leagues W. of Hieres.

GARDILAH, a town of Africa, the capital of Beni Mezzab, 180 miles E. of Fez, Alg. Lon. 2. 30. E. Lat. 32. 15. N.

GARDLEBEN, or **GARDELGEN**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg, containing 4 churches, 4 hospitals, and a manufacture of cloth; celebrated for its beer. It is 44 miles WNW. of Brandenburg.

GARDEN BAY, a bay on the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 51. 50. W. Lat. 49. 12. N.

GARDENSTOWN, a village of Scotland, on the N. coast of Banffshire, 6 miles E. of Banff. It contains about 200 inhabitants, and has a tolerable harbour, from which a number of fishing boats and small vessels are fitted out.

GARDIOLLE, LA, a town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, 18 miles SE. of Lavaur.

GARDINGEN, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 28 m. WSW. of Sleswick.

GARDNER, a township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1785. It is 60 miles NW. of Boston.

GARDNER'S ISLAND, or **ISLE OF WIGHT**, at the E. end of Long-Island, in New York state.

GARDON, a river of France, which rises in the dep. of the Lozere, crosses the

the dep. of the Gard, receiving another river in its course, called the *Garden d' Allis*, and runs into the Rhone, 4 m. N. of Tarascon.

GARDONE, a town of Italy, in the late republican dep. of the Benaco, situated on the Mella, containing 1800 citizens, who manufacture guns, and carry on an extensive trade.

GARDOUCH, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Garonne, 5 leagues SE. of Toulouse.

GARDSBY, a town of Sweden, in the prov. of Smaland, 28 miles N. of Wexio.

GARENCIERES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Seine and Oise, and district of Montfort, 1¼ leagues NW. of Montfort.

GARENNE, LA, a town of France, in the dep. of Paris, 2 leagues ENE. of Paris.

GAREOULT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Var, and district of Brignoles, 5 mile. S. of Brignoles.

GARFETE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alentejo, 1 league W. of Crato.

GARGANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata, and late republican dep. of the Opanto, 7 miles N. of Mount St Angelo.

GARGANVILLARD, a town of France, in the dep. of the Landes, 7 miles NW. of Riviere Verdun.

GARGARA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 20 m. W. of Adramiti.

GARGILESE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Indre, and district of Argenton, 1¼ leagues SE. of Argenton.

GARGNAGO, a town of Italy, in the late republican dep. of the Benaco, situated on the lake Garda, and containing 5400 citizens, 21 miles NE. of Brescia. It gave name to a district of the same name in the Italian republic, comprehending Spaulus and several villages.

GARGUNNOCK, a parish and village of Scotland, in Stirlingshire. The parish is about 6 miles long and 3 broad, lying on the S. bank of the river Forth. The ground rises gradually from the river, and is now, in general, well cultivated; though a few years back, a great part was covered with heath and furze. The village of Gargunmock is neat and clean, and lies about 6 miles W. of Stirling, on the great road from thence to Dumblaton. Population in 1801, 951.

GARRIA, a bay on the S. coast of New Southland, 22 miles E. of Cape Ray.

GARIEVITZA, or **MOUNT CLAUDIUS**, a mountain, of Sciaovoa, 16 m. N. of Kratoavahiko.

GARIGLIANO, a river of Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean 8 miles E. of Gaeta. It gave name to a dep. of the late Neapolitan republic.

GARIOCH, a district of Aberdeenshire, bounded on the W. by Mar, on the N. by Brechin, and on the E. and S. by Aberdeen Proper. The surface is mountainous, but the valleys are warm and well sheltered.

GARITENA, a town of European Turkey, in the Morcia, 32 miles W. of Argos.

GARIVAN, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, near the Danube, 22 miles SW. of Dupnitsa.

GARLESTOWN, a village of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, built in the form of a crescent, at the head of a bay which bears its name, and containing about 500 inhabitants.

GARIN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, and district of Pau, 16 miles N. of Pau.

GARMOUTH, or **GARMACH**, a village of Scotland, in the county of Moray, situated at the mouth of the Spey, which here forms a good harbour. The houses are mostly built of clay, but the streets are regularly laid out, and the inhabitants amount to about 700. It is a burgh of burgh and has an annual fair; and of late years, has had a considerable trade in the exportation of salmon and wood. For the latter, which is floated down the river from the forests of Strathspey and Badnoch, two saw-mills have been erected here, and about 30 ship-carpenters, are constantly employed.

GARN, a town of Sweden, in the prov. of Upland, 12 m. NE. from Upsal.

GARNACHE, LA, a town of France, in the dep. of the Vendee, and district of Challans, 1 league NNE. from Challans.

GARNER, a river of England, which joins the Gattun, and runs with it into the Wye, 4 m. SW. of Ross, in Herefordshire.

GARNERANS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Saone and Loire, two leagues S. of Macon.

GARNOCK, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which takes its rise in the parish of Kibirnie, and, taking a course

W. washing the towns of Kilwinning and Dalry in its progress, pours impetuously into the sea near the town of Irvine.

GARO, a river of Italy, in the late republican dep. of the Lower Po, one of the chief branches of the Po, which falls into the Adriatic at the port of Gato.

GARONNE, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenees, on the borders of Arragon, in Spain, and joining with the Dordogne, about 12 miles below Bourdeaux, changes its name to Gironde.

GARONNE, UPPER, a dep. of France, bounded on the N. by that of the Lot, on the NE. by that of the Tarn, on the SE. by those of the Aude and Ariège, on the S. by Spain, and on the W. by the departments of the Upper Pyrenees and the Gers. It takes its name from the Garonne, which passes through it. Toulouse is the capital.

GARZACHA, a sea-port town of the island of Tenerife, destroyed by an earthquake and eruption of the volcano on the Peak, in 1704; so that the present houses are built where the ships then lay at anchor.

GARRAF, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near the sea-coast, 10 miles SW. of Barcelona.

GARRAN, a river of England, which joins the Wye, in Herefordshire.

GARRESSIO, a town of Piedmont, in the late republican dep. of Stura, 9 m. SW. of Ceva.

GARRET DENNIS, an island in the E. Pacific ocean, about 14 leagues in circumference, inhabited by blacks, who are armed with lances, and bows and arrows, situated to the north of New Ireland. Lon. 151. 25. E. Lat. 2. 50. S.

GARRINISH POINT, a cape on the west coast of the county of Cork, in Ireland, 1½ miles N. from Codd's Head.

GARRIS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, 6½ leagues SE. of Bayonne.

GARRISON, a town of Ireland, in Fermanagh, 10 m. E. of Ballyshannon, and 102 from Dublin. Lon. 7. 43. W. Lat. 54. 25. N.

GARROW'S, a country of Asia, situated to the E. of Bengal, W. of Assam, and S. of Burampooter river.

GARRY, a lake of Scotland, in Perthshire, of considerable extent. It discharges itself by a river of the same name, which loses itself in the Tummel near Logierait. It is one of the most turbu-

lent and rapid rivers in Perthshire.

GARRY, a lake and river in Inverness-shire, which discharges its waters into Loch Oich, and gives name to the district of Glengarry, softened in pronunciation into Glengary.

GARSCH, a town of Austria, 4 m. SSE. of Horn.

GARSTANG, a town of England, in Lancashire, near the river Wier; with a weekly market on Thursday, and three annual fairs. It is 10 miles S. of Lancaster.

GARTACH, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on a small river which runs into the Neckar, 44 miles NW. of Heilbronn.

GARTAU, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, 12 miles E. of Lucno, and 48 ESE. of Luneburg.

GARTEMPE, a river of France, which runs into the Creuse, near Roche-Posay, in the dep. of the Indre and Loire.

GARTLY, a parish of Scotland, in Banffshire, 12 m. long and 6 broad. It lies in the district of Strathbogie, and the bank of the river Bogie, which winds through it, are in general fertile. Population in 1801, 958.

GARTMORN DAM, an artificial lake of Scotland, in Clackmananshire, at the E. end of the parish of Alloa, originally made for the use of the coal works. The head is faced with rough hewn stone, and measures 320 yards. When the dam is full, it covers 162 English acres. This water, originally a small branch of the Black Devon, fed only by a few springs, and the surface water, is made to seive the most important purposes, by driving 7 mills within the parish, besides cleaning the harbour.

GARTZ, a town of Pomerania, in the island of Rugen, built on the spot on which formerly stood the powerful city of Carenz, which was destroyed by the dukes of Pomerania in the 12th century.

GARTZ, a town of Prussian Pomerania, in the principality of Stettin, situated on the Oder. Lon. 34. 45. E. Ferro. Lat. 53. 13. N.

GARVAID, and BARRO, 2 united parishes of Scotland, in Haddingtonsh. partly of a rich clay, and partly of a light gravelly soil. They extend from E. to W. about 8 or 9 m. and about 4 or 5 from N. to S. and contain, besides the village

village of Garvald, pleasantly situated on the small river Hopes, having above 200 inhabitants; the beautiful house of Hopes; the remains of the ancient nunnery of Nunraw; and the magnificent ruins of White castle and of Yester castle. Population in 1801, 749.

GARVAO, a town of Portugal, on the S. side of the Tagus, in the prov. of Alentejo, 12 miles E. of Abrantes.

GARVAO, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 2 leagues W. of Ourique.

GARVELACH, a small island near the W. coast of Scotland, in Argyllshire, 8 miles SE. of the Isle of Mull.

GARVIE, a considerable river of Scotland, in Ross-shire. It has its source in the neighbourhood of Loeh Broom, and falls into the river Conon, several miles before its confluence with the Cromarty Frith.

GARVILANS, a small island on the N. coast of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, about 2 miles ESE. from Malin Head.

GARVIS, a small island of Scotland, in the firth of Forth, 5 miles S. of Dunfermline.

GARVOCK, a parish of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, about 8 miles long, and 4 broad, containing about 8000 acres, of which about 2600 are arable. There is an annual fair, called St James's Fair, held in the month of August, near the church, to which there is a great resort. Population 468.

GARWOLIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, 12 miles SE. of Czeresk.

GARZ, a town of Germany, in Anterior Pomerania, on the Oder, surrounded with walls in 1258. It is 36 m. N. of Custrin, and 53 NE. of Berlin.

GARZAN, a small river of Italy, in the late republican dep. of the Mela.

GARZIS, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, surrounded with walls. The houses are built of black stone. It is situated 56 miles S. of Melilla, in a fertile country.

GASBORN, a town of Sweden, in the prov. of Warmeland, 43 m. NNE. of Carlstadt.

GASCONY, a ci-devant prov. of France, situated between the Gers, the Pyrenees, and the sea. Sometimes, but improperly, under the name of Gascony, Languedoc, and the whole of Guienne, were included. The Gascons have a great deal of spirit; but their exaggeration in describing their exploits

has made the term Gasconade proverbial. The Gascons who dwell near the Pyrenees are originally from Spain. This prov. with Armagnac, now forms the dep. of Gers.

GASCUENA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 30 m. NNW. of Cuenca.

GASK, a parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, nearly of a square form, each side of which is 2 miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Erne, from which the ground, laid out in fertile fields, rises gently to the centre of the parish, where there is a Roman causeway pointing W. to Ardoch; and from this the surface slopes down again towards the N. covered with thriving plantations. Population about 600.

GASKIER, a small island of the Hebrides, in the district of Harris, frequented by vast flocks of geese; whence its name *Gaskier*, in Gaelic, signifying a flock of geese.

GASPAR ISLAND, a small island in the Eastern sea, which gives name to a channel between the islands of Banca and Billiton, called Gaspar straits. Lon. 107. E. Lat. 1. 45. S.

GASPE, or **GACHEPE**, a bay and headland S. of Florell isle, which lies between it and Cape Rosiers, on the E. side of Lower Canada, and W. side of the gulf of St Lawrence.

GASPEE, or **NAMQUIT POINT**, 7 miles S. of Providence, North America, projecting from the western shore of Providence river. It is remarkable as being the place where the British armed schooner called the Gaspee, was burnt, June 10, 1772, by about 60 men from Providence, painted like Narraganset Indians.

GASPESIA, a tract of country on the S. side of the mouth of St Lawrence river, and on the N. side of Chaleurs bay, in Lower Canada. Its E. extremity is Cape Rosieres. The Indians called Gaspeians reside here.

GASSE, or **GASSO**, a town of Piedmont, on the Po, 5 m. S. of Chivassoc, included in the late republican dep. of the Eridan.

GASSENHOVEN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Dyle, 4 m. NE of Tirlemont. Lon. 5. 12. E. Lat. 50. 50. N.

GASTFIN, a town of Bavaria, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg; celebrated for its warm baths, and mines of lead, iron, and gold. It is 36 miles S. of Saltzburg, and 16 WSW. of Radstadt.

GASTEL, a river of Wales, which runs

runs into the Conway in Caernarvonshire.

GASTER, a fortress of Africa, in the country of Seghimessa.

GASREP, a burghwick of Switzerland, belonging to the cantons of Schwitz and Glaris, to whom it was sold by the Emperour of Austria in 1438.

GASTORP, a town of Boemia, in the arch of Leitmeritz, 8 miles SE. of Ledwitz.

GASTOUNI, a town of European Turkey, in the Morca, 12 miles E. of Chareenza.

GATA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, on a river of the same name, 15 miles NNW. of Coria.

GATA a river of Spain, which rises near Gata, and runs into the Alagon, 15 miles SW. of Coria.

GATEHOUSE, a town of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, situated near the mouth of the Fleet, not far from the open sea; with a cotton manufactory, and considerable shipping. It contains about 1200 inhabitants, and was erected into a borough of burgh, under the superintendency of Mr Murray, in 1715. It lies 13 miles W. of Kirkcudbright.

GATES COUNTY, in Edenton eastern district, North Carolina, is bounded on the N. by the state of Virginia, and on the S. by Chocoma county. It contains 5392 inhabitants, including 2219 slaves. Hertford is the chief town.

GATESHEAD, a town of England, in the county of Durham, on the S. side of the Tyne, opposite Newcastle. It is a borough by prescription, but not privileged to send members to parliament. It has an ancient spacious church, and a free school. The town has been much improved of late, by the opening of a wide and spacious street. The number of inhabitants is about 800. It has manufactories of cast and wrought iron, whiting, &c. and from the quarries in Gateshead Fell, a bleak and elevated ridge extending southward from the town, are got the famous gravel-stones, which, under the name of Newcastle, are exported to all parts of the world.

GATINOIS, or **CASTINOIS**, a ci-devant province of France, which had, in the 11th century, counts of its own, and was afterwards joined to Anjou. It has since been divided into Gannois-Orleanois and Gatinois-François; and it now forms part of the departments of the Seine and Marne, Seine and Oise, and Loiret.

GATSCH, a town and castle of Hun-

gary, 12 miles E. of Korpona.

GATT, a strait between the Frisch-Laff and the German ocean.

GATTA, a level district of Dalmatia, in the province of Poglizza, where the inhabitants meet annually to elect their magistrate.

GATTEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, a little N. of Barfleur.

GATTINARI, a town of Italy, in the lordship of Vercelli, on the Scesia, containing one parochial and several other churches and convents. It is 15 miles N. of Vercelli.

GATTON, an ancient burgh of England, in Surry, once a large place, but now greatly reduced, though it still sends 2 members to parliament. It is 5 m. NE. of Ryeigate, and 20 S. of London.

GAVALS, a town of Russia, in the government of Viborg, 28 miles S. of Viborg.

GAUBENS, St, a populous town of France, in the dep. of Upper Guonne, and ci-devant province of Languedoc, on the Guonne; 8 miles NE. of St Bertrand. Lon. 6. 50. E. Lat. 49. 1. N.

GAUDIANO, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata, and late republican department of Brandano, 10 miles NE. of Venosa.

GAUDISCHKEHN, a town of Prussian Lithuania, situated on the Angerapp, 5 miles ESE. of Gumbinnen.

GAUPELKOVEN, a town of Lower Bavaria, 20 miles SE. of Landshut.

GAVIOLLO, a populous town of Italy, in the late republican department of the Bonaco, the ci-devant Veronese, situated on the Ferrara.

GAUER, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which forms a communication between Loch Lydeoch and Loch Rannoch.

GAVLREN, a town of France, in the department of Picaut, and ci-devant province of Flanders, situated on the Scheldt, 7 miles from Ghent.

GAUERS, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, 5 miles NNW. of Patschau.

GAVETA, I.A, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, 16 miles SSW. of Manfredonia.

GAVI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, which had formerly very strong fortifications, but these have been destroyed; it is 25 miles N. of Genoa.

GAVIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 4 m. SSW. of Granada.

GAUJAC,

GAUJAC, a town of France, in the dep. of the Landes, 4 leagues SE. of Dax.

GAVINTOWN, a thriving village of Scotland, in Berwickshire, about half a mile from the site of the ancient village of **LONGTON**.

GAUL, the ancient name of France, including the N. of Italy.

GAULT, LE, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, 8 miles N. of Montdoubleau.

GAUNERSDORFF, a town of Austria, 9 miles W. of Zistersdorf, and 16 NNE. of Vienna.

GAUNLESSE, a river of England, in the county of Durham, which runs into the Wear, at Bishops Auckland.

GAUR, a country of Asia, situated between Balk and Candahar, with a town of the same name. It is 125 miles NNW. of Candahar, and 150 E. of Herat.

GAURA, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Chançay, containing about 200 houses and 2 churches, situated in a fertile country, and watered by a river of the same name; its chief commerce consists in salt and salt beef.

GAVRAY, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues N. of Avranches, and 3 S. of Coutances.

GAUTS. See **BALAGATE MOUNTAINS**.

GAWLIE, or **GYALGUR**, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Berar, 20 miles NNW. of Ellichpour, and 75 W. of Deçgur.

GAWNAGH LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Longford, 15 miles NE. of Longford.

GAWRAH, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Ganges, 5 miles N. of Canoga, in the country of Oude.

GAYA, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hardisch, 10 miles NW. of Strassnitz.

GAYETA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 30 miles from Valencia.

GAY-HEAD, is a kind of peninsula on the island of Martha's Vineyard, in North America, between 3 and 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, and almost separated from the other part of the island by a large pond. There are evidently marks of there having been volcanoes formerly on this peninsula. The marks of 4 or 5 craters are plainly to be seen. The most southerly, and probably the most ancient, as it is grown over with grass, now called the Devil's Den, is at least 20 rods over at the top, $14\frac{1}{2}$ at the

bottom, and full 130 feet at the sides. Lon. 70. 50. W. Lat. 41. 20. N.

GAZA, a town of Asia, in Palestine, about a mile from the Mediterranean sea, formerly a magnificent city, and strongly fortified; it is now much reduced from its ancient grandeur, and hardly contains 2000 inhabitants. The environs are exceedingly fertile, and produce, without art, pomegranates, oranges, dates, and flowers, which are in great request even at Constantinople. There is a manufacture of cotton in the town and neighbourhood, which employs about 500 looms; there are likewise great quantities of ashes made by the Arabs, and used in the manufacture of soap; but this manufacture has lately declined. The principal branch of commerce is furnished by the caravans, which pass and repass between Egypt and Syria; and especially the plunder of those and other caravans which the Arabs bring thither, and dispose of at a small part of the real value. It is the residence of a Turkish pacha; and is 50 miles SW. of Jerusalem. It was taken by the French under General Kleber, in February 1799. Lon. 52. 38. E. Ferro. Lat. 31. 28. N.

GAZNIN, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Candahar, 106 miles E. of Candahar.

GAZOLDO, a town of Italy, in the late republican dep. of the Mincio, the ci-devant duchy of Mantua, 13 miles WNW. of Mantua.

GAZOLO, a town of Italy, in the late republican department of the Mincio, in the ci-devant duchy of Mantua, 13 miles SW. of Mantua.

GDOV, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, on the E. coast of the Tchudskoe lake, 90 miles SSW. of Petersburg.

GEARON, or **JARON**, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan; celebrated for its excellent fruits, raisins, pomegranates, dates, and quinces, 70 miles SE. of Schiras.

GEAUNE, a town of France, in the department of Landes, and district of Sever, 4 leagues SE. of St Sever, and 6 ENE. of Orthez.

GEBA, a town and country of Africa, on a river of the same name, which soon joins the river St Domingo. Lon. 13. 40. W. Lat. 12. 10. N.

GEBAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw, 6 m. S. of Benatok.

GEBAU, NEW, a town and castle of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 21 miles

91 miles SE. from Falkenburg.

GEBBAR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, 10 miles SE. of Jadida.

GEBERSDORF, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and principality of Querfurt, 1 mile N. of Dahme.

GEBESE, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 8 miles NNW. of Erfurt.

GEBLITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, 2 miles SW. of Leitmeritz.

GEDERN, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, belonging to the Prince of Stolberg, 7 miles NE. of Ortenburg, and 24 ENE. of Francfort on the Maine.

GEDIDA, a town of Arabia Deserta, 60 miles W. of Ana.

GEELE, or **GHEELE**, or **GHELLE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Dyle, and ci-devant province of Brabant, 10 miles NW. of Diest.

GEEMSKERSKOI NOS, a cape on the E. coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 95. E. Ferro. Lat. 77. 10. N.

GEONG, a town in the island of Borneo. Lat. 117. 10. E. Lat. 5. 10. N.

GEERVLIET, a town of Holland, in the island of Putten, 5 miles from the Bill.

GEESCH, a village of Africa, in Abyssinia, near the source of the Nile.

GEETE, a river of France, in the department of Dyle, and ci-devant province of Brabant, which runs into the Demer, at Dalen.

GEEVACI, mountains of Ireland, between the counties of Leitrim and Roscommon, 9 miles NE. of Boyle.

GEFLE, a river of Sweden, which passes by the town so called, and runs into the gulf of Bothnia, about 10 miles below.

GELLE, or **GIAWLE**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Gestricia, on an arm of the gulf of Bothnia, which divides the town and surrounds it, forming two islands. The town is ancient, populous and commercial, but neither regular nor handsome. The harbour is good; the principal exports are iron, pitch, tar, and planks. Two-thirds of the inhabitants are fishermen. It is 60 miles N. of Upsal. Lon. 17. 1. E. Lat. 60. 50. N.

GEFREES, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth, 12 miles NNE. of Bayreuth.

GEGE, a river of Prussian Lithuania,

which runs into the Wilde, 2 miles SE. of Plaschken.

GEGENBACH, a free imperial city of Germany, in Suabia, situated on the Kinzia, 12 miles SE. of Strasburg. Lon. 8. 2 E. Lat. 48. 24. N.

GENNO, a town of Italy, in the late republican department of the Lario, on the E. bank of Lake Como.

GEGENDE, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria, on the Danube, 20 miles W. of Nicopoli.

GEGENY, a town of Hungary, 25 miles E. of Gross Wardein.

GEHMEN, a town of Germany, and capital of a lordship, in the circle of Westphalia, situated on the Aa, within the bishopric of Munster. The inhabitants are Lutherans and Calvinists, who have each a church. It is 16 miles NE. of Wesel.

GEHOFEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld, 3 miles S. of Artern.

GEIRDEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, 6 miles WSW. of Hanover.

GEHREN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartz, 10 miles S. of Arnstadt.

GEIKIN, a river of Persia, which separates the province of Keiman from Meeran, and runs into the Indian sea, 20 leagues SW. of Cape Jasques.

GEIL, a river of Germany, which rises in the country of Tyrol, passes through the county of Upper Carinthia, and joins the Drave near Willach.

GEILBERG, a mountain of Germany, in Carinthia, 6 miles NW. of Mauritz.

GEILEKIRCHEN, a town of France, in the department of Roer, late of Germany, in Westphalia, and ci-devant duchy of Juliers, 8 miles NW. of Juliers.

GEILSDORF, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and county of the Vogtland, 5 miles SSW. of Plauen.

GEISENFELD, a town of Upper Bavaria, 10 miles N. of Pfaffenhofen, and 9 SE. of Ingolstadt.

GEISENHEIM, a town of France, in the dep. of the Rhine and Moselle, late of Germany, and electorate of Mentz; 17 miles W. of Mentz.

GEISING, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and margraviate of Meissen, 1 mile S. of Lauenstein.

GEISINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and principality of Furstenberg, 14 miles N. of Schaffhausen, and 29 NW. of Constance.

GEISLEDE,

GEISLEDE, a river of Germany, which runs into the Leine, near Heilstadt, in the territory of Eichsfeld.

GELINGEN, an Imperial town of Suabia, on the Cocher; containing 2 churches, and 4 gates. It is 12 miles W. of Ulm.

GEISMAR, a village of Germany, in the principality of Hesse-Cassel, celebrated for its bone manufactures. Rothel Bath in the vicinity is much frequented. It is 3 miles WNW. of Fritzlar, and 2 NNW. of Ulm.

GEISMAR, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse, 14 miles NNW. of Cassel, and 22 W. of Göttingen.

GEISS, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Fulda, 16 miles NE. of Fulda.

GEISSELBORING, a town of Lower Bavaria, 9 miles SW. of Straubing.

GEISSERN, a town of Bavaria, in the archbishopric of Salzburg; 32 miles S. of Salzburg.

GEISSING SEE, a lake of Germany, in Carinthia, 12 miles N. of Feltkirchen.

GELSTAL, a river of Germany, in Stiria, which runs into the Kainach, near Moskirchen.

GEIST UNS FRAU, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 9 miles from Windisch Weistriz.

GEISPOLTZHEIM, or **GEISPOTZHEIM**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and district of Strasburg; 3 leagues SSW. of Strasburg, and 2 E. of Molsheim.

GEITHAYN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 20 miles SSE. of Leipzig, and 40 W. of Dresden.

GELDERLAND. See **GUELDERLAND**.

GELDRES. See **GUELDRFS**.

GELENAU, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 5 miles WNW. of Greifenstein.

GELISE, a river of France, which runs into the Baise at Lavardac.

GELHEIM, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, late of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Nassau Weilburg, 15 miles W. of Worms, and 23 NW. Manheim.

GELLY CAIRN, a mountain of Scotland, in Perthshire, 8 miles N. of Grief.

GELMAH, or **KALMAH**, a town of Africa, in Algiers, 50 miles E. of Constantina.

GELMUDEN, or **GELMUYEN**, a town

of Holland, in Overissel, on the S. side of the Vecht, near the Zuyder Zee; 6 miles ENE. of Campen, and 3 SE. of Vollenhove.

GELNHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenburg, on the Kintzig, 12 miles E. of Hanau. Lon. 26. 43. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 7. N.

GELSO, a village of Italy, in the isle Lesina, 18 miles from Civita Vecchia. It has a harbour and fine marble quarries.

GELT, a river of England, in Cumberland, which runs into the Irthing, about a mile SE. from Brampton.

GEMAAHDID, or **DELGUMUTU**, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, 45 miles SW. of Morocco.

GEMAPPES, or **JEMAPPES**, a department of France, comprehending the ci-devant province of Austrian Hainault. Mons is the capital.

GEMAPPE, a town of France, the capital of the above department, situated at the junction of the rivers Haine and Trouille; remarkable for a battle fought here Nov. 5, 1792; in which, after a most obstinate resistance, the Austrians were compelled to leave the field, and retire to Mons. The loss on both sides was great, for there has seldom been a more obstinate contest. Dumourier probably misrepresented the mutual loss in killed and wounded, when he stated that of the Austrians at 4000, and his own at only 800. The carnage was, however, so dreadful, that 5 coal-pits near the town were filled up, with dead bodies of men and horses. It is 2½ miles SW. of Mons.

GEMBICZ, or **GEMBOCK**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kalish, 16 miles ESt. of Guesne.

GEMBOURS, or **GIBLOU**, a town of France, in the department of Dyle, and ci-devant province of Brabant, situated on the river Orneau, which runs into the Sambre. Its abbey had anciently the privilege of coining money; and was formerly in possession of a celebrated library, containing a number of ancient manuscripts, among which was the *Chronicum Gemblacense*, begun by Sigebert, a monk, who died in 1112; and continued by Anselm, the abbot, to his death, in 1137. This town was twice burnt down, viz. on the 6th Aug. 1678, and on the 17th Aug. 1712. On the 31st of Jan. 1578, a battle was fought near it, between the Spaniards, under Don John of Austria, and the army of the States

General. It is 10 miles NW. of Namur.

GEMEAUX, a town of France, in the dep. of the Cote d'Or, and district of Is-sur-Tille, 2 miles SE. of Is-sur-Tille.

GEMINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 6 miles NW. of Heilbronn.

GEMINIANI, St., a town of Tuscany, in the Florentino, situated on a mountain, in which is a mine of vitriol, 25 miles SSW. of Florence.

GEMMI, a mountain of Switzerland, making part of the great chain which separates the canton of Bern from the Valais, 20 miles E. of Sion.

GEMONA, an old, but opulent burgh of Italy, in Friuli, on the road to Germany, 12 miles NNW. of Udina. It was taken by the French in 1797.

GEMONA, a district of Friuli, containing the above town, 2 villages, and 2000 souls.

GEMOSAC, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Charente, and district of Saintes, 10½ miles S. of Saintes, and 5 W. of Pons.

GEMUND, or **Gmund**, an imperial town of Suabia, noted for a manufacture of silver toys. The magistracy is chosen out of the body of the people. Its assessment in the matricula of the empire, was 142 florins; and the tax to the chamber of Wetzlar, 101 rixdollars, 41 kruitzers. It was taken by the French in 1796, and is situated on the Rems, 24 miles E. of Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 55. E. Lat. 48. 43. N.

GEMUND, or **GEMUNDEN**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and bishopric of Wurzburg, on the N. side of the Maine, where it is joined by the united streams of the Saal and the Sinn. It is 37 miles E. of Francfort, and 27 W. of Schwemfurt.

GEMUND, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 10 miles NE. of Saxeuburg, and 37 NW. of Clagenfurt; noted for considerable manufactures of iron and steel.

GEMUND, or **GEMUNDEN**, a town of Austria, situated on the Traun See; celebrated for its salt works. It is 24 miles SSW. of Lintz, and 108 WSW. of Vienna.

GEMUND, a town of Austria, 12 miles NNW. of Zwetl, and 68 NW. of Vienna.

GEMUNDE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Roer, lat. of Germany, and ci-devant duchy of Juliers, situated on the Roer, 41 miles WNW. of

Coblentz.

GEMUNDEN, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Leiningen, famous for its fairs. It is 3 miles E. of Westeburg.

GEMUNDEN, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Hesse Cassel, 16 miles S. W. of Fritzlar, and 28 SW. of Cassel.

GENADIL, a mountain of Africa, in the country of Nubia, over which the Nile passes, and forms a cataract, 45 miles N. of Jalac.

GENAP, or **GENEPPE**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Dyle, and late province of Brabant, situated on the Dyle, 5 miles E. of Neville.

GENBERABA, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, 100 miles E. of Amadan.

GENCAY, a town of France, in the dep. of Vienne, and district of Civray, 12 miles NNE. of Civray, and 4 S. of Poitiers.

GENDRAY, a town of France, in the dep. of Jura, 10 miles E. of Auxonne.

GENERAC, a town of France, in the dep. of the Gard, 5 m. S. of Nismes.

GENESAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, 90 miles S. of Bagdad.

GENESSEE, a township of the United States, in Ontario county, New York, having 217 electors.

GENESSEE, a large tract of flat land, in the state of New York, about 20 miles long and 4 broad, bounded on the N. and NW. by Lake Ontario, on the S. by Pennsylvania, on the E. by the W. part of the military townships in Onondago county, and on the W. by Lake Erie and Niagara river. The soil is remarkably rich, and clear of trees.

GENESSEE, a river in the state of New York, which runs into Lake Ontario. Lon. 77. 40. W. Lat. 43. 00. N.

GENETEL, a town of France, in the dep. of the Maine and Loire, and district of Bauge, 74 miles N. of Bauge.

GENEVA, an ancient, large, and populous city, capital of a republic of the same name, long in alliance with the Swiss, but forcibly annexed to France in 1798, and formed into the department of Lake Leman. It is situated on the confines of Savoy, France, and Switzerland, at the southern extremity of the Lake of Geneva, or the Leman Lake, the Rhone passing through it, and dividing it into 2 unequal part. Julius Cæsar made it a place of arms. It flourish-

ed under the successors of Cæsar. The inhabitants became Christians in the 3d century, and in the 5th it was the see of a bishop. It has a good arsenal, and an university founded in 1368. The houses are lofty, and many in the trading part of the city have arcades of wood, which are raised even to the upper stories. The citizens of both sexes are remarkably well instructed, and, before their annexation to France, they carried on great trade. During the revolutions of the western empire, this town and the neighbouring country fell to the Burgundians, and afterwards to the Franks. Charlemagne, when he assembled his army at Geneva to march against the Lombards, augmented the privileges of the citizens, and granted them free fairs in the dismemberment of the vast empire of Charlemagne, Geneva became successively annexed to the kingdoms of Arles and Burgundy. In 1032, it was re-united to the empire; but the authority of the emperors not being well established in Germany, was hardly regarded in the distant provinces; the great vassals were become independent; and the chiefs of the empire, too feeble to maintain their proper authority, protected the associations of the common people, and augmented their liberties, as a balance to the tyranny of the lords and the clergy. In the midst of this confusion, which frequent revolutions and profound ignorance had prolonged for several centuries, the clergy joined a great portion of temporal to their spiritual jurisdictions, already too extensive. Thus the bishops of Geneva, like the bishops of Lausanne and Sion, had obtained of the emperors the title of princes and sovereigns over the town, and a considerable surrounding country. On the other hand, the counts of the Genevois, *i. e.* the country in the neighbourhood of Geneva, originally only officers of the emperors, aspired to an exclusive administration of justice, both in the town and country. The bulls of the emperors and the popes served rather to keep up the disputes than to decide them. The people, pressed alternately by these two powers, profited by their privileges. They were less afraid of the authority of the bishop, who had a greater interest at stake. Meantime a third power was formed in the neighbourhood, which menaced the liberty of the city. The counts of Savoy became powerful by the successive possessions of several

provinces; and, among the rest, the Genevois adopted the pretensions of the ancient counts, and aspired to the sovereignty of a town at once a frontier and flourishing. Several attempts were made by different princes, but nothing very alarming, till, in the beginning of the 16th century, Charles III. an enterprising prince, by consent of the bishops, frequently came into the town with a great deal of parade, to gain some, and intimidate others; and, to make a show of his authority, put to death some citizens who dared to resist his tyrannic will. A citizen of Geneva, named Berthelier, who had obtained the freedom of Friburg in Switzerland, insinuated to the chiefs of that republic the benefit of an alliance with Geneva, and that it would be their interest to prevent the latter town from falling into the power of an ambitious neighbour. A treaty was accordingly concluded; and two parties arose in Geneva, one of which remained attached to the interest of the Duke, and the other on the side of liberty. The former were called Mamelukes, from the troops of Egypt who were so called; the others received the surname of Huguenots, which was afterwards given to all the Protestants of France. The duke Charles entered Geneva with a body of troops, by a breach in the wall, and compelled the people to renounce their new alliance, and, by solicitations among the Swiss cantons, persuaded Friburg to desist from the treaty, promising not to injure the liberties of Geneva. Nevertheless, Berthelier was sacrificed to his vengeance; and the bishop, surrounded by a numerous guard, entered into the council-general, and deposed the magistrates. Fortunately for Geneva, they quitted the town soon after these sudden acts of violence, and gave the citizens time to recover from their terror and consternation. A new alliance was entered into between the towns of Bern, Friburg, and Geneva, in 1527, which the Duke of Savoy was not able to prevent, and occasioned long wars between the republic and Savoy. The bishop, in his turn being embroiled with the Duke, was reduced to demand the citizenship of Geneva, to enjoy the protection of the new alliance, which he confirmed. At this time the doctrine of the Reformation began to be received by the people, fired with the enthusiasm of liberty, which invited them to throw off

the yoke, both ecclesiastical and political. The imprudent menaces, and precipitate retreat of the bishop, served to strengthen the cause of the reformers. Of their two allies, one exhorted the Genevans not to separate from the communion of the church of Rome; the other pressed them to confirm their liberty by shaking off the ecclesiastical dominion. In 1535, in full council, the doctrines of the Reformation were adopted; in consequence of which the canton of Friburg renounced the alliance. The celebrated John Calvin arriving accidentally at Geneva, towards the close of the following year, was induced to remain and complete the work that was begun. Geneva was now regarded as the centre and asylum of the reformed religion, both by the French and Italians; and by the retreat of the persecuted Protestants, the arts and commerce became daily more flourishing, and population increased. In 1559, an academy was founded, under the direction of Theodore Beza. In 1536, the cantons of Bern and Friburg, and the Valais, seized on some of the provinces belonging to the Duke of Savoy, near the lake of Geneva, which procured some respite of hostilities to the new republic. In 1584, a perpetual alliance was entered into between Bern, Zurich, and Geneva, which formed the bond of union between Geneva and Switzerland. In 1602, an attempt was made by Charles Duke of Savoy, to seize on the city by surprise. Some troops approached the rampart of Geneva in the night; and a number of soldiers had already scaled a bastion, and penetrated into the town. By a fortunate accident, the citizens were alarmed in time enough to repulse the enemy and drive them from their walls. The memory of this deliverance was long preserved by an anniversary fete. A war commenced in consequence of this perfidy, but was followed by a solemn peace, signed at St Julien the 21st July, 1603. From that time, frequent disputes took place between the aristocratic and democratic parties. In 1782, the dissensions arose to such a height, and the popular party had gained so great an ascendancy, that they deposed and imprisoned some of the magistrates who had been most violent in their opposition of their popular claims. The kings of France and Sardinia, and the canton of Bern, interfered and threatened to besiege the city. The peasants of the territory joined the Ge-

nevans, and offered to serve in their cause without pay, to mount guard, and work at the fortifications; but resistance must have been vain; the besiegers could have been supported continually by fresh troops, and the destruction of the city must inevitably have been the consequence. The representants restored the confined magistrates to liberty, and left the city in a body. The Sardinians, who first entered the gates at 5 in the morning, found the place deserted. However, except the principal leaders, most of the popular party returned. If the aristocratic party obtained too much sway in 1782, another revolution, in 1789, advanced the rights of the people; and a constitution was then formed, which seemed judiciously modelled between the two extremes. But another struggle broke out, in 1798, between the popular and aristocratic parties, which proved the ruin of both, and produced a total change in the government of the country. These civil dissensions the French had taken an active hand in promoting; and when the power and energy of the country was by these means so completely reduced, that it was unable to defend itself against foreign encroachments, they seized upon it with military force, and arbitrarily annexed it to their dominions. "The population of Geneva (says a traveller on the spot, in 1802,) is about 24,000; moreover it contains at present between 1200 and 1400 French troops:—The Genevans acknowledge themselves to be a conquered people, and dare not open their mouths, except to an Englishman, against the treacherous invaders of their country, and destroyers of their liberties. The territory of Geneva is comprehended in the *Département du Léman*, which department contains about 16 square leagues of land; its population is estimated at 609,000 persons. It is divided into 3 cantons or hundreds, the largest of which has Geneva for its capital, and contains about 75,000 souls, of which 10,000 are Genevans, 20,000 French, and the remainder Savoyards. The pretet, as in all other departments, is appointed by the *First Consul*, (now *Emperor*;) *durante beneplacito*. The care of the high roads and public walks, public finances, executive justice, military affairs, and passports, are under his immediate direction. All military appointments are given to Frenchmen: one general commands the town, and another the country." Geneva lies 72½ posts SE. of Paris.

Paris, by Bourgen-Bresse and Maçon, and 58 by Dijon and Mount Jura. Lon. 5. 55. W. Lat. 46. 11. N.

GENEVA, LAKE OF, a large lake between Switzerland and Savoy, in a valley which separates the Alps from Mount Jura. The length along the coast is 19½ leagues, (25 to a degree,) on the side of Savoy 15 leagues; the greatest breadth is 3½ leagues. It is in the shape of a crescent, of which Switzerland forms the concave, and Savoy the convex part. Savoy affords a rude and awful boundary of aspiring Alps, craggy, and covered with the ice of ages. From Geneva to the environs of Lausanne, the country rises for a considerable way from the margin of the lake, and is enriched with all the rarities that nature can bestow. The long ridge of the Jura, fertile in pasturage, and varied with woods, backs this beautiful tract. Near Lausanne, the banks rise considerably, forming a charming terrace; and a few miles beyond the town, is a rapid descent. Near Vevay, begins a plain, which is continued far beyond the end of the lake, but contracts by the approach of the mountains. The water is clear, except where the entrance of the Rhone makes it foul by the quantity of mud it brings along with it in its course. Near Geneva it is shallow; but in some parts exceeding deep, by some said to be unfathomable. It abounds in fish, remarkable as well for their excellence as size.

GENEVA, a lake in Upper Canada, which forms the W. extremity of Lake Ontario, to which it is joined by a short and narrow strait.

GENEVA, a post town of the United States, in Oandago county, New York, on the great road from Albany to Niagara, at the NW. corner of Seneca lake, about 92 miles W. of Whitestown, and 74 W. of Oneida castle.

GENEVIEVE, ST. or **MISSIRT**, a village in Louisiana, on the W. bank of the Mississippi, nearly opposite to the village of Kaskaskias, 12 miles S. from Fort Chartres.

GENEVILLIERS, a town of France, in the dep. of Paris, 2 miles W. of St Denis.

GENEVOIS, or **DUCHY OF GENEVA**, a ci-devant province of France, bounded on the N. by the Swiss territories, on the E. by Faucigny, on the S. by Sivoiy Proper, and on the W. by the Rhone, which separated it from France. Geneva and its territory formerly made a part

of it. It is now included in the dep. of Mont Blanc.

GENEURO, a mountain which divided Piedmont from Dauphiny, in the road from Briançon to Susa.

GENGAUX, or **GENGOUX. ST.** ci-devant **LE ROYAL**, a town of France, in the dep. of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy; famous for its wines. It is situated on a mountain, 17 miles SW. of Chalons. Lon. 4. 43. E. Lat. 46. 37. N.

GENGENBACH, a ci-devant imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, situated on the Kinzig, in the Ortenau, ceded to Baden in 1802. It is 22 miles N. of Friburg, and 15 SE. of Strasburg.

GENIEZ, ST. or **ST GENEIZ**, a town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, and late province of Rouergue. It was the birth-place of **Abbe Raynal**; and lies 24 miles NE. of Rodez. Lon. 3. 0. E. Lat. 44. 35. N.

GENILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Indre and Loire, one league N. of Loches.

GENIS, a town of France, in the dep. of Mont Blanc, (ci-devant Savoy,) on the Guier; 12 miles W. of Chamberry. Lon. 5. 30. E. Lat. 45. 40. N.

GENITE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Corzeze, 18 miles W. from Biive.

GENLIS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, and district of Chauny. 7 miles N. of Chauny.

GENNE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Maine and Loire, and district of Saumur, near the Loire, 9 miles NW. of Saumur.

GENNEP, a town of France, in the dep. of Roci, late of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves. It is situated on the Niers, near the Meuse; and contains one church for Roman Catholics, and another for Protestants. It is 9 miles SSW. of Cleves.

GENNES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ille and Vilaine, and district of La Guerche, 5 miles NE. of La Guerche.

GENOA, an ancient republican state of Italy. It is bounded on the N. by Piedmont, the Milanese, and the Parmesan, on the E. by the states of the Duke of Tuscany, on the S. by the Mediterranean sea, and on the W. by the county of Nice; about 120 miles long, but scarcely in any part more than 20 in breadth. The country is mountainous, and part of it covered with barren rocks, which

which serve for its defence. Some of the mountains are covered with wood, and some yield good pasture. There is but a small quantity of arable land; so that the inhabitants are obliged to purchase great part of their corn from Sicily, Naples, and other places: However, they carefully cultivate every place they can, and throughout the year are supplied with excellent vegetables for the table. They make a considerable quantity of wine; and have abundance of excellent fruit, especially citrons, pomegranates, oranges, almonds, and figs. A great number of mulberry trees are raised to feed silk-worms; and olives grow in great plenty, especially round the gulf of Spezzia. Salt is produced sufficient for exportation. There are quarries of marble and other stone. A great number of small rivers run from the mountains, but none worthy of any other name than brooks. The inhabitants are mostly Roman Catholics; but Protestants were suffered by the magistrates to live in peace, even before the late revolutions. The manufactures are not so flourishing as they formerly were: The most considerable are velvet, plush, damask, different kinds of silk, for which they purchase a great deal of raw silk from Messina and other places; also gold and silver stuffs, lace, gloves, stockings, ribbons, soap, paper to imitate the Indian, &c. Other articles of commerce are oil, fruit, macaroni, confectionary, Parmesan cheese, anchovies, &c. The banking business in Genoa is very considerable, and the bankers were esteemed the richest in Europe. The city of Genoa was formerly the capital of the ancient Liguria, as it was of the modern republic of that name. It was destroyed by the Carthaginians, and rebuilt by the Romans, whose ally it became, and whose fortune it followed. It fell under the power of the Ostrogoths, from whom it was taken by Belisarius. In 670, it was sacked by the Lombards, under whose power it remained till they were expelled from Italy by Charlemagne. It was for some time under the German empire; but rose by degrees into an independent state. Its power soon after so much increased by its advantageous commercial situation, that, in 806, it reduced the island of Corsica, and, in the 11th and 12th centuries, distinguished itself in the crusades. The Genoese, in the 12th century, subjected the half of Sardinia, and the city of Syracuse, with its depen-

dencies, to their dominion; and even made themselves masters of the Black sea and all its ports, and settled themselves in the Crimea. In the 13th century, they added to their conquests the towns of Albenga Savona, Vintimiglia, and others in their neighbourhood; and for the superiority of the sea, engaged in a long and troublesome war with Venice, which lasted till 1381. By it they were extremely weakened, and rendered unable to maintain their possession of the Crimea, from which they were entirely driven in 1471. From this time, their republic suffered many rudeshocks; and the intestine dissensions about the form of government so debilitated the state, that they were obliged to put themselves sometimes under the protection of the dukes of Milan, and sometimes under the kings of France; But the latter treating them with intolerable haughtiness, they struggled hard, but unsuccessfully, for liberty, till that naval hero, Andrew Doria, in 1528, rescued his country out of the hands of their tyrannical masters, settled it in perfect freedom, and established its late constitution. Since this period Genoa generally sided with Spain, which frequently involved it in quarrels with France; and it also had a dangerous neighbour in the dukes of Savoy. In 1684, it was cruelly bombarded by the French, and, to save itself from total destruction, was obliged to submit to very hard terms; two of which were, that the doge and 4 counsellors should appear in person at Versailles, and ask pardon; and that the state should dismantle all their galleys to 6; and engage not to fit out any more without the consent of the French king. In 1712, Charles VI. sold the town and marquisate of Finale to the republic. In 1713 the Queen of Hungary, by the treaty of Worms, ceded to the republic Sardinia all her rights to that marquisate, demanded that the republic should deliver up these territories, and induced them to enter into an alliance with France, Spain, and Naples, to support their pretensions; and in 1745 war was declared against the King of Sardinia. The latter, however, made himself master of great part of the state; several Genoese ports were bombarded by an English fleet; and the Imperialists even seized upon the city of Genoa: but, after a terrible slaughter on both sides, they were driven out by the inhabitants; and,

63 miles S. of Milan. Lon. s. 41. E. Lat. 44. 25. N.

GENOLHAC, or **GENOUILLAC**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Gard, and district of Alais; 15 miles NW. of Alais, and 10 W. of Pont St Esprit.

GENOSA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Otranto; 10 m. SE. of Otranto.

GENOUILLAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Creuse, and district of Boussac; 3 1/2 leagues W. of Boussac.

GENOUILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of Charente, 10 m. W. of St Jean d'Angely.

GENOUILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of Vienne, 3 miles S. of Civray.

GENSAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Gironde, and district of Laboune, 9 miles SE. of Laboune, and 9 N. of Castelmoron d'Albert.

GENTIAMI, a town of Asia, in the country of Assam, 370 miles E. of Patna. Lon. 92 102 E. Lat. 25. 10. N.

GENTILLY, a town of France in the dep. of Vienne, 3 miles S. of Paris.

GENTHOUX, a town of France, in the dep. of Creuse, and district of Felletin; 9 miles SW. of Felletin.

GENZLIN, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg; 50 miles NE. of Magdeburg.

GEN TSING, a town of China, in the prov. of Se-tchuen, 87 m. NW. of Hooi-h.

GENZANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, and late republican dep. of Brandano, 12 miles ESE. of Venosa.

GEORGE-DEL-MINDA, St, a fort on the Gold Coast, the chief settlement of the Dutch in Guinea; 10 m. W. of Cape Coast Castle. Lon. 0. 22. W. Lat. 5. 0. N.

GEORGE FORT, a fort in New York, at the S. end of lake George, 12 miles N. of Albany.

GEORGE, FORT. See **FORT GEORGE**.

GEORGE, FORT ST. See **MADAGAS**.

GEORGE LAKE, in East Florida, is a dilatation of the river St John, or St John, and called also Great Lake. It is about 15 miles broad, and generally about 15 or 20 feet deep, excepting at the entrance of the river, where there is a bar, which carries 8 or 9 feet water.

GEORGE LAKE, lies to the southward of lake Champlain, and its waters lie about 100 feet higher. The portage between the two lakes is a mile and a half; but with a small expence might be re-

duced to 60 yards; and with one or two locks might be made navigable through for batteaux. It is a fine sheet of water, 36 miles long, and from 1 to 7 broad. It embosoms more than 200 islands; some say 365.

GEORGE LAKE, in the state of New York, lies to the SW. of Lake Champlain, and is 35 miles long, but narrow. The adjacent county is mountainous; the valleys are tolerably fertile. The remains of Fort George are at the S. end of the lake, and of the fort of Ticonderago, at the N. end, at its outlet into Lake Champlain.

GEORGEN, a town of Transconia, which forms a kind of suburb to the city of BARTH. It has a large castle, a manufacture of excellent brown and white porcelain, and a house of correction, in which the culprits are employed in polishing the marble of the country.

GEORGENBERG, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 9 miles N. of Beuthen.

GEORGENBURG, a town of Prussian Lithuania, 2 miles S. of Insterburg.

GEORGENTHAL, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha, 6 miles S. of Gotha.

GEORGE, St, the capital of the island of Grenada, in the West Indies; formerly called Fort Royal, which name the fort still retains. It is situated on a spacious bay, on the W. or lee side of the island near the S end, and possesses one of the safest and most commodious harbours in the British West Indies, which has lately been fortified at a very great expence, and declared a free port. Lon. 61. 45. W. Lat. 11. 50. N.

GEORGE'S, St, a cape and several islands nearly opposite the river Apalachicola, on the coast of East Florida. Cape St George's lies about 6 leagues to the eastward of Cape Blaize, being an elbow of the largest of St George's islands, in Lat. 29. 38. N.

GEORGE'S, St, an island and division or tube of the Bermudas isles, in the West Indies. It contains the town of St George, which is the capital of all the islands. Lon. 63. 30. W. Lat. 32. 45. N. See **BERMUDAS**.

GEORGE'S, St, a village neatly in the centre of Newcastle county, Delaware, on a creek of its own name, which falls into Delaware river, 4 miles below, a little above Reedy island. It is 17 miles S. by W. of Wilmington, and 45 SW.

of Philadelphia.

GEORGE, ST., one of the Azores, which produces much wheat. Lon. 28. 0. W. Lat. 38. 39. N.

GEORGE, ST., an island of the United States, in the strait of St Mary, which forms the communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron.

GEORGE DEL MINA, ST., a fort of Guinea, on the Gold Coast, and the principal settlement of the Dutch in those parts. The town under it, called by the natives Oddena, is very long, and pretty broad. The houses are built of stone, which is uncommon, for in other places they are composed only of clay and wood. It is 10 miles WSW. of Cape Coast Castle. Lon. 0. 8. W. 4. 56. N.

GEORGE, ST., a small island in the gulf of Venice. Here is a Benedictine monastery, whose church is one of the finest in Italy.

GEORGE'S BANK, ST., a fishing bank in the Atlantic ocean, E. of Cape Cod, in Massachusetts. It extends from N. to S. between Lat. 41. 15. and 42. 22. N. and between Lon. 67. 50. and 68. 40. W.

GEORGE'S KEY, ST., a small island in the bay of Honduras, on the E. coast of Yucatan. It is likewise called Cassina, or Cayo Casigo. By a convention in 1786, the English logwood cutters were permitted, under certain restrictions, to occupy this island. Lon. 38. 85. W. Lat. 15. 10. N.

GEORGE'S RIVER, ST., a very broad but short creek, in St Mary's county, Maryland.

GEORGE'S RIVER, ST., in Lincoln county, and district of Maine, or rather in arm of the sea, lies about 2 leagues W. of Penobscot bay.

GEORGE TOWN, a small village, or rather military barracks, in Perthshire at the end of Loch Rannoch.

GEORGETOWN, the chief town of Sussex county, Delaware, is situated 16 miles WSW. of Lewistown, and 103 S. of Philadelphia.

GEORGETOWN, a post town of Maryland, in Kent county, situated on the E. side of Chesapeake bay, 60 miles NE. of Hester, and 65 SW. of Philadelphia.

GEORGETOWN, a village of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, situated on the E. side of Monongahela river, at the mouth of George's creek. It is 16 m. W. of Union.

GEORGETOWN, a post town and port

of entry, in Montgomery county, Maryland, in the territory of Columbia. It has a flourishing college for the promotion of general literature, founded by the Roman Catholics. It is situated on the Potomac, and on the W. side of Rock Creek, which separates it from Washington city, 4 miles WNW. of the capital, and 46 SW. of Baltimore.

GEORGETOWN, in Lincoln county, and district of Maine, situated on both sides of Kennebeck river. It was incorporated in 1716, being the oldest town in the county, and contains 1333 inhabitants. It is the spot where the English first attempted to colonize in New England in 1607, and stands 15 miles S. by W. of Wiscasset.

GEORGETOWN, a post-town of Georgia, in the county of Oglethorpe, situated on the Ogeechee, 70 miles SW. of Augusta.

GEORGETOWN, a large maritime district, in the lower country of South Carolina, situated in the SE. corner of the state. It is bounded on the NE. by the state of North Carolina, on the SE. by the ocean, on the SW. by Santee river, which divides it from Charlestown district, and on the NW. by Camden and Cheraw districts. It is about 112 miles from N. to S and 63 from E. to W., and is divided into 4 counties, viz. Winyah, Williamsburg, Kingston, and Liberty. It contained, according to the census of 1790, 22,122 inhabitants, of whom 13,131 are slaves. It sends to the State Legislature 10 representatives and 2 senators; and pays taxes to the amount of 37861 12s. 6d.

GEORGETOWN, a post-town, port of entry, and capital of the above district, situated near the junction of a number of rivers, which here form a broad stream called Winyaw bay, 60 miles NE. by N. of Charlestown, 127 SW. of Wilmington, North Carolina, and 681 from Philadelphia. Lon. 79. 35. W. Lat. 33. 31. N.

GEORGIA, a country of Asia, called by the Persians, Gurgistan, and by the Turks, Gurtshi, situated between the Caspian and the Black seas, but particularly applied to a country between the Caspian sea and Mingrelia, anciently known by the name of Iberia. It is one of the seven Caucasians nations, in the countries between the Black sea and the Caspian. It is bounded on the N. by Circassia, E. by Daghestan and Sehiran, S. by Armenia, and W. by Cuba,

Cuban, or the new Russian government of Caucasus. It is divided into nine provinces. Of these, 5 form what is commonly called the Kingdom of Georgia; and 4 the Empire or principality of Imeritia. In 1795, the King of Persia having conquered the country, divided it between two native princes, by themselves called *khanes*, but by the English styled only *governors* or *viceroyes*. The most powerful of the two was that of Teflis, called in the language of the country, The King of Cathay. Four of these princes had generally a guard of Mahometan horse in their pay. The King of Persia obliged them to embrace the Mahometan religion, to preserve the dignity in the family. The government appears afterwards to have fallen wholly to one of these princes, who, in process of time, became independent of Persia; so much so, that the latter king succeeded in the whole of this country, on his death to Persia. He died in 1820; and Georgia has now accordingly become subject to that power. The climate is dry, very warm in summer, and very cold in winter. There is rather a variation in the month of May, and continues till the end of November. The hills are covered with firs, or oak, ash, birch, chestnuts, walnuts, and pines, covered with vines growing perfectly wild, but producing sad quantities of grapes. From these, there is usually made a much wine, it is necessary to be carefully consumed, or its use is apt to be ruinous, and led to a consumption. Cotton grows plentifully, and is the first European plant there. Indigo is not raised, nor is any other kind of silks, are raised on the plains, except a few sorts of pasture, the river, and of fish, the most common about the coast, and the *caracase* is the best; but at present appears to have been entirely lost to the coast, perhaps for the reason, that tribute to the Sultan, of its kind is great. On the other hand, the rivers of Georgia being filled by mountain torrents, are always either too rapid, or too shallow for the purpose of navigation; the Black sea, by which commerce and civilization might be introduced from Europe, has been the lately the exclusive possession of the Turks; the trade by land is greatly obstructed by the high mountains of Caucasus; and this obstacle is still increased, by the predatory nations which inhabit those mountains.

The Georgians are Christians, partly of the Armenians and partly of the Greek communion; they appear to have received their name from their attachment to St. George, the tutelary saint of these countries. Their dress nearly resembles that of the Corsicans; but men of rank frequently wear the habit of Persia. They usually dye their hair, beards, and noses, with red. The women employ the same colour to stain the palms of their hands. On their head they wear a conical hat, under which their black hair falls on their forehead; behind, it is braided into several braid; their eyebrows are painted with black, in such a manner as to form one entire line, and the face is generally coated with white and red. Their natural beauty is, however, frequently elevated; they are very beautiful, but in general are more staid and voluptuous; and being generally devoid of passions, they can endure a long and painful qualification which is very unusual among the men, even of the same kind. Girls are both thocted as impossible; often at 3 or 4 years of age. In the streets, the women often are always veiled, and then it is not so difficult to accost them; it is almost universal, in conversation, to name the wives of any of the company. The vices accuse the Georgian, are drunkenness, superstition, civility, or ingratitude, and cowardice; vices which are not where common to slaves and the natives of this country. The soldiers of the colonists, came by the Black sea, and settled at Penopolis, by the sea, and in Masandran, have corrupted their character with their government, and then Georgian troops, employed by Persia against the Afghans, were distinguished by a more strict discipline, and their conduct among the inhabitants of Georgia, of the Ossi, and Armenians. The latter are found all over Georgia, especially mixed with the natives, and sometimes in villages of their own. They never among themselves their own language, but all understand and can talk the Georgian. Their religion is partly the Armenian, and partly the Roman Catholic. They are the most oppressed of the inhabitants, but are still distinguished by that instinctive industry which every where characterizes the nation. Besides these, there are in Georgia considerable numbers of Jews,

some having villages of their own, and others mixed with the Georgian, Armenian, and Tatar inhabitants; they pay a small tribute above that of the natives. There are only four considerable towns, Teflis the capital, Gori, Suram, and Ali. See IMERTIA.

GEORGIA, one of the United States of America, is situated between Lon. 80. 8. and 91. 8. W and Lat. 30. 37. and 35. 0. N.; being about 600 miles in length, and on an average 250 in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic ocean, on the S. by East and West Florida, on the W. by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the NE. and N. by South Carolina and the Tennessee state. It was formerly divided into parishes, afterwards into 3 districts, but lately into 2; viz. Upper and Lower, which are subdivided into 21 counties, as follow: In the Lower district are Camden, Glynn, Liberty, Chatham, Bryan, McIntosh, Wilkes, Wilcox, Wayne, Burke. The counties in the Upper district are, Montgomery, Washington, Hancock, Greene, Franklin, Oglethorpe, Elbert, Wilkes, Lincoln, Warren, Jefferson, Jackson, Buford, Camden, and Richmond. The principal towns are Augusta, formerly the seat of government, Savannah, the former capital of the state, Sunbury, Brunswick, Frederica, Washington and Leesville, which is the present metropolis. The principal rivers are Savannah, Ogeechee river, and Altamaha; all these are stored with a great variety of fish. The chief lake or marsh is Ekanamoka, by some called Ouaquaphenegaw, which is 800 miles in circumference. The eastern part of the state, between the mountains and the ocean, and the rivers Savannah and St Mary's, a tract of country more than 120 miles from N. to S. and from 50 to 80 E. and W. is completely level, without any hill or elevation, and very rich and fertile. The whole coast is bordered with islands, the principal of which are Skidaway, Wassaw, Ossabay, St Catherine's, Sapelo, Frederica, Jekyll, Cumberland, &c. The value in sterling money of the exports of Georgia in 1796. was 950,158l. According to the census of 1790, the number of inhabitants amounted to 82,548, of whom 29,261 were slaves. The increase by emigrants and otherwise, has since been very considerable, for, by the census of 1801, they amounted to 162,334, including 59,101 slaves.

The different religious sects are Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, and Methodists. They have but few regular ministers.

GEORGIA, WEST: Under this name is included all that part of the state of Georgia which lies west of the head waters of those rivers which fall into the Atlantic ocean. This extensive tract of country embraces some of the finest land in the United States, is intersected with a great number of noble rivers, and is inhabited (except such parts wherein the Indian title has been extinguished) by 3 nations of Indians, viz. the Muskogulge or Creek, the Chactaws, and the Chickasaws. The Cherokees also have a title to a small portion of the northern part of this territory, on the Tennessee river.

GEORGIA, a township in Franklin county, Vermont, which contains 340 inhabitants, situated on lake Champlain, opposite to the N. end of South Hero Island, and joins Milton on the S. and St. Albans on the N.

GEORGIA, SOUTH, a cluster of barren islands in the South sea, and E. of the coast of Terra del Fuego; about Lon. 16. 20. W. Lat. 51. 35 S.

GEORGIUV, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, 32 miles WNW. of Platernogiad.

GIORGIO, ST See **GIORGIO, ST.**

GEORGIUZZ, a town of Walachia, 13 miles NNE of Buchorest, and 24 SE. of Tergovisto.

GEPPING, an imperial town of Germany, in the territory of Wirtemberg, on the Wilus, 25 miles E. of Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 45 E. Lat. 48. 14. N.

GERA, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and county of Reus, on the Elster. It was ravaged by the Bohemians in 1449. It has a castle and celebrated academy. The castle stands about a mile from the town on a mountain in a wood, and is called Osterstein. The inhabitants carry on a considerable manufacture of fine stuffs, and its trade and handsome houses have procured it the name of Little Leipsic. It is situated on the Elster, 30 miles SSW. of Leipsic, and 68 W. of Dresden.

GERANGER, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Dronthim, 22 miles SSW of Romsdal.

GERARDMER, a town of France, in the dep. of Vosges, and district of Bruyeres; 10 miles E. of Bruyeres, and 11 E. of Rememont.

GERARDSTOWN, a neat little town situated in Berkeley county, Virginia, containing about 30 or 40 houses. It is 10 miles from Martinsburg, and 254 from Philadelphia.

GERASTORFF, a town of Austria, 7 miles E. of Korn Neuburg.

GERAU, a small country of Germany, situated near the conflux of the Maine and the Rhine, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. Darmstadt is the capital.

GERAU, GROSS, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Darmstadt; 8 miles WNW. of Darmstadt, and 10 SE. of Mentz.

GERBA, GERBIS, JERBA, GERBI, OR ZERBI, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tripoli. Its principal produce is barley and fruits. Lon. 11. 30. E. Lat. 33. 30. N.

GERBEROY, a town of France, in the department of Oise, and district of Beauvais; fortified in the ninth century to stop the incursions of the Normans. It was taken by the English in 1160, and in 1437; but in 1449, the troops left in garrison were massacred by the Picards. It is 12 miles NW. of Beauvais, and 6 NE. of Goumy. Lon. 19. 32. E. Ferro. Lat. 49. 32. N.

GERBES. See GERBA.

GERBEVILLER, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and district of Lunville; 6 miles S. of Lunville, and 16 E. of Fezelize.

GERBSTADT, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld, 30 miles SW. of Dessau, and 36 S. of Magdeburg.

GERDAVAN, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, built in 1325, and defended by 2 castles; situated on the Omet, near a considerable lake, called the *Kalendar of Gerdavan*, as prognosticating weather, 30 miles SE. of Konigsberg.

GERDEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and the bishopric of Paderborn, 2 miles SE. of Dringenberg.

GERDIN, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, on the Colva, 152 miles N. of Perm.

GEREMSCHANGKAIA, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha, 36 miles WNW. of Bugulma.

GERENSCHANSKOJ, a fortress of Russian Siberia, in the government of Kolivan, 240 miles SSW. of Kolivan.

GERERSDORF, a town of Austria, 3 miles ESE. of Crems.

GERESTADT, a town of Norway, in the bishopric of Aggerhuus, 32 miles SW. of Tonsberg.

GERESTO, a town of the island of Negropont, 15 miles S. of Caristo.

GERGAR, a town of Spain, in the province of Granda, 10 miles SSW. of Purchena.

GERGEFALVA, a town of Transylvania, 16 miles WNW. of Hermenstadt.

GERGENTI. See GIRGENTI.

GERHARDSBRON, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and principality of Anspach, 28 miles W of Anspach.

GERGINSWALDE, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipsic, 4 miles NE. of Rochlitz.

GERLA, a village of Italy, in the late republican dep. of Benaco.

GERLATZKOL, a fortress of Russian Siberia, on the E. side of the Itisch; in the government of Kolivan, 212 miles W. of Kolivan.

GERMAIN, LAVAL, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loue, and late province of Forez, 18 miles S. of Roan. Lon. 4. 2. E. Lat. 45. 50. N.

GERMAIN, ST. a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, and ci-devant province of the Isle of France, with a magnificent palace, embellished by several kings, particularly by Lewis XIV. It was the asylum of King James II. after his flight to France. It is situated on the Seine, 10 miles NW. of Paris. Lon. 2. 15. E. Lat. 48. 52. N.

GERMAINS, ST. an old market town of Cornwall, with an ancient cathedral and priory near the coast, 10 miles W. of Plymouth. Lon. 4. 24. W. Lat. 50. 22. N.

GERMAN, a township in Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

GERMAN FLATS, the chief township of Herkemer county, taken from that of Montgomery, in New York. By the census of 1790, it contained 4194 inhabitants, of whom 684 were electors. It lies on the S. side of Mohawk river, opposite Herkemer. It is 24 miles E. of Whitestown, and 60 miles W. of Schenectady.

GERMANO, Sr. a town of Naples, in the late republican department of Garigliano, at the foot of Mount Casano. Lon. 13. 59. E. Lat. 41. 33. N.

GERMANO, ST. a town of Piedmont, on the river Naviglio, 9 miles W. of Vercelli.

GERMANTOWN,

GERMANTOWN, in Columbia county, New York, contains about 600 inhabitants.

GERMANTOWN, in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, situated 7 miles N. of Philadelphia city, is a corporation, consisting chiefly of High and Low Dutch; and contains about 250 houses, chiefly of stone, some of which are large, elegant and commodious, but chiefly on one side, and about 2 miles in length. Here is the principal congregation of the Mennonists, who have been settled in this state since 1692. Knit stockings of cotton thread and worsted are manufactured here to a great extent, and of excellent quality.

GERMANTOWN, a post-town, and the capital of the Stokes county, North Carolina. It is situated near the Town Fork of Dan river; and contains a court-house, gaol, &c. It is 528 miles SW. by S. of Philadelphia, and 70 N. of Hillsborough.

GERMANTOWN, the chief town of Hyde county, in Newbern district, North Carolina.

GERMANY, a country of Europe, in ancient times inhabited by various nations, who derived their origin from the Celts and Scythians, or Vandals, differing in language and in manners. Germany, the name given to the whole country, is most generally supposed to be Roman, though the word by some is thought to be derived from a Teutonic word, which signifies *warlike*. The first Germans had neither towns nor villages. They considered houses as their graves, and lived scattered round a wood or fountain. Their manners were pure. The women were respected, and the daughters educated by their mothers; when married, their husbands became their masters, and punished them if they violated their faith. Some among them had neither laws nor modesty; in their cabins were found father, mother, children, and cattle, naked, and mingled together. All were warriors, many of them sailors. They had neither temples nor statues; their gods were the stars, which gave light; the earth, which produced nourishment; fire, that warmed them; and heroes, who had been celebrated for their courage; such was Odin; after their death they hoped to appear in his presence, to be honoured for their exploits, and to drink beer from the skulls of their enemies. To Odin, as the god of war, they offered

torn colours, broken javelins, spears covered with blood, &c. which they placed in thick forests, that by their obscurity impressed a kind of horror, and rendered their religion more formidable. Sometimes they sacrificed human victims, on which occasions the women, clothed in white, and covered with a veil, with a girdle of gold, and feet naked, performed the barbarous execution, consulting the gods, and auguring events from the bloody entrails of the unfortunate victims. Some burned their captives to render the gods propitious. Chance held the place of wisdom; in affairs public or private, they were for the most part directed by casting lot, by the flight of their birds, by the pace or neighing of their horses. When they went to war they advanced singing rude songs, without harmony, and without variety; their women followed them, and excited them to combat. Their chiefs were among some elected, among others hereditary. Their business in war was rather to set example by their actions than harangue with fruitless words. Their object was to appease quarrels, to judge disputes, to receive from the hands of their fathers young men who had attained a proper age for serving the state to which they belonged, when they received a shield and a lance, which they never quitted except during sleep. Their priests were the executors of justice. Their religion allowed them many wives, but the chiefs alone profited by this privilege; a widow rarely married again, but finished her days in retirement and sorrow. Even queens suckled their children; the rank which they held by chance could not excuse a duty imposed by nature. They were stout and feared neither hunger nor cold. They were sober in general; but sometimes drank to excess. They were ignorant of the art of making bread, yet they cultivated wheat, which they preserved in caves, and reducing it to flour, eat it boiled in paste. They laboured in the field without insuring the property; this was to avoid tyranny, and support equality. They lived without diseases and without care. The duel was amongst them an act of religion; involuntary murder was redeemed with money. A simple turf formed their tomb, which contained, with themselves, their horses and their arms. These are the principal traits of the customs of the ancient Germans. In the decline

decline of the Roman empire, Germany was formed of 7 principal nations, viz. the Franks, Suabians, Alemans, Frisians, Saxons, Thuringians, and Bavarians. The Franks, under the conduct of their king Clovis, reduced Gaul, and at last conquered the rest of the German nations, so that under Charlemagne all Germany was united to, and made part of the French or Frankish monarchy. In 800, Charlemagne took the title of Emperor, entailing the dignity on his family. The conquered nations of Germany had before hereditary dukes of their own, and were governed by their own laws, but now the governors were appointed by the emperor. The states or diet of the empire, were still held, and consulted in passing laws by the prince. Germany became an independent kingdom in 843, in the person of Louis, grandson of Charlemagne, whose dominions were bounded towards the west by the Rhine, with the three towns of Worms, Spire, and Mentz. Towards the end of his life he added a part of the kingdom of Lorraine, and in 879, his son obtained the remainder. Germany continued an hereditary kingdom till 911, when the race of Charlemagne became extinct; but the power of the kings was always limited by the diets. The several territories were governed by counts without dukes; margraves defended the borders against invasions, but Louis, the grandson of Charlemagne, created Ludolph Duke of Saxony, which title devolved to his youngest son Otto. The German states on the death of Louis the Child, wished to elect this Otto to be king; but, being old, he declined the honour, and on his recommendation they chose Conrad of Franconia. Conrad, on his death-bed, recommended Henry, the son of Otto, though his enemy, to succeed him. This generosity was fortunate. About this time arose the dukes of Franconia, Suabia, and Bavaria. Henry, surnamed the Fowler, vanquished the Huns, the Danes, the Vandals, and the Bohemians, and reduced order into the state; he built walls round the cities, granted them privileges, and encouraged commerce; instituted a militia, from which he expelled all cowards and drunkards. He deserves to be reckoned among the good monarchs. He was succeeded by his son Otto. The Saxon line ended in 1254, when the states elected Conrad II surnamed Salicus. In 1273, after great troubles and disputes, Rodolph, Count

of Hapsburgh, from whom the illustrious House of Austria is descended, was chosen emperor. In this family the imperial dignity continued down to Francis, now only emperor of Austria. Among the numerous changes which the Revolution in France had produced in Europe, the world beheld with wonder the old constitution of the Germanic body completely dissolved, and the first prince of Europe forced to abdicate his throne. (See AUSTRIA, and FRANCE.) Upon the commencement of the war with the republicans, at the dawn of the revolution, Germany comprehended all those countries between the duchy of Sleswick and the Baltic on the N.; Prussia, Poland, Hungary, Slavonia, and Croatia, on the E.; the gulf of Venice, Italy, and Switzerland on the S.; and France, as under the monarchy, the United Provinces, and the German ocean, on the W. Here, therefore it may still be proper to delineate the particular characters of the old constitution, as they are necessarily interwoven in the description of places in this country, and more especially as, notwithstanding the lacerated state of the empire, its troops, under the archduke Charles, have now (June 1809) made a noble and successful stand against those of France, under Bonaparte, which may, perhaps, contribute to the re union of its parts, and the restoration of the constitution. The empire was composed of a great number of small states, some were free, others not so: those which submitted to the sovereigns included their vassals and villains. Germany was divided into 10 circles; which had no determinate rank, but custom placed them in the following order, viz. Austria, Burgundy, Lower Raine, Franconia, Bivaria, Suabia, Upper Rhine, Westphalia, Upper Saxony, and Lower Saxony. The two first are Catholics, the two last Protestants, the other six a mixture of both. Bohemia, Moravia, Lusatia, Silesia, and some other countries, were not comprised in the 10 circles. At its origin the empire was elective; the chief, though chosen from the same house, was obliged solemnly to renounce every act which might render the empire hereditary. Before Charles V. the title was that of Roman Emperor, and they were crowned at Rome. The emperor before he was crowned, sent to assure the pope of his filial reverence. The emperor was also king of Lombardy, and possessed a number of fiefs, as the dukes

chiefs of Mantua, Milan, Montferrat, Gonzago, Mirandola, &c. in Italy, which were ceded to the late Italian republic, and now forming part of the kingdom of Italy; besides several in Tuscany, Genoa, &c. The ancient emperors travelled through their dominions, and rendered justice in person, having palaces in different provinces and towns, but never had any positive place of residence appointed as imperial. They generally chose the capital of their own hereditary estates. They had formerly great revenues arising from the provinces and convents. They had the tenth of all tolls, money, mines, salt-works, &c. These revenues, however, were of late but trifling. When the emperor died, was a minor, or absent, he had for his substitute the elector Palatine and the elector of Saxony, who were called Imperial vicars. When they acted, the decrees of the imperial chamber were issued in their name: They preferred to vacant benefices, received the revenues, convoked the diet, and invested in their fiefs the vassals of the empire. The prerogatives of the emperor were to rank as the first prince of Europe, to be called the Advocate and Temporal Chief of Christendom. His power in Germany was restrained by the laws and by his oath. As the Advocate of Christianity, he protected the see of Rome, the Pope, and the Christian church, a protection, however, which of late he did not venture to exert in opposition to the French. He confirmed ecclesiastical benefices; sent commissaries to the election of archbishops, bishops, and prelates; but could not assist in person. He had a right to present, once during his reign, a candidate to the first vacancy in every abbey and chapter in the empire, Catholic or Protestant. He had a right to create nobles, raise countries to a more eminent rank, grant titles, arms, and privileges. The posts of the empire were invested in him, but the princes of Tour-Taxis enjoyed them as a fief of the empire. There were, however, particular posts established in different parts of the empire. In foreign wars he might act upon the defensive. He permitted powers to enrol themselves in the empire; but for this it was necessary to obtain the consent of the territorial lords. To make war, peace, alliances, alienations, engagements; to recover lands belonging to the empire, to convoke the diets, he must act with the

electors; their consent was necessary. The consent of all the states had to be obtained when any of its members were put under the ban of the empire, or when any circumstances occurred in which the empire in general was concerned. This had to be done in a diet convoked by the emperor, where the objects of their deliberations were announced. The emperor and the states might attend in person, or send deputies in their stead, who might be charged with several votes. The states of the empire were formed of three colleges, the college of electors, the college of princes, and the college of Imperial towns. They deliberated separately; the plurality of voices decided, except in cases of religion and affairs of general importance. If they agreed, the result became the good pleasure of the empire, and they were presented to the chief; if the emperor approved, the resolutions became laws. The right of voice and seat at the diet of the empire was attached to domain, and not to person. These seats were ecclesiastical or secular; the former were either Catholics or Protestants. The Protestants were bishops, abbesses, &c. they were elected by the chapter, and neither confirmed by the Pope nor emperor; they took no oath, were not compelled to enter into orders; they acknowledged no metropolitan, and paid no first fruits; but had to receive their investiture from the emperor, within a year and a day after their election. Their dignity was equal to that of the Catholics; they had the same titles: in other respects they acted as seculars, and were allowed to marry. The Catholic ecclesiastics are archbishops, bishops, abbots, abbesses, &c. As seculars, they exercise the rights of sovereigns in their own dominions. They were elected by their chapters, and confirmed by the pope or the bishop of the diocese. They ought, before they were consecrated, to take an oath of fidelity to the Pope, and make confession of their faith. The secular states were electors, princes, counts, barons, and Imperial towns. This rank was obtained by succession, by a grant of the emperor, by contract, or by alliance; it passed to the eldest son, never to daughters. The younger sons received portions in land or money. They were obliged to espouse an equal in rank, without which their children could not inherit. The number of electors was nine, 8 of which were ecclesiastics, viz.

archbishops of Mentz, (or, as he was at late called, the elector of Aschaffenburg,) Treves, and Cologn. The secular electors were, the king of Bohemia, the electors of Bavaria, Saxony, Brandenburg, Palatine, and Brunswick-Luneburg, or Hanover. Next to the electors were the princes of the empire, who were partly ecclesiastical, and partly secular, of an ancient house, or a new creation. The ecclesiastical princes who had a voice and seat in the diet before 1802 were 33, secular princes 61; but in settling the indemnifications of the territories lost to France by the war, a great number of members were added to this college, of the secular branches of the House of Nassau. The other princes had hitherto obtained no place in the council of the princes of the empire; but many had presented themselves for that purpose, and many also had the resolutions either of all, or of some particular colleges of the empire, and others the recommendation of the emperor in their favour. The cities of the empire were such as were governed by magistrates of their own, stood immediately under the emperor and the empire, and had a seat and voice at the diet, at which they constituted the 3d and last college. Some of these are Catholics, other Lutheran, and others mixed. To the last of these belonged all such cities, a part of whose burghers, or rather council, enjoyed in 1623 both public and private exercise of religion in their city. Within their territory they exercised supreme power. Some, moreover, had from ancient times towns and headboroughs of the empire. Some still paid the old tax belonging to it, but the greater part were free from both. The free and imperial cities which composed this college were Lubec, Hanoverburgh, Bremen, Wetzlar, Frankfurt, Nuremberg, Augsburg, and Ratisbon. Exclusive of the States of the Empire already described, there was also immediate members, but there were no states of the empire. To this class belonged several princes, counts, and lords, who partly possessed immediate estates, and at diets, or in a college of the counts of the empire, had seats and voice; and partly, who, though they had no immediate estates, yet as diet., or in a college of counts, enjoyed seat and voice. The diet of the empire was an assembly of the emperor, and of all the states, or of all their envoys and plenipotentiaries, in order to consult about, and come to re-

solutions, in matters which concerned the whole German empire. This diet was summoned by the emperor, who, after consultation with the electors, appointed the time and place for it, which latter behoved to be within the German dominions. Should it once cease, yet it fell to be renewed at least once in ten years. The first diet of an emperor was held at Nuremberg. The last was held at Ratisbon. The summons was performed by printed patents, subscribed by the emperor himself, which were sent in form of a letter, usually six months before the beginning of the diet, to each state of the empire in particular, and at the same time briefly declaring the occasion of their meeting, and the most important matters to be transacted therein. The emperor either assisted in person, or had a principal commissary, who was always a prince, and for whose assistance a co-commissary was usually appointed, who was generally an old Imperial Aulic counsellor, and a person of learning, and raised to the dignity of a noble or baron. The respective states might either appear by themselves or by their envoys, or charge another state or its envoys with their voices. On the side of the states, the elector of Aschaffenburg, or his envoys, bore the general directory, and these envoys legitimated themselves, or shewed their credentials to the principal commissary only, who made it known to the empire by a decree of commission; but all other envoys of the state were legitimate themselves, as well to the elector of Aschaffenburg, or his envoys, as to the Imperial principal commissary. The judicatures of the empire were partly peculiar, and partly general. The supreme judicatures of the empire were as follow, viz. the Imperial Aulic Council, which was held at the Imperial Court, and depended only on the emperor, who was supreme head and judge, to whom, in all matters of importance, a judgment was exhibited by the imperial aulic council. This judicature consisted of a president, the Imperial aulic vice-chancellor, a vice-president, (when the emperor was pleased to fill up that place,) a number of Imperial aulic counsellors, (six of whom were always Lutherans, and of these one who sat on the bench of lords had usually 2000 florins salary; whereas a judge who sat on the bench of the learned had 4000, together with other advantages and immunities,) 2 secretaries, and a fis-

cal of the empire. To this class also belonged the agents of the Imperial aulic council, who gave in the writings, urged the resolutions, &c. The present regulation of the Imperial aulic council was proscribed in 1654 by Ferdinand III. The Imperial Chamber of the Empire was filled by the emperor and states of the empire at the same time, but maintained only by the latter. It was last held in the Imperial city of Wetzlar. This judicature consisted of a chamber-judge, two presidents of the chamber-judicature, (one of whom was a Roman Catholic, and the other a Lutheran) as also a number of assessors of the chamber-judicature of the empire, of whom there were of late only 17, viz. 9 Catholic and 8 Lutheran, but by the peace of Westphalia there ought to have been 50. To it also belonged a general and advocate-fiscal, together with 30 procurators, and a number of advocates. The chamber-judicature had also a chancery of its own, and a treasurer, who had the direction of the chamber-terms of payment. The taxes and imposts of the empire could only be laid on with the advice, privity, and consent, of the electors, princes, and states, at general diets. These taxes, &c. were partly ordinary and partly extraordinary. The former, were what were styled the chamber-terms, or the money which each state was to contribute annually for the maintaining of the chamber-judicature of the emperor and empire. The extraordinary taxes were such as were frequently granted by the states, in cases of necessity, at the desire of the emperor; for instance, for the support of the emperor, the army, or the forts; or for the war against the Turks, the expence of an embassy, the erection of a house for the chamber-judicature, for the commanding general of the empire, &c. The granting of these happened in Germany according to what was called *Roman months*; which denomination deduces its origin from those times when the emperors, to receive the Papal coronation, took a journey to Rome; and the German states were bound to conduct them with a certain number of men, consisting of horse and foot, for 6 months, at their own expence; or to pay 12 florins monthly for a horseman, and for a footman 4; which money obtained the name of a Roman month. This standard was afterwards retained, and the rate of each state, either in men or money, settled in

what is called the *matricula of the empire*. But though certain Roman months were frequently granted to the emperor, yet they were not, however, duly paid. A Roman month ought to have brought in 58,280 florins. The principal rivers of Germany are the Danube, Rhine, Maine, Elbe, Oder, and Weser. All its parts do not enjoy the same mildness of climate, nor the same fertility of soil; but, in general, the air is wholesome; and the inhabitants live as long, or perhaps longer, than in the neighbouring countries. Germany was formerly covered with wood, and still contains some large forests, though several districts are in want of wood, and burn turf, peat, and coals. The white mulberry-tree is very common, olives grow in several places, and chestnuts, oaks, beech, firs, and fruit-trees, such as apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, almonds, walnuts, filberts, &c. It yields all kinds of grain, such as wheat, rye, maize, barley, oats, pease, beans, tares, &c. The inhabitants cultivate hemp, flax, hops, anise, cummin, tobacco, madder, woad, saffron, carthamus, or bastard saffron, &c. The country produces wine, which in the opinion of many, surpasses the French and Hungarian. The number of horses, oxen, cows, sheep, goats, and swine, are incredibly great. The numerous rivers, brooks, lakes, and ponds in Germany, abound in various fine sorts of fish, such as sturgeon, shad, salmon, pike, carp, trout, lamprey, perch, roach, baird, or red-head, jack, eel, and many other species. Germany contains mines of gold, silver, lead, tin, iron, copper, loadstone, ochre, cinnabar, quicksilver, coals, &c. with quarries of marble, alabaster, and other stone; in many places are found agates, cornelians, and even the more valuable precious stones, as diamonds, rubies, emeralds, amethysts, &c. with vitriol, saltpetre, alum, sulphur, and salt springs in abundance. The number of medicinal springs and baths, both warm and cold, is very great. This country, which had anciently nothing but scattered huts thatched with straw, now contains more than 2300 towns, and about 80,000 villages. The number of inhabitants is reckoned about 30,000,000. Fortifications existed before towns; and from the warlike character of the ancient inhabitants, all the eminences in this country are adorned with castles; even convents were fortified, a melancholy proof of subaltern tyranny, and the

weakness of government. There are different languages in Germany, which prove that the people are not all of one origin.

GERMANY, a township of the United States, in York county, Pennsylvania.

GERMERSHEIM, a town of France, in the dep. of Mont Tonnere, late of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, situated at the confluence of the Otzsch and the Rhine; erected into a town by the emperor Rodolph. I. who died here in 1090. It is 5 miles S. of Spire.

GERMIGNY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, 3 miles SE. of St Florentin.

GERMIGNY, town of France, in the dep. of the Seine and Marne, 3 miles E. of Meaux.

GERMISCH, a town of Bohemia, in the bishopric of Freysang, 21 miles S. of Wollm.

GERMS, a town of Austria, 4 miles W. from Zwettl, and 62 WNW. from Vienna.

GERN, a town of Prussia, in the gov. of Tula, 28 miles WSW. of Tula.

GER, a town of Lower Bavaria, 15 miles W. of Braunau.

GERNOI, a fortress of Russian Siberia, in the government of Kholivan, on the Irtsch, 204 miles SW. of Kholivan, Lon. 96. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 44. N.

GERNORJETSKOI, a fortress of Russian Siberia, in the government of Kholivan, on the Irtsch, 130 miles WSW. of Kholivan.

GERNRODE, an abbey of Germany, in Upper Saxony; founded in 960, and richly endowed for ladies, by Gertr. Margr. of Lusatia; but secularised, in the 17th century, in favour of the House of Anhalt, by the treaty of Westphalia. It gave to that house a seat and voice among the prelates of the Rhine. The assessment was 36 florins for a Roman mouth. It is 22 miles W. of Bernburg, and 80 W. of Dessau.

GERNSHEIM, or **GERFENSHEIM**, a town of Germany, situated on the E. bank of the Rhine, 18 miles SSE. of Mentz.

GERNYOSZEG, a town of Transylvania, situated on the river Maros, 10 miles SW. of Keresztur.

GERODA, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichsfeld; with a rich Benedictine abbey, whose jurisdiction extends over 5 villages. It is 8 miles NE. from

Dudestadt.

GERODOT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aube, and district of Troyes, 9 miles E. of Troyes.

GEROLDSECK HOHEN, a castle of Germany, in Suabia, which gives name to a small county situated on the left side of the Kinzig. It is 3 miles SSE. of Gengenbach.

GEROLDSGRUN, a village of Germany, in Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth, with a mineral spring; 4 miles SW. of Lichtenberg.

GEROLDSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine and county of Katzenhubogen, 7 miles S. of Nastede.

GEROLSTEIN, or **GEROLDSTEIN**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Rhone and Moselle, late of Germany, and county of Blankenheim, situated on the Ehl, 24 miles N. of Troyes.

GEROLTZHOFFEN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and bishopric of Wurzburg, 30 miles NE. of Wurzburg.

GERON POINT, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 15 miles N. NE. of Antrim, and 32 N. of Belfast. Lon. 5. 50. W. Lat. 55. 3. N.

GERONA, or **GIRONA**, a town of Spain, and capital of a viguery. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Tarragona. In 1691, it was taken by the French, and restored at the peace of Ryswick. In 1705, it was taken by the troops of the Archduke Charles; and, in 1711, it was taken by the French, under the command of the Duke of Noailles. It is 44 miles S. of Peipignau, and 47 NE. of Barcelona. Lon. 19. 21. E. Peak of Tenenffe. Lat. 42. 10. N.

GERRI, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, 37 miles N. of Balaguer.

GERRI, a town of Africa, in Nubia, situated on the Nile, containing about 140 houses, 130 miles NNE. of Sennaar. Lon. 30. 34. E. Lat. 16. 15. N.

GERRISHEIM, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and duchy of Berg, 4 miles E. of Dusseldorp.

GERRISH ISLAND, a small island near Cape Neddock, close to the main land of the district of Maine.

GERRY, a township in Worcester county, Massachusetts. It was incorporated in 1786, and contains 14,000 acres of land, and 740 inhabitants. It is 30 miles NW. of Worcester, and 65 NW. by W. of Boston.

GER, a river of France, which rises in

in the dep. of Upper Pyrenees, crosses that of Gers, and runs into the Garonne, about a league SE. of Agen.

GERS, a department of France, which includes the late provinces of Armagnac and Gascony, bounded on the N. by those of Landes and Lot and Gironne, on the E. by Upper Guonne, on the S. by the Upper and Lower Pyrenees, and on the W. by that of Landes. It is about 55 miles long, and from 22 to 45 broad. The river Gers crosses it from S. to N. Auch is the capital.

GERSAU, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a small republic, in the canton of Schweiz. The whole territory is only about 2 leagues long, and one wide, and the population about 1000 souls. It formerly belonged to the House of Austria, but entered into an alliance with the cantons of Uri, Schweiz, and Unterwalden, in 1315, which was confirmed in 1359. The town is composed of scattered houses and cottages, of a neat and picturesque appearance, and the inhabitants carry on an extensive silk market. It is situated N. of the lake of four Cantons. It is 6 miles SW. of Schweiz.

GERSCHEITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Königgratz, 9 miles NW. of Königgratz.

GERSDORF, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and principality of Querfurt, 4 miles NE. of Jüterbock.

GERSPACH, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and county of Ibergstein, on the Murg, 2 miles SE. of Biden, and 22 NE. of Strassburg. It was taken by the French after defeating the Austrians near it, on the 5th of July 1794.

GERSPRENTZ, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhine, near Stockstad, in the territory of Mentz.

GERSTRUNGEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and principality of Eisenach, 8 miles W. of Eisenach.

GERSWALDE, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, 9 miles S. of Prenzlau.

GERTRUDENBERG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Osnabruck, 1 mile E. of Osnabruck.

GERTRUDENBURG, or **ST GERTRUYDENBURG**, a town of Holland, in the dep. of the Dommel and Scheldt. It has a good harbour formed by the Merwe, which is here extended to a very considerable lake, called *Bies Bosch*, of about two hours passage across to Dort.

It is built in the form of a crescent, with regular fortifications, good bastions, and some forts; there are also sluices, by means of which the adjacent country can be laid under water. In ancient charters it is called *Mons Lutoris*, the Mountain of the Stone. Pepin de Landen, duke of Brabant, gave it to his daughter Gertrude, in 677. It has a castle, built in 1221. In 1420, the inhabitants of Dort took the town and set fire to it, which demolish'd the church. In 1573, the confederates, under the conduct of Capt. Poyet, a French Calvinist, came so suddenly on it, that they almost cut the garrison in pieces before they could act on the defensive. In 1589, the English garrison surrendered it to the Prince of Parma. Prince Maurice took it in 1593. The French took it in Feb. 1793, but evacuated it soon after. It was taken again by the French in 1795. It lies 10 miles SW. of Dort, and 7 NE. of Breda. Lon. 22. 19. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 42. N.

GERUMENIII, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a strong fort, on a hill, near the Guadiana, 16 miles below Badajoz.

GERZAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Py-de-Dome, and district of Clermont, 4 miles NE. of Clermont.

GERZEN, a town of Lower Bavaria, 7 miles S. of Dingeltingen, and 11 E. of Landshut.

GESAS, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Niesse, 2½ miles SE. of Patschkau.

GESEKE, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Westphalia, 9 miles LSE. of Lipsadt, and 14 N. of Ruden.

GESIS, a town of Germany, in the county of Feldkuch, 4 miles E. of Feldkuch.

GESMOLD, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Osnabruck, 12 miles SE. of Vorden.

GESSENE, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw, 9 miles NE. of Tuma.

GESSENEY. See **SANEN**.

GESSIGO POINT, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 11 miles NW. of Sligo. Lon. 8. 33. W. Lat. 54. 22. N.

GESSO, a town of Naples, in Abruz-zo Citra, and late republican dep. of Pescara, 15 miles NE. of Civita Borchia.

GESSOPS, a town of the United States of America, in Maryland, 8 miles ES.

ESE. of Fort William.

GEST, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine and Loire, 10½ miles S. of St Florent-le-Viel.

GESTA, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland, 23 miles NE. of Uddevalla.

GESTE, or **GISTF**, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, which runs into the Weser, near its mouth.

GESTINEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, 15 m. S. of Altorf.

GESTRICHIA, or **GSTRICKL**, a province of Swabia, about 17 leagues long and 10 wide, bounded on the N. by Helanland, on the E. by the gulf of Bothnia, on the S. by Upland, Westmanland, and Dalecarlia, and on the W. by Dalecarlia. The mines, forges, forests, lakes, and rivers, furnish the principal riches and support of the inhabitants, few of whom employ themselves in agriculture. Ratis is the capital.

GESTUNDEHAUSEN, or **GESUNDEHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg, 7 miles S. of Coburg.

GESVALLA, a town of Naples, in the France of 1793, and late republican dep. of the Sagre, 12 m. NW. of Conza.

GETCADAC, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Changchow, 27 miles ESE. of Lu.

GETSCHLID, a town of Austria, 6 miles SE. of M.

GETTENDORF, a town of Austria, 12 miles S. of Abova.

GETTYSBURG, a small town in York county, Pennsylvania, situated at the head of Koch creek, one of the head waters of the Monocacy, consisting of about 30 houses. It is 9 miles N. of the Maryland line, 8 miles from Millersstown, 17 from Abbotstown, 6 from Williamsport in Maryland, and 110 W. by S. of Philadelphia.

GETZENDORF, a town of Austria, 4 miles S. of Zisterdorf.

GETZENDORF, a town of Austria, situated on the river Rosenbach, 10 miles SE. of Vienna, and 10 W. of Bredl.

GEVAUDAN, a mountainous county of France, in the old county province of Languedoc, bounded on the N. by Auvergne, W. by Rouergue, S. by the Occitania, and E. by Vivaroz. Mende is the capital. It now forms the dep. of Lozere.

GEVILSEBERG, or **GRITTLBERG**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Mark, 6 miles SE. of Pader-

enstein.

GEVER, ST. See **GOAR**.

GEVES, a town of Africa, situated on a river of the same name, S. of the river St Domingo.

GEVEZE, a town of France, in the dep. of Ille and Vilaine, 7½ miles NNW. of Rennes, and 4½ S. of Hedec.

GEVIEZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 12 miles SW. of Muglitz.

GLUL, a river of Germany, which runs into the Meuse, about 5 miles below Maestricht.

GLUG, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Meuse, late of Germany, in the duchy of Liriburg, near the Meuse, 5 miles N. of Wyck.

GLUREY, a town of France, in the dep. of Cote d'Or, and district of Dijon, 7 miles S. of Dijon.

GLUSNITZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and bishopric of Naumburg, 10 miles E. of Zeitz.

GLUTZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and duchy of Silesia, 10 miles S. of Gohm.

GENÈ, a sovereign territory of France, situated between Mont Jura, in France, the lake of Geneva, and Switzerland, ceded to France by the dukes of Savoy, in 1601. It now forms part of the dep. of Ann.

GENS, a town of France, in the dep. of Ain, situated at the foot of the mountain of St Claude, 10 miles NNW. of Geneva, and 16 NE. of Mantua. Lon. 6. 1. E. Lat. 46. 20. N.

GENLER, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, situated in the midst of mines. The inhabitants have by their manufactures, especially, sulphur, iron, and arsenic. It is 6 miles WSW. of Wolfenstein.

GEYERSBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz, 28 miles ESE. of Koniggratz, and 20 ENE. of Chudin.

GEYRACH, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 9 miles SE. of Celley.

GEYS, or **GEYSA**, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, and bishopric of Felda, situated on the Ulster, 15 miles NE. of Luida, and 20 SSW. of Eisenach.

GEYS RUCKEN JAFFELEK, a mountain of Germany, which separates Upper Carniola from the county of Celley, 6 miles NE. of Sien.

GEYSZING, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 2 miles E. of Altenberg.

GEZAIL,

GEZAEI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates, 120 miles WNW. of Bassora.

GEZAN, or **DSJLZAN**, a sea-port of Arabia Felix, on the Red Sea, which carries on a considerable trade in senna and coffee. It is 35 m. W. of Abu-Arsch.

GEZIRAT, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diabekir, situated on an island formed by the Tigris, 60 miles SE. of Diarbek.

GEZIRET IDDAHAD, or **ISLAND OF GOLD**, an island of Egypt, in the Nile, 2 miles S. of Foui.

GEZULA, or **GAZULA**, the most southern province of the empire of Morocco. The inhabitants are considered the most ancient people of Africa. The country produces a great deal of barley, and plentiful pasture. There are mines of iron and copper, which they make into various utensils; these they exchange for cloth, spices, horses, and other things of which they stand in need. Strangers are hospitably received, and every year there is a well regulated fair for two months. The people are free, being rather the allies than the subjects of Morocco. Their arms consist of sabres, large sharp two-edged swords, and lances. They are numerous, but have no towns, generally living in camps or villages.

GFOLL, a town of Austria, 8 miles WNW. of Crems.

GHALEFKA, a town of Arabia Felix. It was once a celebrated sea-port, but is now entirely decayed. It is 20 miles S. from Hodeda.

GHANAH, or **GHANAP**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Wangana, situated on the Niger, 90 miles NE. of Cishna, and 208 S. of Agadez. Lon. 15. 56. E. Lat. 17. 0. N.

GHELE, a well built town of Italy, situated between the Navigio and Seriola, which give name to a republican district, containing 7 parishes and 5000 souls, in the dep. of the Mela. The town contains about 1200 citizens.

GHEIRA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 20 miles SW. of Dagnizlu.

GHEIVE, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 20 miles LNE. of Isnik.

GHEME, a town of Italy, in the Novaresc, 13 miles NNW. of Novara.

GHEUT, a city of France, in the dep. of Escout, and ancient province of Austrian Flanders, situated on the conflux of the rivers Scheldt, Lis, Moeze,

and Lieve, which, with a great number of canals, intersect it in every direction, dividing it into 26 small islands, which are united by about 300 bridges. The Nervii chose it for their city, and after them the Vandals who gave it the name of *Wanda* from whence the name of *Gand*, or *Ghent*, is probably derived. Odoacer, Grand Forrester of Flanders, surrounded it with walls; since which it has been frequently enlarged, particularly in 1337, under Philip the Bold, the 35th count of Flander. The inhabitants were always warlike, and they have had frequent wars both against their neighbours and also against their princes. The emperor Charles V. was born in this town in 1500, but the inhabitants have little reason to respect his memory; for, loading them with frequent impositions, they revolted in 1569, and demanded succour of Francis I. King of France, who paid no attention to their requests. The Emperor deputed from Spain, and passing through France chastised them with extreme rigour; he put 26 of the principal citizens to death, banished a great number, confiscated their estates, took away their artillery, their arms, and their privileges, and condemned them to pay a fine of more than 12,000,000 crowns; ordered the magistrates to walk in public procession with cords about their necks; and built a citadel to prevent them from again revolting; so that from one of the most cities in Europe it became a perfect solitude. It is, however, now a considerable place; in this city was concluded the famous treaty on the 8th of November 1679, called The Treaty of Ghent, consisting of 25 articles, the principal of which were, that the Spanish and foreign troops should depart out of the country; that the provinces of Holland and Zealand should remain united with the others; that the Catholic religion should be maintained, and the ancient privileges of the country be secure; which treaty was approved and ratified by Philip II. King of Spain. Louis XIV. King of France, took it the 9th of March 1678, after a siege of six days, but restored it to Spain at the treaty of Nimeguen the same year, with whom it continued till the allies took it, with the citadel, in 1706, after the battle of Ramillies. The French seized it by stratagem the 5th of July 1708, under the conduct of Bagader la Halle, but they remained in possession only a small time, for the allies

and

under Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, besieged it again on the 24th of December, and forced it to capitulate the 30th of the same month; the commander Comte de la Motte, Lieutenant-General of France, with the garrison, consisting of 14,000 men, being made prisoners. It was entered by the French on the 14th Nov. 1792, who were welcomed by the inhabitants. Upon Dumourier's desertion in April 1793, the French evacuated Ghent, but recovered it again in July 1794, under General Pichegru. Ghent was erected into a bishopric in 1559, by Pope Paul IV. Besides the cathedral it has six parish churches, and a great many religious houses. The streets are large, and the market places spacious, particularly Friday's market, in the midst of which is a statue of Charles V. in his Imperial habit. It has a considerable trade in corn; with cloth, linen, and silk manufactures; the trade is greatly assisted by two navigable canals, one to Sas de Ghent, the other to Bruges, Ostend, &c. John, the third son of Edward III. King of England, was born in this city, and thence called John of Gaunt. It is 30 miles SW. of Antwerp, and 35 N. of Lille. Lon. 21. 17. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 4. N.

GHEREDE, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 28 miles E. of Boli.

GHERGISTEN MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains in Asia, situated to the N. of the country of Candahar, about 15 leagues N. of Candahar.

GHERGONG, a city of Asia, the capital of the country of Assam, situated on a small river which runs hard by the Burrampooter, 448 miles E. of Patna. Lon. 95. 55. E. Lat. 26. 26. N.

GHERLAIN, a sea-port of Hindoostan, on the West of Pirate coast, in the country of Concan; strongly fortified by the pirate Angia, from whom it was taken by Admiral Watson, and Colonel Blye, in 1756. It is 86 miles NNW. of Goa. Lon. 73. 7. E. Lat. 16. 45. N.

GHERMA, or **GERMA**, a town of Africa, in the desert country of Berdoa. Lon. 18. 20. E. Lat. 24. 50. N.

GHERMANSLI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 26 miles W. of Bursa.

GHERZZE, a town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli, 50 miles S. of Mezzala.

GHLUREL, a town of Asiatic Tur-

key, in the province of Natolia, 28 miles WNW. of Angura.

GHEUTSI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, 16 miles E. of Cogni.

GHIGNELO, a town of Italy, in the late republican dep. of Tessino.

GHILAN, or **KILAN**, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by the province of Adnbeitzan and Schirvan, on the NE. by the Caspian sea, on the E. by the Caspian sea and the province of Mezanderan, on the S. by the Persian Irak, and on the W. by Curdistan and Adnbutzan, about 200 miles from E. to W. and 150 from N. to S. It is one of the most beautiful and fertile provinces in Persia, producing silk, olives, rice, tobacco, and most excellent fruits of all kinds, and in such vast quantity, as not only to supply their own wants, but a great part of Persia and Armenia. Whole forests are seen of mulberry, box, and walnut trees. Every peasant has a garden to his cottage, filled with orange trees, citrons, figs and vines. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of the sect of Omar, brave, haughty, and industrious. The women are extremely handsome. This province was ceded to Russia with all its dependencies, by a treaty concluded at Petersburg in 1723, between the Emperor and the Schah, but no steps seem to have been taken on the part of Russia till 1780, when the Empress annexed it to the Russian dominions. Reshd is the capital.

GHILAN, ST. a town of France, in the dep. of the North, situated on the Haina, 5 miles W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 33. E. Lat. 50. 28. N.

GHINALA, or **GUINALA**, a town and kingdom of Africa, on the river Grande. Lon. 12. 20. W. Lat. 16. 20. N.

GHINUC, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 21 miles NW. of Sinob.

GHIVIRA, a town of Italy, in the ci-devant duchy of Milan, and late republican dep. of the Lario, 30 miles N. W. of Milan.

GHIZNI, or **GAZNA**, a town of Asia, in the country of Cabul, once the capital of a powerful empire of the same name. The city is called The Second Medina, from the great number of illustrious persons who have been interred there. It is 150 miles E. of Candahar, and 51 S. of Cabul. Lon. 68. 20. E. Lat. 33. 30. N.

GHOER,

G I A

GHOER, a town of Holland, in Over-
yssel, and late republican dep. of the
Yssel, situated on the Regge, 10 miles
NNE. of Borkeloo.

GHOUMEL, or **GOMEL**, a town of
Africa, in the kingdom of Foulis, on
the Joto, the residence of the king.
Lon. 11. 15. W. Lat. 16. 12. N.

GHOUBOND, a town of Asia, in
the country of Cabul, 42 miles NW. of
Cabul. Lon. 67. 52. E. Lat. 34. 55. N.

GHOURI, a town of Asia, in the king-
dom of Balk. Lon. 66. 56. E. Lat. 35.
40. N.

GHUNFUDE, a sea-port of Arabia,
in the Red Sea, belonging to the Sheritic
of Mecca. It is 145 miles S. of Mecca.
Lat 19. 7. N.

GHAIDHOFF, a town of Germany,
in Stira, 8 miles SSW. of Graz.

GIAFFA, a town of Asiatic Turkey,
anciently called *Joppa*, 27 miles from Je-
rusalem, and 100 from St Joan d' Acre.
It was taken by the French under Bo-
naparte in March 1799.

GIALU, a town of Transylvania, 8
miles SSW. of Clausenburg.

GIAMANI, a town of Persia, in the
province of Chusistan, 28 miles SSW.
of Susa.

GIAMOBASH, a town of Asiatic
Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 20
miles SSE. of Smyrna.

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY. See **CAUSE-
WAY**.

GIANT'S HEAD, a cape on the E. coast
of the island of St Christopher, a little
to the E. of Ragged Point.

GIARGA, a town of the island of
Corsica, 9 miles E. of Calvi.

GIARMAL, a town of Hungary, 20
miles ESL. of Levens.

GIARURA, a town of Asia, in the
kingdom of Candahar, 25 miles SW. of
Candahar.

GIAT, a town of France, in the dep.
of the Puy de Dome, and district of
Riom, 9 leagues WSW. of Riom, and
9 W. of Clermont.

GIAVENNA, a town of Piedmont,
in the ci-devant marquise of Susa, and
late republican dep. of the Credan, situ-
ated at the foot of the Cottian Alps,
near Sangon. The air is salubrious, and
the situation agreeable. It is surround-
ed with an ancient wall, with 4 gates.
The abbe of St Michael de l'Ecluse is
the spiritual and temporal lord of this
and the neighbouring towns, which con-
tain about 5000 inhabitants. It is 10
miles SE. of Susa, and 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. of Tu-

G I T

GIAVI, a town of the island of Sa-
bdina, 51 miles ESE. of Algeri.

GIBBEN, a town of the duchy of
Courland, 32 miles NE. of Piltyn.

GIBRIO. See **CASIELLO**.

GIBELIN, a town of Asia, in Pales-
tine, 8 miles E. of Gaza.

GIBELLO, a town of Italy, in the
Pallaycin, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE. of Busseto.

GIBELLO MOUNT. See **ETNA**.

GIBLOU. See **GEMBLOURS**.

GIBOLDT-HAUSEN, a town of Ger-
many, in the late circle of the Lower
Rhine, and territory of Eichsfeld, 6 miles
N. of Duderstadt.

GIBON, a town of the island of Cuba,
22 miles NNE. of Bayamo.

GIBRALCON, a town of Spain, in
the country of Seville, on the river Odiel,
with a harbour for small fishing vessels.
It contains about 150 houses, divided in-
to two parishes. It is 44 miles W. of
Seville. Lon. 9. 45. E. Peak of Tene-
ritic Lat. 37. 20. N

GIBRALTAR, a town of Spain, in
Andalus, belonging to Great Britain,
situated on a tongue of land, at the
southern extremity of Europe, on the N.
side of the narrow sea which forms a
communication between the Mediteran-
ean and the Atlantic, called the *Straits of
Gibraltar*. Westward is a large bay, to
which it gives name: Behind it, to the
E. is a rocky mountain, which rises 1400
feet above the level of the sea; called by
the ancients *Calpe*, and in their mytholo-
gical language, *one of the pillars of Hercu-
les*. From the summit of this mountain
is a most extensive view over a part of
Spain and Africa; and on it is built a
tower, in which a guard is kept to give
notice of vessels passing the straits. The
town is not large, but strongly fortified:
The garrison consists of 3000 or 4000
men, with upwards of 300 pieces of can-
non. At the extremity of a rock, which
advances into the sea, is a large fort, co-
vering a mole made to form a port; to-
wards the land is another mole, with a
port; and farther on are more fortifica-
tions. The bay is 2 leagues across from
E. to W. and 3 from N. to S. The
town contains several streets, one of
which is well paved; the others are nar-
row and dirty. It has 3 gates, one
English, and one Spanish church, and a
synagogue. The number of English, be-
sides the garrison, is about 2000, and of
Spaniards, Portuguese, Genoese, and
Jews, about as many. Moors are con-
stantly

stantly coming from Barbary with cattle, game, fish, and fruit. These people call the town *Dgebel Tharek*, or *Mount Tharek*, from the name of a Moorish general.

It is said to have landed here in 712. A fortified line is drawn by the Spaniards, from sea to sea, to cut off the communication of the garrison with the rest of Spain. The Moors seized on Gibraltar in the 8th century, and held it without interruption till the 14th, when, in 1310, it was taken from them by Peter de Guzman; but they retook it in 1332, and held it till 1462, when it was retaken by the Spaniards, and has continued in the hands of Christians ever since. It was always considered impregnable till 1704, when it was taken by Sir George Rook, assisted by some Dutch vessels: A vain attempt was made to retake it the same year; and, in 1727, it was again besieged by the Marquis de la Fosse, with as little success. Since the English have been masters of the place, it has been so much improved and strengthened, as probably to bid defiance to the utmost efforts of an enemy. In the course of the American war, the Spaniards again besieged it from July 1775, to February 1783; but after the failure of their memorable attack with floating batteries of upwards of 200 cannon and ships of all size, the siege was raised, having only ended in disappointment, in the destruction of the ships and men employed, and to the immortal honour of the brave defenders. The Strait of Gibraltar is 24 miles long, and 17 broad; a strong current always runs from it from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. Gibraltar is 16 miles N. of Ceuta, and 10 S. of Seville. Lon. 11. 19. E. Lat. 36. 1. N.

GIBRALTAR, a town of South America, in Terra Firma, and prov. of Venezuela, situated on the E. coast of the lake of Maracibo. The climate in the hot coast of the province, and an excellent kind of tobacco is produced in Old Spain. The soil is very agreeable, some in the rainy season, on which account the negroes and planters generally retire at that time to Maracibo. It is defended by some fortifications, but was taken by the French and burned in 1679. It is 50 miles SSW. Maracibo. Lon. 59. 25. E. Lat. 10. 4. N.

GIDDA. See JIDDA.

GIDDRI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, 8 m. N. of Alessio.

GIDFLI, a town of Asia, in Cabulistan, 50 miles SE. of Cabul.

GIDI SHEHRI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, 8 m. S. of Beisleri.

GIDOLA, a town of Russia, in the government of Viborg, 20 m. N. of Viborg.

GIDY, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and district of Orleans, 2 leagues N. of Orleans.

GIEBICHLNSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg, 1 mile N. of Halle.

GIEDKULISKI, a town of Samogitia, 24 miles S. of Rosienne.

GIEDROYCE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, 24 miles NNW. of Wilna.

GIEDUNGEN, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Christianstadt, 18 miles NW. of Stavanger.

GIELLUM, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus, 53 miles N. of Christiania.

GIEN, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of Loiret, situated on the Loire, and containing about 4200 inhabitants, 11 leagues SE. of Orleans, and 7 S. of Montargis. Lon. 20. 17. E. Ferro. Lat. 47. 41. N.

GIENGEN, a late Imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, situated on the river Brentz, ceded to the Prince of Wurtemberg in 1802: Its assessment in the matricula of the empire was 36 florins, and its tax to the Imperial chamber 27 rexdollars 6 kruitzers. It is 20 miles W. of Donaueit, and 28 NW. of Au Spach. Lon. 27. 51. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 37. N.

GIENOR, a town of Barbary, 10 miles E. of Tripoli.

GILE, a river of France, which runs in the Rhony, 4 leagues below Lyons.

GILESACI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, and late republican dep. of the Segra; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Reggio: It contains 13 churches and 4 monasteries. Near it are some sulphureous baths. It is 14 miles N. of Reggio, and 62 SSW. of St Severina. Lon. 16. 10. E. Lat. 38. 13. N.

GIERANONY, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, 20 miles NE. of Lida.

GIESCHENHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, 1 mile NW. of Segeberg.

GIESEN. See GIESSEN.

GIESIM,

G I G

GIESIM, a town of Africa, in Nubia, between Sennaar and Abyssinia, 150 miles ESE. of Sennaar.

GIESMANSDORF, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, 3 miles WNW. of Neisse.

GIESMAR, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, near which there is a medicinal spring. It is 12 m. N. of Cassel.

GIESSEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse. It is strong, and defended by a good citadel and arsenal, and situated in a fertile country on the Lahn. An university was founded here in 1605. It is the seat of the regency of the House of Darmstadt for Upper Hesse. It was taken by the French in 1759, and it surrendered to them in 1796, but was soon after taken by the Austrians. It is 6 miles E. of Wetzlar, and 36 NE. of Mentz. Lon. 26. 22. E. of Ferro. Lat. 50. 25. N.

GIEZIN, a town of Samogitia, 22 miles ESE. of Rostenne.

GIEFFAUMONT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Marne, and district of Vitry le-François, 1 league SW. of Vitry.

GIFFORD, a village of Scotland, in East Lothian, about 1 mile S. from Haddington, and containing about 400 inhabitants. It is the property of the Marquis of Tweeddale, to whose eldest son it gives the title of Earl.

GITHORN, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, situated on the Aller, 19 miles E. of Zell.

GIFONI, a town of Italy, in Naples, in Principato Citia, 7 miles ENE. of Salerno.

GIGA, or **GIGHA**, an island of Scotland, near the W. coast, about 5 miles long, and one broad. The general appearance is low and flat; the whole island is arable. It is 11 miles ESE of Isla, and a little to the W. of the peninsula of Kintyre, in Argylshire. It forms, with the isle of Cara, one parochial district, which contains about 620 inhabitants. Lon. 2. 35. W. Edinburgh. Lat. 55. 40. N.

GIGEAU, a town of France, in the dep. of the Herault, 7 miles S. of Montpellier.

GIGGLESWICK, a pleasant village of England, in Yorkshire, one mile from Settle. When Settle was merely a hamlet, this was formerly the market town; and it yet contains the parish church. The neighbourhood abounds with natural curiosities, particularly a well on the

side of the public road, which ebbs and flows, though very irregularly, sometimes rising near a foot in ten or fifteen minutes.

GIGLIO, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Italy, belonging to Sienna. It is 11 leagues SSE from the island of Elva. Lon. 28. 40. E. of Ferro. Lat. 42. 23. N.

GIGNAC, a town of France, in the dep. of the Herault, and district of Lodève, on the Herault. It is 4½ leagues W. of Montpellier. Lon. 21. 13. E. of Ferro. Lat. 43. 39. N.

GIGNY, a town of France, in the dep. of Jura, and district of Orgelet, on the Saône, 2½ leagues SW. of Orgelet.

GIGULUM, a small island of the Hebrides, lying betw. Gigha and Cara.

GIJON, a sea port town of Spain, in the prov. of Asturia, with an ancient castle. It was formerly the capital of Asturia, and the residence of King Pelagius and his immediate successors. It is 18 miles N. of Oviedo. Lon. 11. 5. E. Peak of Teneriffe. Lat. 43. 32. N.

GILARZA, a town of the island of Sardinia, 15 miles SE of Bosa.

GILATTELKE, a town of Transylvania, 14 miles N. of Clausenburg.

GILBERT'S ISLAND, an island near the SW. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 71. 7. W. Lat. 55. 13. S.

GILBERT'S TOWN, a town of the United States, in Virginia, 30 miles N. of Charlottesville.

GILDEHAUSZ, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Bentheim, 3 miles SW. of Bithem.

GILGE, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, 28 miles NW. of Königsberg.

GILGENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, 80 miles SSW. of Königsberg.

GILTZSTAIN, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 19 miles ENE. of St. Veit.

GILL, a new township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on the W. bank of Connecticut river.

GILLEM'S BAY, a bay on the S. coast of the island of St. Christopher, half a league W. of Basseterre.

GILLESKAAL, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim, 240 miles N. of Drontheim.

GILLICRANKIE. See **KILLICRANKIE**.

GILLORI, an island on the coast of West Florida.

GILLSAY

GILLSAY, a small island of Scotland, between Lewis and North Uist.

GILLY LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 2 miles W. from Sligo.

GILLY SUR LOIRE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Saone and Loire, and district of Bourbon Lancy, situated on the Loire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ leagues S. of Bourbon Lancy.

GILMANTOWN, a township of the United States, in Stafford county, New Hampshire, SW. of Lake Winnipiseogee, and 52 miles NW. of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1727; and contained 775 inhabitants in 1775; and, in 1790, 2617.

GILMERTON, a considerable village of Scotland, in Mid-Lothian, and the parish of Libberton, about 4 m. S. of Edinburgh, containing 800 inhabitants.

GILOLO, one of the Molucca islands, in the E. Indian ocean, about 70 leagues long, and 250 in circumference, but little known. It is said the country is very fertile in rice and sago, but the air very hot and unwholesome. The inhabitants are represented to be well made, but savage and cruel, living without laws or fixed habitations. It neither bears cloves nor nutmegs. The equinoctial line runs through the S. part of it. Lon. 123. E.

GILP, Loch, a small arm of the sea, in Argylshire, running off from Loch Fyne in a NW. direction. It is only remarkable as being the point from which the Crinan Canal goes off to join the Atlantic at the bay of Crinan.

GILSON, a township of the United States, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, containing 208 inhabitants.

GIMAR, a town of the island of Cuba, 6 miles E. of Havannah.

GIMBORN, a citadel of Germany, in Westphalia, which gives name to a lordship, united with Neustadt, erected in 1631. It has a sea and voice in the circle, and is 8 m. SSE. of Wipperfurth.

GIMESCH, a town and castle of Hungary, 10 miles W. of Bukans.

GIMIGLIANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria Ultra and late republican dep. of the Sagia, 10 miles E. of Nicastro.

GIMONE, a river of France, which runs into the Garonne, near Rivier-Verdun.

GIMONT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, and district of Auch, 12 miles E. of Auch.

GIN, a town of China, of the third

rank, in the province of Petcheli, 19 miles SE. of Chun-te.

GINAIRI, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kumbo.

GINASERVIS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Var, and district of Barjols, 3 leagues NW. of Barjols.

GINERCA, a town of the island of Corsica, situated in a small bay to which it gives name, 13 miles S. of Calvi.

GINESTAS, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and district of Narbonne, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ leagues NW. from Narbonne, and 3 E. of Azille.

GINGEE, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, once the capital of a kingdom of the same name, situated on a mountain, and defended by 5 castles, situated on the three tops of an elevated mountain. It was besieged by the Great Mogul in 1699 for 3 years, to no purpose. It is 34 miles NW. of Pondichery, and 70 SW. of Madras. Lon. 79. 30. E. Lat. 12. 16. N.

GINGER, a small island in the West Indies, 10 m. SSW. of Virgin in Gorda.

GINGIRO, a kingdom of Africa, situated to the SW. of Abyssinia. Lon. 30. E. Lat. 5. N.

GINGST, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, 8 miles NW. of Bergen.

GINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenberg, 3 miles WNW. of Francfort on the Maine, and 11. W. of Hanau.

GINJA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo Ultra, and late republican dep. of Pescara, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE. of Teramo.

GINTZELLSTORF, a town of Austria, 5 miles NNW. Ebenfurth.

GINTZERSDORFF, a town of Austria, 6 miles NNE. of Zisterdorff.

GIO, a cape of Scotland, on the N. coast of the island of Shapusha.

GIOBAR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the prov. of Diarbek, 10 miles NW. of Tecri.

GIODDAH, or **GEDDAH**, a sea-port of Arabia, on the E. coast of the Red Sea. Being the port of Mecca, it carries on a great trade. Lon. 39. 27. E. Lat. 21. 30. N.

GIOGI, a town of Transylvania, situated near the Maros, 14 miles SW. of Millenbach.

GIOIA, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari, and late republican dep. of Briandano, 14 m. SSW. of Conversano.

GIOIA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, and late republican dep. of Pescara, 7 miles SE. of Celano.

GIOISA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, and late republican dep. of Sagra, 7 miles S. of Nicotera.

GIORGIEV, a town of Walachia, on the N. side of the Danube. A battle was fought near it on the 2d June 1771, between the Turks and Russians, in which the former were defeated, 5000 killed, and 180 pieces of cannon taken, with artillery, and stores for 30,000 men. It lies 25½ miles NNW. of Constantinople, and 40 SW. of Bucharest.

GIORGIO, **ST.** or **ST. GEORGE**, a strong fort in Italy, and a suburb of Mantua, in the late republican dep. of the Mincio. It was taken by the French under Buonaparte, on the 15th Sept. 1796, after an obstinate resistance from the Austrians, and a loss of 2500 men and 20 cannon. On the 15th Jan. 1797, General Provera penetrated thus far with 6000 men to relieve Mantua, but was forced to surrender next day, with his whole corps, provisions, ammunition, &c.

GIORGIO, **ST.** a commune and village of Italy, in the Veronese, and valley of Poiscola.

GIORGIO, **SI**, a village of Dalmatia, in the isle of Lesina. Roman uris are dug out of an adjacent hill.

GIORGIO, **SI**, in Algè, an island of Italy, W. of Venice, so named from the sea weeds on its coast, inhabited by Carmelite monks. Its church and convent were burnt in 1716.

GIORGIO, **ST. MAGGIORE**, a beautiful island on the coast of Venice, which has been inhabited by noble Benedictine monks since A. D. 982. It has a magnificent church with a marble front, fine statues, altars, and paintings; and a convent with an excellent library. Its canal passes by Chioggia into Italy.

GIORNICO, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, 13 miles N. of Bellinzona.

GIOSTAH, a town of Africa, in the country of Mosambique, at the bottom of a bay not far from Sofala.

GIOVANNI, a town of Italy, in the late republican dep. of Lario.

GIOVANNI, **ST.**, a village of Italy, in the isle of Braxza.

GIOVELLINO, a town of the island of Corsica, 25 miles E. of Corte.

GIOVENAZZO, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari, and late Re-

publican dep. of Ofanto, situated near the sea, containing 4 churches and 4 convents, and defended by a castle. It has high walls of rustic architecture, and high houses and towers, rising in narrow rows, which give it a singular appearance. It is 11 miles ESE. of Tiani. Lon. 16. 50. E. Lat. 27. 30. N.

GIPPING, a river of England, in Suffolk, which joins the Orwell, and falls with it into the Stoure.

GIRAGLIA, a small island near the N. coast of Corsica, 23 m. N. of Bastia.

GIRAN, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers, 45 m. SE. of Ouan.

GIRANCOURT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, and district of Epinal, 1½ leagues W. of Epinal.

GIRAPHTRA, a town of the island of Candia, 16 miles SW. of Setia.

GIRAK, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Malwa, 40 miles SE. from Shanderec.

GIRCH, a river of North Wales, which runs into the sea, near Puffilly, in Carmarvonshire.

GIRCHSBECK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, 11 m. SSW. of Segeberg, and 6 WSW. of Oldeslohe.

GIRDLENESS, a cape on the E. coast of Scotland, 2 miles E. of Aberdeen. Lon. 1. 13. E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 57. 8. N.

GIREST, a large town of Persia, in Kenna. Its trade consists in wheat and dates. Lon. 57. 55. E. Lat. 27. 30. N.

GIRET, a town of Persia, in the province of Mezendan, 30 miles S. from Ferabat.

GIRGE, a town of Egypt, capital of the Sahr, and residence of the bey of Upper Egypt, situated about 400 yards from the left bank of the Nile. It is about a league in circumference; and contains several mosques, bazars, and squares, but no marble buildings, or remains of ancient edifices. It is 215 m. S. from Cairo, and 160 N. from Syene. Lon. 49. 8. E. Ferro. Lat. 26. 30. N.

GIRGENTI, or **AGRIGENTI**, a town of Sicily, near the S. coast of the Valley of Mazara, founded near the ruins of the ancient Agrigentum. It is the see of a bishop; and is situated on the river St. Blaise, about 3 miles from the sea, and 47 S. of Palermo. Lon. 31. 18. E. Ferro. Lat. 37. 28. N.

GIRIA, a town of the island of Cephalonia, 16 miles W. of Cephalonia.

GIROMAGY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, and district

trick, **Desort**, 2 leagues NW. of **Desort**.
GIRON, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coast.

GIRONDE, a dep. of France, which includes part of the ancient Guienne, bounded on the NE. by the department of the Lower Charente; on the E. by those of the Dordogne and Lot and Garonne; on the S. by that of the Landes; and on the W. by the sea. It takes its name from the river Gironde. Bourdeaux is the capital.

GIRONDE, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and district of La Reolle, 1¹/₂ leagues W. of La Reolle, and 3 N. of Bazas.

GIRONDE, a river of France, formed by the union of the Garonne and Dordogne, 3 miles N. of Bourdeaux, which runs into the Atlantic, after a course of about 900 miles NNW. Lat. 45. 30. N.

GIRONELLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Catalonia, 7 miles ENE. of Solsona.

GRONA, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see. There are some good streets, but the houses, particularly the churches, are dark and gloomy. It is situated on a hill, on the river Ter, 15 miles NE. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 32. E. Lat. 42. 0. N.

GRUJON, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Kintyrehighland, about 20 miles long, and from 1 to 5 broad. The surface and soil are exceeding various; the N. and E. parts are bleak and hilly, interspersed with several lakes, particularly Loch Fect, from whence the river runs, and bounds the parish on the W. On its banks is the thriving village of **CATTIBOURG**, near which is Cally, the beautiful residence of Mr Murray. Population above 1700.

GIRTY'S TOWN, an Indian village in the NW. Territory.

GIRVAN, an ancient town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, situated at the mouth of the river Girvan. It is a borough of barony, governed by 2 bailies and 10 councilors. The principal trades carried on are tanning of leather, making of shoes, and weaving of cotton and woollen cloths. It is 14 miles SSW. of Ayr, and 27 NNW. of Wigton. The parish of Girvan extends about 9 miles along the sea coast, with a breadth of from 2 to 6 mfe. It is in general fertile. Population in 1801, 2260.

GIRVAN, a river of Scotland, which rises in the NE. part of the county of Ayr, and runs into the sea a little be-

low the town of Girvan.

GISBORN, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 27 miles SE. of Manchester, and 219¹/₂ NNW. of London.

GISBOROUGH, a town of England, in the N. riding of Yorkshire, about 6 miles from the mouth of the Tees. It has a market on Friday, and 6 annual fairs. The alum mines in this neighbourhood were discovered in the reign of James I. and have been very productive; but since the establishment of alum-works in other places of this county, the works here have fallen into neglect. Gisborough is 11 miles E. of Stockton, and 248 N. of London.

GISCI, a town of Transylvania, situated near the Maros, 14 miles SW. of Milenbach.

GISHUEF L, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kougingratz, 20 miles ENE. of Kougingratz.

GISING, a town and castle of Hungary, 14 miles SW. of Steyer Anger.

GISLAVY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, 20 miles SW. of Jöhakropp.

GISORS, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Eure, 2 leagues NE. of Evreux, and 9 E. of Rouen. Lon. 19. 12. E. Ferro. Lat. 49. 17. N.

GISLER, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau, 1 miles N. of Nambur.

GISUND, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Dronheim, 11 miles NW. of Dronheim.

GISPAIN, a town of Spain, in Aragon, situated on a brook in the Pyrenees, on the confines of France, 5 leagues N. of Ainsa.

GITU, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet, 221 miles NNE. of Delhi. Lon. 79. 36. E. Lat. 32. 10. N.

GITSCHIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kougingratz, 22 miles NW. of Kougingratz, and 41 NE. of Prague.

GIVA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the prov. of Natolia, 32 miles SE. of Milets.

GIVANIROTONDO, a town of Naples, and prov. of Capitanata, 9 m. W. of Monte St Angelo.

GIUBA, **PORTI** di an old castle of Italy, in the isle of Pago.

GIVET, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, and district of Rocroy, divided by the Meuse into two parts,

parts, Givet St Hilaire, and Givet Notre Dame; the former situated at the foot of a mountain close by Charlemont, and the other on the opposite side of the river. The fortifications are the work of Vauban. It is 8 leagues N. of Mezieres, and $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. of Rocroy.

GIARA, a lake and town of Italy, 8 miles from Anghiera.

GIULA, a strong town of Upper Hungary, situated on the river Keres, 52 miles NNW. of Temeswar, and 88 N. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 40. E. Lat. 46. 40. N.

GIULEMOA, a mountain of Italy, in the late republican dep. of Benaco.

GIULENEI, an island in the Caspian sea, 180 miles S. of Astrachan. Lon. 65. 35. E. Ferro. Lat. 44. 15. N.

GIULIANA, a town of Sicily, on a rock, 30 miles from Palermo, and 12 from Xacca.

GIULIA NOVA, a town of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra, and late republican dep. of Pescara, situated on the coast of the Adriatic, 12 miles ENE. of Teramo.

GIVONNE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, and district of Sedan, 1 league NE. of Sedan.

GIVORS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Rhone and Loire, and district of Compagne de Lyon, 4 leagues S. of Lyons.

GIVRY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Saone and Loue, and district of Chalons, $1\frac{1}{2}$ leagues W. of Chalons sur Saone, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ S. of Chagny.

GIUSMARK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Kurdistan, 80 miles SSE. of Beths.

GIUSTENDIL, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria, the see of a Greek archbishop, 80 miles WNW. of Sophia.

GIUSTINDIL, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria, 21 miles S. of Sophia.

GIZIGINSKAIA, a gulf at the NW. extremity of the Penmskot Sea, extending about 50 miles in length, and 16 in breadth. Lon. 178. E. Ferro. Lat. 67 08. to N.

GLACIERS, a name given to some very extensive fields of ice among the Alps of Switzerland. These glaciers may be divided into two sorts; the first occupying the deep vallies situated in the bosom of the Alps, is termed by the natives vallies of ice, but Mr Coxé calls them Lower Glaciers. The second,

which clothe the summits and sides of the mountains, he calls the Upper Glaciers. The Lower Glaciers are by far the most considerable in extent and depth. Some stretch several leagues in length; that of des Bois, in particular, is more than 15 miles long, and above 3 in its greatest breadth. They are bordered at the higher extremity by inaccessible rocks, and on the other extend into the cultivated plains. The thickness of the ice varies in different parts. M. de Saussure found its general depth in the Glacier des Bois from 80 to 100 feet, but questions not the information of those who assert, that in some places its thickness exceeds even 600 feet. These immense fields of ice usually rest on an inclined plain. Being pushed forward by the pressure of their own weight, and but weakly supported by the rugged rocks beneath, they are intersected by large transverse chasms, and present the appearance of walls, pyramids, and other fantastic shapes, observed at all heights, and in all situations, wherever the declivity exceeds 30 or 40 degrees. But in those parts where the plain on which they rest is horizontal, or only gently inclined, the surface of the ice is nearly uniform. The chasms are but few and narrow, and the traveller crosses on foot without much difficulty. The surface of the ice is not so slippery as that of frozen rivers, but rough and granulated, and only dangerous to the passengers in steep descents; it is extremely porous, and full of small bubbles, and consequently not so compact as common ice. The Upper Glaciers may be subdivided into those which cover the summits and those which extend along the sides of the Alps. The former owe their origin to the snow that falls at all seasons of the year, and which remains nearly in its original state, being congealed into a hard substance, and not converted into ice. The substance which covers the sides of the Alps is neither pure snow, like that of the summits, nor ice, which forms the Lower Glaciers, but is an assemblage of both; it contains less snow than the summits, because the summer heat has more power to dissolve it, and more snow than the Lower Glaciers, because the dissolution of snow is comparatively lesser. In a word, there is a regular gradation from the snow on the summits to the ice of the Lower Glaciers, formed by the intermediate mixture

tun, ~~and ice.~~

GLADBECK, or **GLADBACH**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Roer, late of Germany, in Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers, 16 miles N. of Juliers.

GLADENBACH, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, 12 miles N. of Giesse, and 8 W. of Marburg.

GLADKA, a fort of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Malva, 36 miles W. of Kizliar.

GLADSMUIR, a parish of Scotland, in East Lothian, containing about 5000 or 6000 acres of excellent land, and 1460 inhabitants. It is bounded on the N. by the Frith of Forth, and on the S. by small river Tyne, from both which the cultivated land rises to a heathy muir in the centre. Coals abounds in the parish.

GLADY CREEK, a small stream which flows through the E. bank of Little Miami river, in the NW. Territory.

GLAIZE, Av, a SSW. branch of the Miami of the Lake, which interlocks with St Mary's river.

GLAMFORD BRIGGS, corruptly **GLANDFORD BRIDGE**, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, on a river or canal called Ancholme, navigable to the Humber, with a considerable trade in corn, coals, and timber, and a large manufacture of skins. It is 25 miles N. of Lincoln, and 156 N. of London.

GLAMMISS, a parish and town of Scotland, in Forfarshire. The parish, which occupies the middle of the fertile valley of Strathmore, and part of the ridge of the Sidlaw hills, is about 12 miles long, and from 1 to 5 broad, watered by the river Dean. The town of Glammiss is about 4 miles W. of Forfar, and, with the adjoining suburb of the New Town of Glammiss, contains about 650 inhabitants. The principal manufacture is yarn and linen cloth. Near the town is the ancient castle where Malcolm II. was assassinated in 1024, now the seat of the Earl of Strathmore. The population of the parish, in 1801, was 1981.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of South Wales, bounded on the N. by Brecknockshire, on the E. by Monmouthshire, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, and on the W. by Caermarthenshire, being about 48 miles from E. to W. and 27 from N. to S. The greatest part of the sea-coast forms a semicircular sweep, the western extremity being form-

ed into a narrow beak, between the open channel on the one hand, and an arid running round to the Caermarthenshire coast on the other. On the N. and NE. sides it is very mountainous, the soil of the hills extremely varied. In some parts they are absolute rocks, in others full of coal and iron. The surface over these mines produce plenty of fine pasturage. What corn grows in the country is principally between the south side of the mountain and the sea, in a spacious vale, or plain open to the latter. The roads over the mountains are excessively steep and stony, strewed, as well as the heaths on each side of them, with stones of various sizes, detached from the rocks by the winter rains. The air on the north parts is sharp, occasioned by the long continuance of the snow on the hills; but on the south side mild and temperate, being improved by the sea-breezes. Such is the profusion of coal and limestone, in this county, that lime is the general nature of it; and there is scarce a cottage that is not white washed regularly once a week. The plenty of coal and the conveniency of transportation, have brought a large copper-work to Swansea. Glamorganshire contains one episcopal town, Llandaff, and several others, as Cardifi, Caerphilly, Neath, Bridgend, Swausea, Llantrisant, Marthyl-Tydvil, and Cowbridge. The principal rivers are the Tawe, the Neath, the Taw, the Osmore, and the Rumney. Glamorganshire is divided into 10 hundreds, and 118 parishes, which contain 14,762 houses, and about 71,000 inhabitants. Two members are returned to parliament, viz. one for the county, and one for the town of Cardifi.

GLANDEVES, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps; formerly flourishing, and the see of a bishop, but the overflowing of the Var compelled a great part of the inhabitants to leave the town, and to remove to Entrevaux, which is not far from it; so that it is now almost abandoned.

GLANDORF, a harbour of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 3 miles W. of Ross bay.

GLANSHAMMAR, a town of Sweden, in the province of Neicia, 7 miles NE. of Oiebro.

GLARIS, or **GLARUS**, a canton of Switzerland, and the eighth in the order of the league, surrounded with lofty mountains on all sides, except towards the north. These mountains are covered with

with eternal snow. In the lower parts fruit-trees flourish very well. The inhabitants cultivate but little grain; their principal riches arising from their meadows and pastures. These pastures in the Alps are of very superior quality. Medicinal plants are abundant, so as even to become an object of commerce. The Alps of Glaris afford a large field not only for the botanist, but for natural history in general, in a vast variety of uncommon plants, various metals and minerals, crystals, medicinal springs, petrifications, large slate (which forms a considerable article of exportation). &c. It is supposed that 10,000 head of cattle, and 4000 sheep, may be fed during the summer season on the mountains of this canton. In the main, however, these different productions of the Alps cannot compensate for the inconveniences arising from a cold and mountainous country. The great extent occupied by rocks, precipices, inaccessible forests, barren heaths, and perpetual snow, lessen the enjoyment of man, the culture and the population; frequent inundations are caused by sudden thaws or rain, always more abundant in mountainous countries; to these may be added falls of snow, of earth, and rocks, from the mountains, and storms and tempests. The population is estimated at 24,000. The government is purely democratic; every person who is 16 years of age has a vote in the lands gemeind, or general assembly, which, except on extraordinary occasions, is only held yearly in the month of May. This general assembly has a right to make new laws, levy contributions, make alliances, and treat of war or peace. The chief of the republic is called Landamman, who is alternately chosen from the two religions, only with this difference, that, when a Protestant, his office continues three years, and when a Catholic only two. Both sects live together in the greatest harmony; in several places, they successively perform divine service in the same church, and all the offices of state are amicably administered by both. The executive power is a council of regency, composed of 48 Protestants and 15 Catholics. Each sect has its peculiar court of justice, and it is necessary, in all lawsuits between persons of different religions, that the person having the casting voice among the judges, should be of the same religion as the defendant. Every man, from the age of 16 to 60 is obliged to register himself in

the national militia. The constitution of this canton for the army of the confederacy is 400 men.

GLARIS, a town of Switzerland, and capital of the above canton, situated upon the Linth, large and populous. The town-house is a handsome structure. The hospital and church serve both for Protestants and Roman Catholics. It is the seat of justice; and the assemblies of the people are held here in the open air, according to the custom of the ancient Gauls and Germans. In 1799, the Russians under Marshal Suwarrow, advanced as far as this place, and defeated the French. It is 32 miles E. of Lucerne. Lon. 26. 40. E. Ferro. Lat. 26. 58. N.

GLASENDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz.

GLASNDORF, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, 10½ miles SW. of Patschkau.

GLASGOW, a large and populous city of Scotland, situated in the Nether Ward of Lanarkshire, on the banks of the Clyde, which has been made navigable thus far for vessels drawing 7 or 8 feet water. From its extent, beauty, regularity, and modern improvements, it is undoubtedly the second if not the first city in North Britain. It is one of the most ancient in the kingdom; its origin being generally ascribed to St Mungo, or St Kentigern, who is said to have founded a bishopric here in 560; which was erected into an archiepiscopal see in 1481. The principal part of the city occupies a plain on the north side of the river Clyde, and consists of many streets, laid out in a regular and elegant plan, the houses of which have a neat and handsome appearance. The main street runs in a direction E. and W. the length of the town; and at particular places acquires particular names. This great street is again intersected at right angles by a number of others, which run either southward to the river, or in the opposite direction. The high church, the most magnificent Gothic structure in Scotland, St Andrew's church, St Enoch's church, the Tron church, the College, the Infirmary, the Tontine, the Theatre, Trades' Hall, and Town-House, are some of the principal buildings of Glasgow. The university, instituted in 1450, is constantly increasing in reputation. At present it consists of a chancellor, rector, dean of faculty, a principal, and 16 professors, of which

one is for law, 4 for theology, 5 for the study of medicine and subjects connected therewith, and the others for the faculty of arts. Its library is a large and valuable collection. It has lately been greatly enriched in the mathematical department by the library of the late celebrated Dr Robert Simpson, author of the translation of Euclid, and has received an important addition, by a collection of rare books and manuscripts, in every department of science, but particularly in medicine, bequeathed by the late Dr William Hunter, who has also left his extensive museum to the university of Glasgow. Besides the anatomical preparations, the museum, for which an elegant building has been erected, contains the collection of shells, corals, insects, and fossils, made by the late Dr Fothergill, and a cabinet of medals and coins, ancient and modern, the most complete of the kind in Europe. This last article alone cost Dr Hunter 25,000*l*. The observatory is well fitted up, and supplied with the most improved instruments for the use of the professor of practical astronomy. In 1796, the late celebrated Mr Anderson founded an academical institution, for the support of which he bequeathed his valuable apparatus, library, museum, and all his property, and devolved the management of it to certain trustees. From these funds, assisted with liberal subscriptions from other public spirited persons, a handsome and commodious building, containing an elegant lecture-room, and other apartments for the instruments and museum, has been erected. The intention of this institution was to afford a regular course of instruction to those persons who do not intend to enter any of the universities, and to admit the ladies to the same benefit of knowledge, which other seminaries do not allow; accordingly, courses of popular lectures are given on natural and experimental philosophy, on mathematics, on chemistry, botany, and natural history. Of charitable institutions there are many in Glasgow, of which the chief are the Town's Hospital, or Poor's House, with an annual income of about 2,400; Hutcheson's Hospital, for the support and education of 48 poor boys; Wilson's Hospital, well endowed; Merchant's Hospital, with a revenue of above 1000*l*. per annum, for the relief of decayed members, their widows and descendants; the Trades Hospital, for the same purpose, with ra-

ther smaller funds; and Miller's Hospital, for females. In 1172, Glasgow was erected into a royal burgh. In 1611, the city received a charter from James VI and in 1636, another from King Charles I. with considerable power and privileges; which charters were confirmed by acts of parliament in 1661 and 1690. The principal trade of Glasgow, formerly, was the curing and exporting of salmon and herrings, the principal market for which was France; from whence they imported wines, brandy, and salt. On the union with England, in 1707, the merchants of Glasgow first entered into the American trade; and, in 1775, they imported upwards of 57,000 hogsheads of tobacco, 5000 of sugar, upwards of 110 puncheons of rum, and 500 bags of cotton. The American war was a terrible stroke to the commerce of Glasgow, and ruined many of its merchants; but new channels opened, particularly the West Indies; to which it has now a great trade. Even while its foreign trade was checked, the linen manufacture, which had been begun in 1725, was greatly increased; and this was long the staple manufacture of Glasgow. In consequence of the increase of commerce and manufactures. in 1783, a society called *The Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures*, was instituted, for the purpose of uniting the influence of the merchants and manufacturers; and by establishing a public fund, to give strength and efficacy to such measures as might tend to the public good. It was subscribed to many gentlemen in Glasgow and the neighbouring towns, and they obtained a royal charter, incorporating them into a body politic, managed by 30 directors. Of late years the manufacture of linen has given place to that of cotton; the value of which for 1791, was estimated at 1,500,000*l*. At present there is as much business done in Glasgow, as in all Scotland else together. The printing types cast here have long been distinguished for their neatness; and the glass manufacture has been very successful. There are also several printfields and extensive bleachfields within the district. The villages within the barony are named Calton and Bridgetown, Grahamston, Anderston, Finnieston, Clayslap, Northwoodside, Coucaddins, Parkhouse, Camlachie, Parkhead, West Muir, Shettleston, Lightburn, &c. The side cut from the great canal, and the Monkland

Monkland canal, are of great consequence to the manufactures. The population of Glasgow, with its suburbs and dependencies, amounted, in 1801, to 77,385; but at present it is said to be 100,000. Their public spirit was recently manifested, in the erection of a monument, 145 feet high, in the green of Glasgow, to the memory of the gallant NELSON: the building was finished in August 1807. Glasgow was originally one parish, but is now, for the benefit of the poor and ease of ministers, divided into eight, with as many churches, besides three chapels of ease. It is 44 miles W. of Edinburgh, and 60 SW. of Perth. Lon. 4. 30. W. Lat. 55. 50. N.

GLASGOW PORT, or NEW PORT-GLASGOW, a town and parish of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, lying on the S. side of the Clyde, about 4 miles above Greenock. The parish is about an English mile square, and was formerly a small barony called Newark, belonging to the parish of Kilmalcolm; but the magistrates of Glasgow having, in 1668, feued a piece of ground for forming a harbour for their shipping, got it erected into a separate parish in 1695. The town, built partly on the feus granted by the town council of Glasgow and partly on the old barony of Newark, is called New Port Glasgow and Newark, and was erected into a borough of barony, in 1775, with 13 persons as trustees for regulating the police of the town. These trustees must be feuars possessed of heritable property within the town to the amount of 10l. sterling annual rent; and from them two bailies are elected, one by the town council of Glasgow, and the other by themselves, for administering justice, &c. as in other boroughs of barony. The revenue under their management is upwards of 500 l. per annum. The harbour is excellent; and the Glasgow merchants have extensive warehouses on the quay. It is a port of the custom-house; and, in 1791, had 125 vessels, measuring 12,760 tons, belonging to it. The extent of the trade may be still farther estimated from the number of vessels to and from the port in 1790, which was 450, measuring 46,560 tons. Near the shore, stands the ruins of the castle of Newark, built in 1599, and once strongly fortified. The population was 3865, in 1801.

GLASGOW, a new county in Newbern district, N. Carolina, taken from Dobbs' county. It is bounded N. by Edge-

comb, S. by Lenoir, E. by Jones, and W. by Wayne

GLASHUTTEN, or GLASITTEN, a town of Hungary, celebrated for its hot-baths; near it are some rich gold mines. It is 7 miles from Schemnitz.

GLASLOUGH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, 5 miles NE. of Monaghan

GLASS, a parish of Scotland, lying partly in Aberdeen and partly in Banff shires, watered by the river Deveron, about 5 miles long from NE. to SW. and nearly the same in breadth. The surface is varied, but in general green, affording good pasture; and the cultivated land, near the river is of a deep loamy soil. Population about 800.

GLASS LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in the parish of Kiltrean, Ross-shire, about 5 miles long and 1 broad, whence issues a river of the same name, tributary to the Beaully.

GLASS ISLE, or SCALPAY, an island of the Hebrides, in the district of Harris.

GLASSARY, a parish of Scotland, in Argyllshire, about 22 miles long and 12 broad, bounded on the E. by Loch Fyne and intersected near the southern boundary by the Crinan canal. The surface rises gently from both sides to the middle, which is occupied by a considerable extent of moor land. The soil on the banks of the river Ad is a deep rich loam. Population about 3300

GLASSCARRICK POINT, a cape on the eastern coast of Ireland, in the county of Wexford. Lon. 6. 12. W. Greenwich Lat. 52. 35. N.

GLASSERTON, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Wigton, lying on the eastern side of the bay of Luce; about 7½ miles long and from 1 to 2½ broad. The natural aspect of the country is rugged, unequal and hilly. In the rural economy of the farmers the first object is the breeding and feeding of black cattle. Population, 860.

GLASSFORD, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Lanark, about 8 miles long, and 2 broad. The surface is level, and the soil partly a strong clay and partly a light loam, but generally productive. The cotton manufacture is prosecuted, in a village containing about 200 inhabitants; besides which the population of the parish is about 750.

GLASSHUTTEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, near which is a silver mine. It is 3 miles from Dresder.

GLASSTENBERG, a town of N. America

meric), in the state of Connecticut, 17 miles WNW. of Windham.

GLASTONBURY, a town of England, situated in a low marshy country, in the county of Somerset, with the ruins of a celebrated abbey, said to owe its foundation to Joseph of Arimathea, who planted his staff, that is, took up his abode here, and built an oratory in honour of the Virgin Mary. In 512, the celebrated King Arthur, after being mortally wounded, was brought and interred there. In 605, a regular society was instituted by St Augustine, who was sent into England by Pope Gregory the Great to preach the gospel. About this time it obtained the name of *Glastonbury*, by which, with some little variation, it has ever since been called. Several bishops and kings were great benefactors to this town. But he excelled all his predecessors in munificence; he pulled down the old monastery, and rebuilt it in the most sumptuous and magnificent manner, to the honour of Christ, and the apostles St Peter and St Paul; adorning the edifice with a costly chapel, garnished and plated over with 2640 pounds weight of silver, and an altar with 26 lbs. weight of gold, &c. During the dreadful depredations of the Danes, both the monastery and town of Glastonbury began to drop their splendour, and exhibit the appearance of ruin and distress. To restore it to its ancient dignity was the business of King Edmund, who appointed St Dunstan abbot, and permitted him to make free use of his regal treasury to enable him to rebuild it. The lands which the monastery of Glastonbury possessed before the Norman conquest, by the grants of different kings and others, were immense in number and value. The revenue of the abbey was above 40,000l. per annum, besides 7 parks well stocked with deer. The abbot lived like a prince, had the title of lord, and sat among the barons in parliament. Richard Whiting, the last abbot, who had 100 monks and 300 domestics, being unwilling to surrender the abbey to King Henry VIII. or to lend an ear to any of the solicitations which were offered him, was, by false pretences, seized at his manor-house of Sharpsham, in 1539, and without much formal process as to law or equity, dragged on a hurdle to the Tower hill, where, without the least regard to his age, his sanctity, or his entreaties to revisit his convent, he was hanged; his head set upon

the abbey gate, and his quarters sent to Wells, Bath, Ivelchester, and Bridgewater. The fate of the abbot and the abbey being thus decided, the buildings and revenues of this house, which had flourished for such a length of time, became the objects of depredation. The estates of the monastery, devolving to the crown, were either granted or sold away. It is 5 miles SSW. of Wells, and 126 W. of London.

GLASTONBURY, a township in Bennington county, Vermont, having only 34 inhabitants.

GLASTONBURY, a handsome little town in Hartford county, Connecticut, situated on the E. side of Connecticut river, opposite to Weathersfield, and of which it formed a part until 1690.

GLATT, a river of Germany, in Suebia, which runs into the Neckar, 2 miles N. of Sultz, in the territory of Wurtemberg.

GLATZ, a town of Silesia, and capital of a principality of the same name, situated on the Neisse, built on the side of a mountain, the summit of which is covered by a large and strong castle. The town contains about 400 houses within the walls, and as many in four fathoms. In 1742, the Prussians took the town by capitulation; and in 1760 the Austrians took it by storm, but restored it in 1763. It is a place of considerable trade; and is 25 miles W. of Neisse, and 18 E. of Prague. Lon. 34. 15. P. Ferro. Lit. 50. 16. N.

GLATZ, a principality of Silesia, lying on the borders of Bohemia, surrounded on all sides by mountains, 40 miles long, and 25 broad. It is itself extremely mountainous, intersected with numerous valleys and small rivers, which are adorned with meadows, corn-fields and woodlands. In a good year it produces wheat sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants; in bad seasons it is supplied from the neighbouring countries. It has excellent pasture grounds, which feed great numbers of cattle; wood and game are plentiful. It contains quarries of mill stones, free-stone, and marble. Jasper, topazes, and cornelians, are found in some places. There are mines of coal, copper, and silver, with several mineral springs. The country forms only one circle, divided into six districts. Glatz is the capital.

GLATZ KOGEL, a mountain of Austria, 12 miles S. of Steyr.

GLAUCHA, or GLAUCHAU, a town of

of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and lordship of Schonburg, on the Muldt; containing about 600 houses; the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of stuffs. It is 46 miles W. of Dresden, and 6 N. of Zwickau.

GLAUCHE, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg, joining to the town of Halle, but governed by its own magistrates. Here are 4 schools, or seminaries, in which the languages, theology, mathematics, music, &c. are taught by 120 preceptors. It is sometimes considered a suburb of Halle.

GLAZOV, a town of Russia, in the government of Viatka, on the Tchevtza, 36 miles ESE. of Viatka.

GLEBOW, a town of the duchy of Courland, 18 miles S. of Mittaw.

GLEIBERG, or **GLITZBERG**, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Nassau-Weilburg, 2 miles N. of Giessen, and 8 NE. of Wetzlar.

GLEICHENBERG, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 10 m. N. of Racklsburg.

GLEICHENSTLIN, a town and castle of Germany, in the late circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Liebsfeld, 7 miles SE. of Heilbrunn.

GLEINCK, a town of Austria, 2 miles N. of Steyr.

GLEINSTOTTEN, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 14 m. SE. of Voitsberg.

GLEISS, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais, 26 miles E. of Sion.

GLEIWITZ, or **GLIWICZ**, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 36 miles SE. of Oppeln, and 28 S. of Lublinitz, noted for the culture of hops, and the weaving of cloth.

GLEMS, a river of Germany, which runs into the Enz, about 2 miles N. of Mark Grobingen, in the duchy of Wurttemberg.

GLEN, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, 22 miles WNW. from Londonderry.

GLEN ALMOND, a highly picturesque vale of Scotland, in Perthshire, 8 miles N. of Crieff.

GLEN ALOT, and **GLEN CARREL**, two adjoining vallies of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, about 14 miles N. from Dornoch.

GLEN ARTNEY, a vale of Scotland, in Perthshire, 4 miles NE. of Callender.

GLEN CROY, a vale of Scotland, in Argyllshire, on the NE. side of Loch Long. It is one of the passes to the Highlands, between 5 and 6 miles long, and

abounds in wild and sublimity.

The road has a gentle ascent the whole length, except the last mile, where, being very steep, it is caused in a zig-zag form to the top of the hill, on which the 22d regiment who made the road placed a seat, and a stone inscribed *Rest and be thankful*. From this the road turns into Glen Kingless the scenery of which is somewhat similar to the former; and terminates in the borders of Loch Tyme.

GLEN DEBBY, a vale of Scotland, in Perthshire, 10 miles N. of Dunkeld.

GLEN DOCHART, a vale in Perthshire, in Braodford.

GLEN FICHAN, a vale of Scotland, in the W. part of Lorn, Argyllshire.

GLEN FIDDICH, a fertile vale of Scotland, in Bute-shire, 12 miles SE. of Inveravon.

GLEN FINN, a narrow vale in Inverness-shire, at the head of Loch Shiel, through which the river Finna runs, bounded by rocky mountains. It is famous for being the place where the Pretender first raised the standard of rebellion on the 19th of August 1745.

GLEN FINN, a vale of Scotland, in Argyllshire, N. of Loch Fine.

GLEN FINGLASS, a vale of Scotland, in Perthshire.

GLEN-GARRY, a vale of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, N. of Loch Garry.

GLEN-GONAR, a vale and river in the southern extremity of Lanarkshire, near Lead hills, in which gold dust is found.

GLEN-GRUDY, a vale of Scotland, in Ross-shire, N. of Loch Farnish.

GLEN KENS, the northern district of Kircudbrightshire, Scotland, comprehending the valley watered by the river Ken, and part of the highlands which divide Galloway from Carrick. It is divided into 4 parishes, Kells, Balmaclellan, Dalry, and Carspenn, and contains the royal burgh of New Galloway.

GLEN KINGLASS, a vale of Scotland, in Argyllshire. See **GLEN CROY**.

GLEN LEDNOOK, a vale of Scotland, in Perthshire, 10 miles NW. of Crieff.

GLEN LOCHY, the name of 3 vales of Scotland; 1 in the shires of Argyll and Perth, NE. of Glenorchy; 2 in Braidalbin; 3 in Inverness-shire.

GLEN LOTH, a vale of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire.

GLEN LUCE, a district of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, watered by the river Luce. See **LUCE**.

GLEN LYON, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth, and parish of Fortingal.

tingal, ~~about~~ 28 miles long and scarce half a mile broad. It contains many small villages; but from the height of the mountains which form its sides, some of them have no sunshine for several months in winter.

GLEN MORE, a valley of Scotland, in Perthshire, 13 miles N. of Blair Atholl, abounding with wood.

GLEN MORE, a district of Moray, and Inverness-shire.

GLEN-MORE-NA-H'ALABIN. See CANAL, CALEDONIAN.

GLEN MORISTON, a vale of Scotland in Inverness-shire, 5 miles W. from Fort Augustus.

GLEN MOY, a vale of Scotland, in Angus-shire. NW. of Brechin.

GLEN MUIK, a vale of Scotland, in Ross-shire.

GLEN QUIECH, a vale of Scotland, in Perthshire 10 miles N. of Crieff.

GLEN ROY, a valley of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, in which are the celebrated parallel or Fingalian roads. See KILMANIVAIG.

GLEN RINNES, a vale of Scotland, in Banffshire, 7 miles SE. of Inveravon.

GLEN URQUHART, a vale of Scotland, in Inverness-shire.

GLEN YALDER, a vale of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, between Loch Gar and the river Dee.

GLENBERVIE, a parish of Scotland in Kincaidineshire, so named from its comprehending a vale through which the water of Bervie runs. It is about 6½ miles long and 5 broad, and is in general fertile and well cultivated. The kirk-town of Glenbervie has been created a barony in the family of Douglas; besides which the parish contains the village of *Drunlithie*. Population about 1200.

GLENBUCKET, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, about 4 miles long and 1 broad, watered by the Bucket, a small tributary stream of the Don. The soil is generally a light fertile loam. In the parish are the remains of a house called *Badenyon*, whence the song of *John of Badenyon*. Population about 420.

GLENCAIRN, a parish of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, about 11 miles long and from 3 to 5 broad, watered by the river Cairn, whence the name, and by several other small rivers, which unite near the villages Dunreggan and Minniehive. The soil is various but generally fertile; and the population above

1400.

GLENCOE, a vale of Scotland, in Argyllshire, noted for the cruel massacre of its unsuspecting inhabitants in 1691, contrary to the faith of a royal proclamation. It lies on the E. side of Loch Etive, 17 miles N. of Inverary.

GLENCROSS, a parish of Scotland, in Mid-Lothian, about 7 miles W. from Edinburgh. It forms a square of about 3 miles comprehending part of the Pentland hills, and is chiefly adapted to pasture. Near Woodhouslie, the property of Lord Woodhouslie, on the borders of this parish with Pennycuik, Allan Ramsay is supposed to have laid the scene of the favourite Scots Pastoral of the *Gentle Shepherd*: a romantic fall near the head of Glencross water is still named *Habbie's Howe*. Population near 400.

GLENDOVAN, a parish of Scotland, in the S of Perthshire, so called from the river Devon which winds through it. It is about 6 miles long and 4½ broad, with a hilly surface, affording excellent pasture. Population about 150.

GLENEGAD HEAD, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. Lon. 7. 4. W. Lat. 55. 20. N.

GLENELG, a parish of Scotland, on the W. coast of Inverness-shire, which comprehends three districts viz. Glenelg, Knowdart, and North Morior, separated by two arms of the sea called Lochurn and Lochneavy, extending altogether about 20 miles every way. Glenelg and Knowdort have a light fertile soil, but Morior is mountainous and rocky. The great road to the Isle of Sky passes thro' Glenelg, at the termination of which stand the ancient barracks of Bernera, and the village of Glenelly. Population in 1801, was 2834.

GLENELLY, a village of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, from whence there is a ferry across the Sound to the Isle of Sky.

GLENELY, a river of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, which runs into the sea, 3 miles S. of Geron Point.

GLENGARRIFF, a harbour of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the NE. part of Bantry bay.

GLENHOLM, a parish of Scotland, in Peeblesshire, between 3 and 4 miles long, and near 2 broad, so named from the small rivulet Holm passing through it to the Tweed. The surface being hilly, is mostly devoted to pasture. The

post

post road to Dunfries runs through the lower part of it. Population about 240.

GLENICZA, a river of Poland, which runs into the Obra, near Kosten, in the palatinate of Posenania.

GLENISLA, a parish of Scotland, in Forfarshire, about 18 miles long and 2 broad. It derives its name from the river Isla running through it. The soil in some places is light and stony, in others a strong loam, and the northern part of the parish abounds with lime, of which the farmers avail themselves. Considerable attention is also paid to the rearing of sheep and black cattle. Population about 1000.

GLENMUIK, TULLOCH, and GLENGAIRN, 3 united parishes of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, extending about 18 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It lies on the border of the county with those of Perth and Forfar, and is intersected by the Dee, the Gairn, and the Muick. The low grounds are well cultivated, and many of the hills are covered with wood to the very summit. Besides the ruins in the lake of KANNOR, there are several other ruinous castles in the parish, particularly those of Cnoe, Dee, and Glengairn; and near the latter there is a vein of lead ore. Limestone is found in many places, and near the mineral wells of PANNANACH it assumes the appearance of fine marble. Population about 1900.

GLENORCHY and INISHAIL, two united parishes of Scotland, in Argyllshire, about 24 miles in length, but of unequal breadth; bounded on the E. by Perthshire. The whole district is mountainous, excepting the vale of Glenorchy, a beautiful plain, 3 miles long and about half a mile broad, with the river Orchy gliding through it, to Loch Awe. In the centre of the valley, stand the church and parsonage house of the parish, upon a beautiful island, above a mile in circumference, formed by a division of the river. There are several tracts of natural wood in Glenorchy, and the banks of Loch Awe, are covered with thriving plantations. The hills and moors afford pasture to numerous flocks of sheep. Near the castle of Achallader, in the upper part of the parish, are several cairns, marking the spot of a fatal conflict between two hostile clans, about 2 centuries ago. Near the E. end of Loch Awe are the ruins of the castle of Kilchrùn, and on the small island of Froach Elan are the

ruins of another ancient castle. A military road from Inverary by Tyndrum to Fort William passes through the parish, and seldom will a traveller meet with grander or more picturesque scenery than is here displayed. Population about 1850.

GLENSHIEE, (SPITTAL OF,) a pass into the Highlands of Scotland, in Perthshire, near the head of the Black Water or Shee. It is a stage on the military road to Fort George, 22 miles N. of Coupar-Angus.

GLENSHEILL, a parish of Scotland, in Ross-shire, 16 miles long, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 broad, containing 710 inhabitants. It is bounded on the SE. by an arm of the sea called Loch Duig, and comprehends two vallies, on the sides of which the hills rise almost perpendicularly to a very great height. Among these is the narrow pass of Glenshiel, famous for the battle between the English troops and the Highland adherents of King James, led by the Earl of Seaforth, in which the latter were defeated.

GLENRATHON, or LINRATHON a parish of Scotland, in Forfarshire, about 8 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. It is composed of mountains, hills, and vallies, watered by the Isla and its tributary stream of Melgam; but little of the soil admitting of culture, it is mostly laid out in pasturage. Population 919.

GLERS, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, 21 miles W. of Bolzano.

GLIKEON, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Epire, 26 miles W. of Atla.

GLIMANY, a town of Poland, in the palatine of Lemberg, 20 miles ENE. of Lemberg.

GLIMS HOLM, one of the small Orkney islands, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Pomona.

GLINA, a river of Croatia, which rises near Creutz, and joins the Lonja.

GLINLOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, 7 miles NNE. of Sligo.

GLINNINO, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, on the Msta. 12 miles SE. of Borovigi.

GLINSK, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigov, 88 miles SE. of Tchernigov.

GLINTZENDORFF, a town of Austria. 5 miles NE. of Entzorstorff.

GLITNESS, one of the smaller Shetland islands, on the E. coast of Shetland. 11 miles N. of Lerwick.

GLIUBIN, a town of European Turkey,

key, **Wismutia**, 18 miles SE. of **Mostar**.

GLOGAU, a principality of Silesia, situated on both sides of the Oder, on the borders of Poland. It produces corn and wine in abundance; the forests are well furnished with wood; and in some parts there are mines of iron: A great number of sheep are fed; the wool is wrought into various manufactures. It is divided into 6 circles. Great Glogau is the capital.

GLOGAU, GREAT, a town of Silesia, and capital of the principality of Glogau. It was built in 1110, on the S. side of the Oder; and is now considered as a fortress, the fortifications having been strengthened by the Prussians, who took it in 1741. It is the seat of the governor of Silesia, and of a commandant of divers tribunals, a bishop's court, &c. It contains 2 Catholic churches, 1 of which is collegiate, 2 convents, 1 Lutheran church, and a congregation of Calvinists. It is 50 miles WSW. from Poznan, and 32 NNE. from Bantz. Lon. 22. 40. 30. E. Lat. 51. 30. N.

GLOGOWITZ, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 10 miles S. of Oppeln.

GLOGNITZ, a town of Austria, 23 miles S. of Vienna.

GLOGOVITZA, a town of Croatia, 4 miles NNE. of Crotz.

GLOMME, a river of Norway, in the province of Agderhus, which flows to the North sea, at Fredericstet. It receives the river Wamoy, which issues from Lake Mios; and is not navigable on any part of its course, from this lake to Fredericstet, the stream being intercepted by such frequent cataraets and shoals, that in some places, it is necessary to drag the trees, which are floated down, over the ground. Above 50,000 trees are annually floated by this river to Fredericstet.

GLOS LA FERRIERE, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and district of L'Aigle, 6 leagues W. of Evreux, and 2 N. of L'Aigle.

GLOUCESTER, a town of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, situated on the E. side of the Severn. It was formerly surrounded with walls; and defended by a castle built in the reign of William the Conqueror, but these were decayed in Canaan's time. In the latter end of the 9th century, the Danes ravaged the country,

and fixed their abode in this town. In the middle of the 11th century, the older churches being destroyed, a new one was built, for the monks, by Aldred, Bishop of Worcester, afterwards Archbishop of York, which, in succeeding times, received considerable additions, and was more especially enlarged and repaired with the offerings made at the tomb of King Edward II. who was buried here, under a monument of alabaster. During the barons' wars, Gloucester was plundered by Prince Edward, son of Edward III. In 1541, Gloucester was erected into a bishopric by Henry VIII. and the abbey church became a cathedral. In 1643, the city declared for the parliament, being supported by a garrison, under the command of Colonel Massey. Charles I. laid siege to it in person; but, for want of sufficient necessaries, was not able to take it before the Earl of Essex was sent to its relief; on which the King was obliged to retire. During the siege, 6 churches were destroyed out of 14; so that Gloucester now contains 5 churches and a cathedral.

The city is composed of 4 principal streets, besides several smaller, well paved, and in general well built. It contains, with the suburbs, near 9000 inhabitants. It was erected into a burgh by King John, and a charter of corporation granted by Henry III. The trade is considerable on account of its vicinity to the Severn. Previous to the reign of William Rufus, the principal trade consisted in the manufacture of iron: But the chief manufacture is now the making of pins. Besides the churches for the established religion, there are places of worship for Dissenters and Quakers; with several charity schools, 5 hospitals, and a county infirmary. Two markets are held weekly, on Wednesday and on Saturday. The town sends 2 members to parliament. By the last charter, granted by Charles II. the corporation consists of a mayor, high-steward, recorder, 12 aldermen, town-clerk, and 24 free-tille, &c. Gloucester lies 34 miles NN. E. of Bristol, and 106 WNW. of London. Lon 2. 15. W. Lat 51. 48. N.

GLOUCESTER, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Worcestershire and Warwickshire, on the E. by Oxfordshire, on the S. by Somersetshire and Wiltshire, and on the W. by Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, and the Bristol channel. It is divided into 28 hundreds, which contain 1 city, 26 market towns,

320 parishes, 46,457 houses, and 250,809 inhabitants. The length from NE. to SW. is about 65 miles, and the breadth from 20 to 30. The soil and cultivation of this county are various. On the Cotswold hills the soil is in general a stoney loam, and the earth shallow, seldom allowing the plough to enter more than 4 or 5 inches, beneath which there is generally a kind of lime-stone. In some places the land is stiff and sour. About Fairford and Cirencester the soil is richer and deeper. The farms in general are large. Great numbers of sheep are fed, which were formerly celebrated for the fineness of their wool and smallness of their fleece. It is not improbable, that the fine woolled sheep of Spain might originally have been procured from Cotswold, since they were sent over by Richard I. or Edward I. This breed of sheep has been changed for others of a larger kind, which produce a larger fleece of coarser wool. There are many considerable dairy farms, and between the hills are some excellent meadows. What is called the *Vale of Berkeley*, is an extensive and fertile plain, lying on both sides of the Severn, in the SW. part of the county, which is celebrated for its fine pasturage and excellent cheese. The vale about the city of Gloucester contains excellent meadow and pasture land. Towards Tewkesbury, the soil is a sandy loam, rich and deep, chiefly employed in grazing. The western part of the county is chiefly occupied by the forest of Dean, where it was formerly supposed the best ship-timber in the island grew. This forest at present contains but a small part of what it did formerly; some pains are, however, taken to preserve what remains. The woollen manufacture is carried on to a great extent in this county, particularly at Dorsley, Stroud, Wotton-Underage, Painswick, Minchin-Hampton, and their neighbourhood. Mines of coal abound in Kingswood, and the neighbourhood of Bristol, and mines of iron in the forest of Dean. Great quantities of cyder are made in the villages on the banks of the Severn, a kind of which, called *Styre cyder*, is almost peculiar to the western banks of that river. Besides the city of Gloucester, the principal towns are Cirencester, Tewkesbury, Berkeley, Camden, Newnham, Dursley, Marshfield, Dean, Painswick, Tetbury, Cheltenham, Hampton, or Minching-Hampton, Fairford, Sud-

bury, Wotton-Underage, Wickwar, Winchcombe, Colford, Newent, Stow on the Wold, Morton, Northleach, Thornbury, and Stanley. Eight members are returned to parliament, viz. for the county, Gloucester, Cirencester, and Tewkesbury, two each.

GLOUCESTER, or CAPE ANN, a township in Essex county, Massachusetts, whose eastern point forms the N. side of the bay of Massachusetts. The harbour is accessible for large ships, and defended by a battery and citadel, erected in 1795. It is one of the most considerable fishing towns in the United States. It contains 5317 inhabitants, and is divided into 5 parishes. It is 16 miles NE. by E. of Salem, and 34 NE. of Boston.

GLOUCESTER, the most western and the largest township in the N. of Providence county, Rhode island, having Connecticut on the W. and Massachusetts on the N.; it contains 1025 inhabitants.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY, in New Jersey, is bounded on the N. by Burlington county, on the S. by Salem, Cumberland, and Cape May counties, on the E. by the Atlantic ocean, and on the W. by Delaware river. Its length on the Delaware is about 30 miles, and on the sea, the line is about 22 miles. Great and little Egg harbour rivers are both navigable for vessels of 200 tons about 20 miles from their mouths. (See **EGG HARBOUR**.) It is divided into 10 townships, viz. Woodbury, Waterford, Newton, Gloucester township, Gloucester town, Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Egg-harbour, and Galloway. The chief town is Woodbury, which is 9 miles S. of Philadelphia.

GLOUCESTER, a small town in the above county, on the E. side of Delaware river, 3 miles below Philadelphia. It was formerly the county town.

GLOUCESTER, a post-town in Virginia, situated in the county of its own name, on a point of land on the N. side of York river, partly opposite York town, which is 17 miles distant.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY, in Virginia, is fertile and well cultivated. It is bounded on the N. by Patrick river, which separates it from Middlesex, on the E. by Matthews county and Chesapeake bay, on the NW. by King and Queen, and on the S. and SW. by York river, which divides it from York county.

77. ~~is~~ ~~in~~ ~~length,~~ and ~~is~~ ~~in~~ ~~breadth,~~ and contains 13,498 inhabitants, including 7063 slaves.

GLOUCESTER HOUSE, in the territory of Hudson's bay Company, is on the N. side of Musquacoboston lake, 120 miles W. of Osnaburg-house. Lon. 86 59. W. Lat. 51. 24. N.

GLOUCESTER HOUSE, belonging to the Hudson's bay Company, is situated in New South Wales, on the N. side of the waters, which form a communication through a chain of small lakes, between Winnepeg lake and Albany river. Lon. 87. 30 W. Lat. 54. 0. N.

GLOUCESTER'S ISLAND, DUKE OF, an island in the South Pacific ocean, about 6 miles long, and 1 broad, surrounded with rocks, against which the sea beats with great violence. It is uninhabited; and the men appeared armed with long pikes or poles. Lon. 140. 4. W. Lat. 19. 15. S.

GLOUCESTER ISLANDS, two islands in the South Pacific ocean. One is in Lon. 146. 0. W. Lat. 20. 38. S. The other in Lon. 146 15. W. Lat. 20. 31. S.

GLOVER, a township in Vermont, in Orleans county, NE. of the adjacent one of Craftsborough.

GLUBOKAIA, a town of Russia, in the government of Kolivan, 72 miles E. of Semipolatnoi.

GLUCHOV, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod Sievskoi, 40 miles ESE. of Novogorod Sievskoi.

GLUCKSBURG, a town of Denmark, with a fortress, in the duchy of Sleswick, 3 leagues E. of Flensburg.

GLUCKSTADT, a sea-port town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, belonging to Denmark, situated near the mouth of the Elbe. It is regular and well built. The market-place looks into the main streets. The town is the seat of the king's regency, and the offices and courts connected with it. There is also a free grammar school. The Calvinists are permitted a church, the Roman Catholics a chapel, and the Jews a synagogue. In 1738 a commercial college was instituted here by King Christian VI. it being a place of some trade; and in 1750, King Frederick V. established in office for keeping the harbour in good condition. Adjoining to this harbour is a basin for the reception of vessels. Gluckstadt was built in 1620, by permission of Christian IV. in a waste called The Wilderness, who, in the patent granted to it, gave

orders that it should be named Gluckstadt, or The Fortunate Town, at the same time conferring upon it many customs, rights, and privileges, as enjoyed by the town of Wilster, and soon after it was invested with the Lubeck and Hamburg rights. The palace of Glucksburg, which was erected by the same king, has been long since pulled down. The town has been several times besieged, particularly in 1628, by the Imperialists, but has never been taken. On the land side it is easily laid under water. The King of Denmark attempted to oblige ships passing up the Elbe to pay toll here, but the strong resistance which was made to it by all the powers of Europe, occasioned the measure to be given up. It is 28 miles NW. of Hamburg. Lon. 26. 39. E. Ferro. Lat. 53. 54. N.

GLUMMEN, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, 24 miles S. of Konigsberg.

GLURENTZ, or **GLURNS**, a late town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, situated on the river Adige. It was built in 1362, and surrounded with walls in 1530. It was taken by the French under Gen. Dessoles on the 25th March 1799; but during the battle with the Austrians in the vicinity, it was accidentally set on fire and totally burnt, on the 26th. It is 36 miles W. of Brixen, and 13 W. of Tyrol.

GLYN COUNTY, in the Lower district of Georgia, bounded on the E. by the ocean, on the N. by Alamamaha river, which separates it from Liberty county, and on the S. by Camden county. It contains 413 inhabitants, including 215 slaves. Chief town, Brunswick.

GNA, or **GUA**. See **AGNO**.

GNAA, a town of Germany, in Stria, 24 m. SE. of Glatz, and 80 S. of Vienna.

GNADENHUETTEN, NEW, a Moravian settlement on Huron river, about 22 miles from lake St Clair, and 28 NW. of Detroit.

GNESEN, or **GNESNO**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kalisch, said to be the most ancient town in the country, founded in 550. In 1000 it was erected into an archbishopric; and at the council of Constance, the archbishop was declared primate of Poland. It is 100 miles NE. of Breslau, and 160 W. of Cracow.

GNIAPDA, a town of Hungary, 7 miles WSW. of Palotza.

GOA, an island in the Indian sea, near the W. coast of Hindoostan, situated at the

the mouth of a river called *Mandova*. It is about eight leagues in circumference: the soil is fertile, especially in the valleys; the trees are evergreen, and abundance of springs issue from the mountains. The rainy season continues from June till Sept. or Oct. when the land floods bring down such quantities of mud and sand, as stop up the havens, and impede navigation. During this period the weather is extremely hot after sun rise, when the rains usually cease; yet, before the rains begin, that is, in the months of April and May, the weather is still more sultry; from October to March the heat is moderate. It is said that the revenues of the Jesuits upon this island, equalled those of the crown of Portugal.

GOA, a city and capital of the Portuguese settlements in India, the seat of a viceroy, and the see of an archbishop. It was taken by the Portuguese general, Albuquerque, in 1510. The port of Goa is represented as one of the best in the Indies, and for this character it stands in some measure obliged to nature; but the Portuguese have spared no pains to heighten and improve those advantages, as well as to fortify it with many castles and towers, which are furnished with abundance of excellent cannon. Beyond these castles the channel becomes narrower, sometimes to one, sometimes to two miles; and its banks are planted with the best fruits and finest trees India affords. Half way from Goa, upon the right side, is a palace called *Passo de Dangi*, where the viceroys formerly resided, but at present it serves as a barrack for the garrison. Here there begins a strong broad wall, 2 miles in length, intended as a foot path when the country is overflowed. The channel runs many miles up the country, dividing it into several fruitful islands and peninsulas, from which the city of Goa, 8 miles from its mouth, is plentifully furnished with necessaries. Adjoining to this port is the haven of Murmugon, formed by the other channel that runs between the island Goa and peninsula of Salsette, and supplies a safe retreat to the ships that come from Portugal and other parts, when they are shut out of the port by the sands which the river Mandova brings down, when swollen by the first rains of June; the passage not being open till October. This port of Murmugon is defended by a castle of the

same name, built on the Salsette, in which there is a good garrison; the fortifications are well supplied with cannon. At the S. entrance into the channel, a little beyond the forts on the right hand, are seen the remains of old Goa, and from thence to the new city there is a commodious road, finely shaded with fruit trees. What is still styled the new city, bears evident marks of decay; the walls take in a compass of about 12 miles, but, though kept in good repair, and well supplied with cannon, they serve rather to show what the city once was, than what it now is. In the time of its prosperity, there was nothing could be compared with it in the Indies, and very few cities in Europe were either larger or better built. The public structures still remain, and bear incontestible evidence of its former grandeur. The houses are large, and make a fine appearance, but are poorly furnished. The market-place takes up an acre of ground; and in the shops which surround it, may be had the produce of Europe, China, Bengal, and other countries. For their windows the inhabitants make use of clear oyster shells instead of glass. The number of inhabitants is said to be only about 20,000; of these, the *Mestizos* are most numerous; a few native Portuguese, with multitudes of negroe slaves, and pagans of different denominations, make up the rest of the people. The *Canarins*, or natives, are black as jet, but have long black hair, and many of them fine features. It is generally agreed, that the men are for the most part proud, indolent, jealous, revengeful, and indignant; the women lazy, lascivious, and as well skilled in poisoning as any in the world. It is 215 miles SSE. of Bombay. Lon. 73. 46. E. Lat. 15. 28 N.

GOA, a town of the island of Celebes, near the S. coast. Lon. 120. 30. E. Lat. 5. 12. S.

GOAR, ST, or ST GEVER, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, and territory of Hesse Rhinefeldt, with a strong fort, taken by the French in Oct. 1794. It has a considerable trade in wine and fruits, and is situated on the E. bank of the Rhine, 15 miles SE. of Coblentz. Lon. 7. 32. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

GOARSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Katzenelnbogen, situated

on the west of the Rhine, 2 miles E. of Goar.

GOAT ISLAND, a small islet in the state of Rhode Island, opposite to the town of Newport, on which stands Fort Washington. The fort was lately repaired, and a citadel erected. It has been ceded to the United States.

GOAT'S ISLAND, the southernmost of the Baskee islands, in the Eastern Indian sea. Lon. 121. 0. E. Lat. 20. 6. N.

GOAVE, GRAND, a town of Hispaniola, 10 miles SW. of Leogane.

GOAVE, PETIT, a sea-port town of Hispaniola, with a harbour capable of receiving vessels of the largest size, and safe from winds. The environs contain plantations of sugar, coffee, indigo, and cotton. This town is the market to which the inhabitants of Grand Goave and other places send their commodities. It is 20 miles WSW. of Leogane. Lon. 57. 5. W. Ferro. Lat. 18. 20. N.

GOBAN, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Chasistan, 75 miles S. of Susa.

GOBBI, a county of Africa, on the coast of the Atlantic, between the country of Camma and Cape Lopez Corralvo. The chief town is situated about a day's journey from the sea. The principal trade of the inhabitants consists in elephants and ivory.

GODUPIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 11 miles SE. of Philipsburg. Lon. 8. 56 E. Lat. 51. 59. N.

GODI, town of France, in the dep. of the Roor, late of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves, on the Niers. It was surrounded with walls in 1291; and contains 3 churches. It is 6 miles S. of Cleves.

GOCHSHEIM, or GOCHEN, a town of Suabia, lately belonging to the duchy of Wurtemberg; but ceded to Bavaria in 1802, 16 miles S. of Heidelberg, and 24 NNW. of Stuttgart.

GOCIANO, a town and county of the island of Sardinia, with a castle, situated on the Thurso, 30 miles E. of Algeri.

GODALMING, or GODALMIN, a town of England, in the county of Surrey, situated in a pleasant valley, close to the river Wey, which is navigable for barges from hence to the Thames. It has considerable manufactures of stockings, fleecy hosiery, blankets, &c. with a weekly market on Wednesday. Besides the church, which is much admired for its neatness and the height of its spire, there are three meeting-houses for

dissenters. In the vicinity are 3 corn mills, 2 paper mills and a grist mill. The town lies in the road from London to Portsmouth, 4 miles SSW. of Guildford, and 34 SSW. of London.

GODANNA, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, 105 miles E. of Ispahan.

GODAVERY, GUNGA, or GODURY, a river of Hindoostan, which rises about 90 miles NE. of Bombay, and after crossing Dowlatabad and Golconda, receiving the Bam Conga, divides into 2 branches, which subdividing again, it falls into the Bay of Bengal by several mouths between Lon. 81. 40. and 82. 30. E. Lat. 16. and 16. 50. N. This river is esteemed sacred by the Hindoos.

GODERVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and district of Montvilliers; 3 leagues NE. of Montvilliers, and 5 NW. of Gaudebec.

GODSEAR, or GOOD HOPE, a settlement of West Greenland. Lon. 50. 10. W. Lat. 61. 25 N.

GODMANCHESTER, a town of England, in the county of Huntingdon, near which James I. on his way from Scotland, was met by the farmers of the place, attended by 70 ploughs, drawn by 70 to 800 horses, which pleased him so much that he granted them a charter, to be governed by a warden, assistants, with a badge, constables, &c. It has an ancient Gothic church and a school called the Free Grammar school of Queen Elizabeth. It is separated from Huntingdon, which is only 1 mile distant, by the Ouse.

GODOLPHIN, a hill in Cornwall E. of Mounts Bay, famous for its mines.

GODOLA, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circle of the same name, in the county of Guzerat, 55 miles E. of Amedabad. Lon. 73. 40. E. Lat. 22. 50.

GOD'S MERCY ISLANDS, three or four small islands, at the NW. extremity of Hudson's straits. Lon. 73. W. Lat. 63. 45. N.

GODWIN'S SANDS, sandbanks off the coast of Kent in England, between the N. and S. Foreland. They run parallel with the coast for 3 leagues, about 2½ leagues distant from it, adding greatly to the security of the spacious roads, the Downs. These sands occupy that space which was formerly a large tract of ground belonging to Godwin, Earl of Kent, father of King Harold, and which being afterwards given to the monastery

monastery of St Augustin at Cambridge, the abbot neglecting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, the whole tract was overflowed in 1100, leaving these sands, upon which many ships have been wrecked.

GOGLANS, POINT AU, a promontory on the N. side of Lake Ontario, about 83 miles SW. of Fort Frontinac.

GOELL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, one mile NE. of Oldenburg.

GOELWARA, a circle or district of Hindoostan, in the district of Guzerat, situated on the W. coast of the gulf of Cambaya.

GOES, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 3 leagues E. of Coimbra.

GOES, or **TER-GOES**, a strong town of Holland, in Zealand, and late Republican department of the Meuse, situated on the N. coast of the island of South Bevelandt, on an arm of the Scheldt, with which it is connected by means of a canal. The States became masters of it in 1577, and Prince Maurice caused it to be fortified. It has at present six gates, that next the water fortified with two good bastions; on the other side of the town are two more. The great church being burnt down in 1678, was afterwards rebuilt, and is now a handsome structure. The town is not large, but carries on a considerable trade, particularly in salt and grain. It is 10 miles E. of Flushing. Lon. 21. 22. E. Ferro. Lat. 52. 40. N.

GOFFSTOWN, in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, on the western bank of Merrimack river, 3 miles from Amuskeag falls, and 60 miles W. of Portsmouth.

GOGARD, a town of Sweden, in the province of East Gothland, 23 miles NNW. of Linköpping.

GOGLELAND, a small island of Russia, in the gulf of Finland, 80 miles W. of Petersburg. Lon. 44. 48. E. of Ferro. Lat. 60. 10. N.

GOGLIONIS, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, 7½ miles S. of Termoli.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, hills of England, in the county of Cambridge, 3 miles E. of Cambridge.

GOGNO, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Po, near St Nogarò.

GOGO, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Guzerat, near the gulf of Cambaya, 84 miles SSW. of Amedabad,

and 64 NW. of Surat. Lon. Ferro. Lat. 21. 45. N.

GOGRA. See SOOPJEW.

GOGOLEV, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiow, 20 miles E. Kiow.

GOHJD, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of the circle of the same name, in the country of Agra, the revenues of which are estimated at 20 or 30 lacs of rupees per annum. It is 55 miles SE. of Agra. Lon. 78. 44. E. Lat. 26. 21. N.

GOJAM, a country of Attica, in Abyssinia, about 25 leagues long and 14 broad. The country is generally flat and in pasture; there are a few mountains, and those very high. It is almost surrounded by the Nile.

GOIN, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, and district of Metz, 3 leagues S. of Metz.

GOTT, a river of England, in the county of Chester, which runs into the Mersey, 2 miles E. of Stoford.

GOTTO, a town of Italy, in the dependent duchy of Mantua, and late republican dep. of the Mincio, situated between the Lakes of Mantua, and Garda. It was taken by the allies in 1701, and by the Prince of Hesse in 1706. It is 9 miles NNW. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 10. E. Lat. 45. 16. N.

GOLAN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posnania, 10 miles NE. of Posen.

GOLCONDA, a country of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, bounded on the N. by the country of Berar, on the E. by the circles, on the S. by the Mysore country and the Carnatic, and on the W. by Dowlatabad and Visapour. It takes its name from a fortress. The king of Golconda, at one time, maintained in his pay above 500,000 soldiers; but in 1667 the reigning prince became tributary to Aurengzebe. The kings had vast revenues, arising from the properties of lands, customs of merchandises and provisions, but chiefly from the diamond mines; for Golconda may be called the country of diamonds. Those who were allowed to work towards Masulipatan, paid a pagoda every hour they worked, whether they found diamonds or not. The chief mines are in the Carnatic, and in several places near Visapour; 6000 men were continually at work, who daily found near 3 pounds weight of these precious stones; and nobody dug there but for the king. Winter begins here in June with rain and thunder. The thunder is

But the rains pour
 furious storms of wind, till
 the middle of July, with some intervals
 of fine weather. In Aug. Sept. and Oct.
 great rains fall again, and swell the ri-
 vers to a very dangerous degree of depth
 and rapidity. These rains render the
 land exceedingly fertile, especially in
 fruits. Vines are in great plenty; and
 of the grapes, which are ripe in Janu-
 ary, they make white wine. They have
 yearly two crops of rice, and several o-
 ther kinds of grain. Hyderabad is the
 capital.

GOLCONDA, a fortress of Hindoostan,
 formerly the residence of the kings of
 Golconda. This fortress for extent
 might be called a city; in the midst of
 it rises a hill like a sugar loaf, the sides
 of which are surrounded by the king's
 palace. The walls of the fortress are
 built of stone, three feet diameter, en-
 compassed with deep ditches, divided
 into tanks full of good water, and forti-
 fied by five towers, which, as well as the
 walls, are mounted with a great many
 cannon. The palace is very large, and
 well situated for air, and has a good
 prospect over Hyderabad. The sepul-
 chres of the king who built Golconda,
 and his five successors, are about two
 musket shot from the castle: each in
 the middle of a garden, surrounded by
 the tombs of their relations. In 1687,
 this fortress was besieged by Aurangzebe,
 but being unable to succeed, he corrupt-
 ed the governor, who surrendered against
 the will of his sovereign. The King of
 Golconda offered to pay a tribute of
 3,700,000 rupees, and become his vassal;
 but the conqueror refused, and entered
 the place in triumph. It is 5 miles
 WNW. of Hyderabad.

GOLD COAST, a name given to a
 country of Africa, near the Atlantic,
 about 120 leagues in length from E. to
 W. between the rivers Ancobar and
 Volta. It contains several districts, sev-
 eral of which are dignified with the ti-
 tle of kingdoms, although their extent
 must be small. It received its name
 from the immense quantity of gold which
 it produces. Several of the European
 nations have settlements here. The
 climate is exceedingly hot from October
 to March; the rest of the months are to-
 lerable. The natives enjoy a good state
 of health, and are subject to few diseas-
 es. To Europeans the climate is fre-
 quently unwholesome, and often proves
 fatal, especially in the months of July

and August. The domestic animals are
 bulls, cows, sheep, and goats, the last of
 which are innumerable, and their flesh
 excellent; the mutton and beef are nei-
 ther of them good; but of all animal
 food dog's flesh is preferred by the Ne-
 groes. The principal wild animals are
 elephants, tygers, buffaloes, jackalls,
 wild boars, deer of different sizes, from
 the size of a small cow to that of a hare,
 cats, porcupines, sluggards, several
 species of monkeys, &c. Among the birds
 are pheasants, parrots, maccaws, turtle-
 doves, and several others. The reptiles
 are numerous, as snakes, serpents, vi-
 pers, lizards, scorpions, centipedes, spi-
 ders, &c. The coasts, lakes, and rivers,
 abound with fish, and likewise with all-
 igators, and guanas, an amphibious ani-
 mal, which resembles the crocodile, but
 only 4 feet in length. Among the
 trees are the palm, the cocoa nut, the
 papay, and the banana. The negro in-
 habitants are generally very rich, as they
 carry on a great trade with the Euro-
 peans for gold; and many of them are
 employ'd in fishing, and cultivating rice,
 which grows in incredible quantities.
 Thus, with other produce, they exchange
 for maize, yams, potatoes, and palm oil.
 Most of the inhabitants go naked, and
 those who are best clothed have only
 some yards of stuff wrapped about their
 middle. The principal rivers on the
 Gold Coast are Ancobar, Axem, Anta,
 Commenda, Fetu, Sabo, Adom, Agouna,
 Acra, Acambou, Labadde, Fantin, In-
 cassin, Ningo, Sabu, and Soko

GOLD CRONACH, a town of Ger-
 many, in Franconia, and principality of
 Bareith. It had formerly a gold mine,
 but this is now neglected. It is 5 miles
 N. of Bareith.

GOLDAPP, a town of Prussian Li-
 thuania, founded in 1564, by the mar-
 grave Albert. It is 68 miles ESE. of
 Königsberg.

GOLDBACH, a town of Germany,
 in Upper Saxony, and principality of Go-
 tha, 2 miles N. of Gotha.

GOLDBERG, a town of Silesia, in
 the principality of Lignitz. It receives
 its name from a gold mine near it, which
 was formerly very rich. Sealed earth is
 also found in the neighbourhood; the
 inhabitants are engaged in the woollen
 and linen manufactures. It is 8½ miles
 SW. of Lignitz, and 11 WNW. of Jauer.

GOLDEGG, a town of Austria, 4
 miles W. of St Polten.

GOLDEN LAKE, a lake of the is-

G O L

land of Borneo. Lon. 115. 45. E. Lat. 3. 55. N.

GOLDEN ISLAND, an island at the mouth of the river or gulf of Darien, in the province of Terra Firma, in South America. Lon. 77. 10. W. Lat. 9. N.

GOLDENSTETT, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Diepholz, 11 miles N. of Diepholz.

GOLDINGEN, a town of the duchy of Courland, situated near the river Weta, formerly the residence of the dukes, when it was more commercial and flourishing than it now is. It is defended by an old castle, and contains 2 churches; and is 48 miles WNW. of Mittaw, and 100 N. of Koningsberg. Lon. 40. 6. E. Ferro. Lat. 56. 48. N.

GOLD RIVER, a river of Terra Firma, on the isthmus of Darien, southward of the river Santa Maria, affording much gold dust.

GOLD RIVER, of Africa, in Guinea, Proper.

GOLDSBOROUGH, a post-town in Hancock county, district of Maine, containing 267 inhabitants. It is situated on an inlet of the sea, 330 miles NE. of Boston. Lat. 44. 19. N.

GOLEZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz, 60 miles SSW. of Sandomirz.

GOLETTA, an island of Africa, at the entrance of the bay of Tunis, taken by the emperor Charles V. at the siege of that city, and kept by the Christians several years. It is 29 miles N. of Tunis. Lon. 10. 20. E. Lat. 37. 10. N.

GOLFO DE SMYRNA, or **ZOILIAN SEA**, a large gulf of Turkey, in Asia, at the bottom of which the town of Smyrna is situated. Lon. 27. E. Lat. 28. N.

GOLHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, taken by the French in October 1794.

GOLI, or } a small island of Italy, in
GOLLI, } the Quarnaro, W. of Anbr.
It feeds 2000 sheep.

GOLICH, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsch, on the Lena, 2 miles S. of Orlenga.

GOLLERSDORFF, a town of Austria, 4 miles SSE. of Sonneberg.

GOLLING, a town of Bavaria, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, 22 miles NNW. of Radstad, and 14 SSE. of Saltzburg.

GOLLNITZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Zerbst, 7 miles NW. of Zerbst.

GOLNITZ, a town of Hungary, on

a river of the same name,
of Kapsdorff.

GOLNIZ, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 3 miles S. of St Andre.

GOLNOW, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, situated on the Inha, surrounded with walls in 1190. It is 12 miles N. of Stargard, and 13 NE. of Old Stettin. Lon. 14. 59. E. Lat. 53. 46. N.

GOLO, a department of Corsica; the chief town is Bastia.

GOLOGRIZZO, a town of Istria, 6 miles S. of Pedena.

GOLPHINGTON, the chief town of Washington county, Georgia, situated near the head of Agetche river, about 26 miles ESE. of Occonee town, 37 SW. of Augusta, and 50 NW. of Louisville.

GOLSPY, a parish, river, and village of Scotland, on the SE. coast of the county of Sutherland. The parish extends along the coast about 10 miles, with a breadth of nearly 2, divided by the river, at the mouth of which the village is situated, containing nearly 300 inhabitants. A great part of the parish is hilly and covered with heath, but the soil of the cultivated land is good, and tolerably fertile; and the shores abound with all sorts of fish. Population about 1600.

GOLTCHENSKOI, a settlement of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, 280 miles N. of Turuchansk.

GOLTIAVINA, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, 88 miles E. of Enisensk.

GOLTVA, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiow, 112 miles SE. of Kiow.

GOLTZP, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, 5 miles SW. of New Angermunde.

GOLUB, a town and castle of Prussia, in the territory of Ulin, on the river, Drielenz, 24 miles SE. of Culm.

GOLUBENSKA, a town of Russia, in the country of the Cossacks, on the Don, 200 miles ENE. of Azoph, and 40 NNW. of Tzaitzin.

GOMBIN, or **GAMBIN**, or **GABIN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rawa, situated on the Bsura river, 34 miles NNE. of Rawa.

GOMBROON, a considerable seaport of Persia, in Farsistan, called by the natives **BANDER ABASSI**. The best houses are built of brick, flat at the top with a square turret, having holes on each

the passage of air, the inhabitants sleep in summer. The common people have wretched huts, made with the boughs of palm trees, and covered with leaves. The streets are narrow and irregular. The adjacent soil is barren, but plenty of provisions are brought from other countries. The air is so hot and unhealthy in June, July, and August, that the English retire to Assien during these months. It is frequented by people of several nations. It is situated in a bay of the strait of Ormus, 120 miles SSW. of Herman. Lon. 56. 30. E. Lat. 27. 23. N.

GOMEGNIES, a town of Hainault, 4 miles E. of Le Quesnoy.

GOMERA, or **GOMARA**, one of the Canary islands, about 20 miles long, and 10 wide, with a capital of the same name. It is well cultivated and fertile, producing abundance of sugar canes and wine, with corn enough to supply the inhabitants. The town of the same name is situated on the E. coast and has a good harbour, where the Spanish West India fleets stop to take in wine and fruits, and other produce of the country. It is 6 leagues SW. of the island of Tenitico. Lon. 17. 8. W. Lat. 28. 6. N.

GOMETRA, a small basaltic island of Scotland, between the islands of Mull and Staffa.

GOMMERIN, a town and castle of Germany, in Upper Saxony, situated on the river Elbe, 8 miles SE. of Magdeburg, and 20 NW. of Dessau.

GOMMERVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, 2½ leagues N. of Jeville.

GOMS, a town of Switserland, which gives name to one of the departments of the Valais, 53 miles E. of Sion.

GONAPI, or **GOUNG-API**, one of the smaller Banda islands, in the Eastern Indian sea, in the middle of which is a volcano. Wild hogs, cows, and serpents, are the only inhabitants.

GONAVES, a bay in the island of Hispaniola, SE. of Cape St Nicholas, in Lat. 19. 23. N.

GONAIVES, LLS, a sea-port town of Hispaniola, with an excellent harbour. It is noted for its medicinal spring, where in 1772, baths were erected, with lodgings to accommodate company, and an hospital for soldiers and sailors. Lon. 51. 10. W. Ferro. Lat. 19. 36. N.

GONAVE, an island in the bay of Leogane, in the western part of Hispa-

nia. It is 14½ leagues long, and uniformly about 3 broad, except a very small part at each extremity. At its SE. corner, separated by a channel 3 miles wide, is Little Gonave, an isle about 2 miles each way. Lon. 72. 45. W. Lat. 18. 15. N.

GONAVE, LA, another island in the West Indies, 30 miles long, and 5 wide, near the W. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 73. 4. W. Lat. 18. 51. N.

GONCELIN, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, 4½ leagues NNW. of Grenoble.

GONDAR, a town of Africa, and capital of Abyssinia, situated on a hill of a considerable height, surrounded on every side by a deep valley. In time of peace, it is said to contain about 10,000 families; the houses are chiefly of clay, the roofs thatched in the form of cones, which is always the construction within the tropical rains. On the W. end of the town is the king's house, formerly a structure of considerable consequence; it was a square building, flanked with square towers, four stories high, and, from the top of it, had a magnificent view of all the country southward to the lake Tzana. Great part of this house is now in ruins, having been burnt at different times; but there is still ample lodgings in the two lowest floors of it; the audience chamber being above 120 feet long. The palace, and all its contiguous buildings, are surrounded by a substantial stone wall, 50 feet high, with battlements upon the outer wall, and a parapet roof between the outer and inner, by which you can go along the whole, and look into the street. The four sides of this wall are above an English mile and a half in length; but it has no appearance of any embrasures for cannon.

GONDJEGAMA, or **GONDJACOMMA**, a river of the peninsula of Hindoostan, which rises near Combam, forms the nominal boundary of the Carnatic on the N. and enters the bay of Bengal at Moutapilly.

GONDET, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, 10 miles S. of Le Puy.

GONDON, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, 7 miles SE. of Tarbes.

GONDORF, a town of France, in the dep. of the Rhine and Moselle, late of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbishopric of Treves, 4 miles ENE. of Munster Mainfeld.

GONDRAIN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, 2½ leagues SW. of Condom, and 6¼ NW. of Auch.

GONDRECCOURT, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Meuse, 7 leagues SSE. of Bar-le-Duc, and 3 SW. of Vancouleurs.

GONDREVILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, with a castle, and magnificent hospital, situated on the Moselle, 1 league NE. of Toul.

GONGA, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, situated near the sea of Marmora, 36 miles NE. of Gallipoli. Lon. 37. 31. E. Lat. 40. 53. N.

GONIA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 16 miles W. of Aphium Karabissar.

GONJAH, a kingdom of Africa, between the coast of Guinea on the S. and Tãmbuctoo, on the N. Gonjah, the capital, is 870 miles W. by S. of Cashna. Lon. 6. 10. W. Lat. 13. 20. N.

GONINS, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielsk, 48 miles NW. of Bielsk.

GONKOFEN, or **GANKOFFEN**, a town of Lower Bavaria, 10 miles S. of Dingel-lingen, and 14 E. of Lindshut.

GONNESSE, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the dep. of the Seine and Oise, 3 leagues N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 30. E. Lat. 48. 53. N.

GONNEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, 2 leagues N. of Montvilliers.

GONNORD, or **GONNORT**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Maine and Loire, 1½ league NNW. of Villiers, and 5 S. of Angers.

GONON-BESAR, a mountain on the eastern side of the island of Java, celebrated for the quantity of pepper gathered from the trees which grow on it.

GONS, a town of Hungary, 22 miles SSW. of Zatmar.

GONTANT, or **GONTAUT**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lot and Garonne, 1½ league N. of Toncains, and 2 ESE. of Marmande.

GONZAGA, a market-town and fine castle of Italy, in the ci-devant duchy of Mantua, and late republican department of the Miccio, 16 miles S. of Mantua.

GONZINGEN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Rhine and Moselle, late of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Salm, 4 miles NE. of Creutznach.

GOOCHLAND, a county in Virginia, surrounded by Louisa, Fluvanna, Hen-

rico, Stafford, and Powhatan. It is about 40 miles long, and contains 9053 inhabitants, including 4636 slaves.

GOOD FORTUNE, or **PORA**, an island in the Eastern sea, near the W. coast of Sumatra, about 12 leagues long and 2 broad. Lon. 98. 30. E. Lat. 1. 5. S.

GOOD HOPE, **CAPE OF**, the southern extremity of Africa, discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Bartholomew Diaz, in 1493, who gave it the name of *Cabo Tormentoso*, from the boisterous weather which he met with near it; but Emanuel, king of Portugal, on the return of Diaz, changed its name to that of Cape of Good Hope, from the hope he entertained of finding a passage beyond it to India; and in this he was not deceived, for Vasco de Gama, having doubled this cape on the 20th Nov. 1497, proceeded to India, and landed at Calicut, on the 22d of May, 1498. The Portuguese, however, made no settlement on the coast, nearer than Rio Infante, now Great Fish River, which is 600 miles distant. The Cape of Good Hope was first touched at by the Dutch in 1600, and in 1650, they established a settlement at this place, of which they held undisturbed possession for near 150 years. This settlement includes an extent of about 550 miles in length from Cape Town eastward, and about 315 miles from S. to N., between 30 and 34½° S. lat. and 18 and 28° E. lon. and is divided into 4 districts: Cape district, that of Stellenbosch and Drakensteen, that of Zwelldam, and that of Graaf Reynet. "Of this extensive territory, (says Mr Barrow, who travelled in 1797 and 1798,) a very great portion may be considered as an unprofitable waste, unfit for any sort of culture, or even to be employed as pasture for the support of cattle. Level plains, consisting of a hard impenetrable surface of clay, thinly sprinkled over with crystallized sand, condemned to perpetual drought, and producing only a few straggling tufts of acrid, saline, and succulent plants; and chains of vast mountains that are either totally naked, or clothed in parts with sour grasses only, or such plants as are noxious to animal life, compose at least one half of the colony of the Cape. Two of these chains of mountains, called the *Zwartie Berg*, or Black Mountain, and the *Neuwelât Gebergte*, inclose together the great Karroo, or dry desert, extending nearly 300 miles in length, and 30 in breadth,

...the mountains
...the Lion's Head, and Lion's Back.
The Table Mountain is a stupendous mass of naked rock, the N. front of which, directly facing the town, is a horizontal line, or very nearly so, about 2 miles in length. The bold face that rises almost at right angles to meet this line, has the appearance of the ruined walls of some gigantic fortress, and these walls rise above the level of Table Bay, to the height of 3582 feet. The Devil's Mountain on the one side and the Lion's Head on the other, make, in fact, with the Table, but one mountain; the height of the former is 3315, and that of the latter 2160 feet. The Devil's Mountain is broken into irregular points, but the upper part of the Lion's Head is a solid mass of stone, rounded and fashioned like a work of art. From these mountains descend several rivulets which fall into Table Bay, False Bay, &c.; but the principal rivers of the colony are the Berg or Mountain river, the Breede or Broad river, called also the Orange river, which has its periodical inundations like the Nile, and its cataracts; the Sunday river, and the Great Fish river, which is the boundary of the colony to the east. The climate of the Cape appears to be in general free from the extremes of heat or cold, and not in reality unhealthy. It has been usual with the Dutch to consider the year as consisting of two periods, called the good and the bad monsoon; but "as these (Mr Barrow observes) are neither regular in their returns, nor certain in their continuance, the division into four seasons, as in Europe, appears to be more proper. The spring, reckoned from the beginning of Sept. to that of Dec. is the most agreeable season; the summer, from Dec. to March, is the hottest; the autumn, from March to June, is variable weather, generally fine, and the latter part pleasant; the winter, from June to Sept. though in general pleasant, is frequently very stormy, rainy, and cold. The two most powerful winds are the NE. and SW. The first generally commences towards the end of May, and blows occasionally to the end of August, and sometimes through the month of Sept. The SE. predominates the rest of the year, and when the cloud shows itself on the mountain, sometimes blows in squalls with great violence." The kind of corn ge-

nerally cultivated in this country is wheat, which richly repays the labour of the husbandman. Barley and rye are likewise grown, the former of which is preferred to oats for feeding horses. "The natural productions of the Cape (says Mr Barrow) are perhaps more numerous, varied, and elegant, than on any other spot of equal extent in the whole world. Few countries can boast of so great a variety of bulbous rooted plants as southern Africa. Most of the European, and several of the tropical fruits have been introduced into the colony, and cultivated with success. In every month of the year, the table may be furnished with at least ten different sorts of fruit, green and dry. The market is tolerably well supplied with most of the European vegetables for the table, from the farms that lie scattered about the eastern side of the colony, in number about 40 or 50. On some of these farms are vine-yards also of considerable extent, producing, besides the supply of the market with green and ripe grapes, and prepared raisins, about 700 leagues or pipes of wine a-year, each containing 151 gallons. Of these from 50 to 100 consist of a sweet lucious wine, well known in England by the name of Constantia, the produce of two farms lying close under the mountains, about midway between the two bays. The grape is the muscatel, and the rich quality of the wine is in part owing to the situation and soil and partly to the care taken in the manufacture. No fruit but such as is full ripe, no stalks are suffered to go under the press, precautions seldom taken by the other farmers of the Cape. The principal wild animals to be met with near the Cape, are wolves, hyenas, and various kinds of antelopes, among which are those called by the Dutch the springbuck, the gemsbuck, and the griesbuck, the former of which is remarkable for its agility, whence it derives its name: according to the accounts of the peasants they sometimes go in herds to the amount of 10,000 in number. More inland are lions, tigers, buffaloes, elephants, and in the rivers hippopotami, called by the Dutch sea-cows. The horses of the Cape are not indigenous, but were introduced from Java, and since that, at different times, from various parts of the world. The heavy draught work of the colony is chiefly performed by oxen. The Cape ox is distinguished by his long legs, high shoulders,

mountain, are eagles, vultures, kites, and crows. Mr Barrow wounded a condor whose wings extended 10 feet 1 inch. **CAPE-TOWN**, the capital of this colony, and, indeed, the only town in it, is pleasantly situate at the head of Table-bay, on a sloping plain that rises with an easy ascent to the foot of the Devil's hill, &c. The town, consisting of about 1100 houses, built with regularity, and kept in neat order, is disposed into straight and parallel streets, intersecting each other at right angles. Many of the streets are open and airy, with canals of water running through them, walled in, and planted on each side with oaks; others are narrow and ill-paved: 3 or 4 squares give an openness to the town: one is held the public market; another is the common resort of the peasantry with their waggons; and a third, near the shore of the bay, and between the town and the castle, serves as a parade for exercising the troops. The barracks, originally intended for an hospital, for corn magazines, and wine cellars, is a large, well designed, regular building, which, with its two wings, occupies part of one of the sides of the great square: the upper part of this building is sufficiently spacious to contain 4000 men. The castle affords barracks for 3000 men, and lodgings for all the officers of one regiment; magazines for artillery, stores, and ammunition; and most of the public offices of government are within its walls. The other public buildings are a Calvinist and a Lutheran church, a guard-house, in which the burgher-senate, or the council of burghers, meet for transacting business relative to the interior police of the town; a large building, in which the government slaves, to the number of 330, are lodged; and the court of justice, where civil and criminal causes are heard and determined. The population of the town is estimated at about 6000 whites, inclusive of the military, and 12,000 slaves: besides which, the population of the colony is estimated at only 15,000 whites. Between the town and Table-mountain are scattered over the plain a number of neat houses surrounded by plantations and gardens: of these the largest and nearest to the town is that in which the government house is erected: it is near 1000 yards in length, and contains about 40 acres of rich land, divided into almost

by a Dutch governor and lieutenant-governor, assisted by a council. Over each of the 4 districts there is a civil magistrate called the *landroost*, who with 6 burghers, or a council of country burghers, is vested with powers to regulate the police of his district, superintend the affairs of government, adjust litigation, and determine petty causes. Their decisions, however, are subject to an appeal to the court of justice in Capetown, in which the basis of the proceedings is the Roman or civil law. The general character of the Dutch at the Cape is a phlegmatic dullness, and an eager desire of gain. The minds of every class seem to be wholly set on trade, yet none are opulent, though many are in easy circumstances. There are no beggars in the whole colony, and but a few are the objects of public charity. The ladies of the Cape, it has been remarked by most travellers, are pretty, lively, and good humoured; possessing little of that phlegmatic temper which so distinguishes the other sex. They are expert at the needle, at all kinds of lace knitting and tanbour work; and in general make up their own dresses, following the prevailing fashions of England, brought from time to time by the female passengers bound to India. The Dutch planters or farmers farther up the country, are remarkable for their indolence and sensuality, and too many of them for their inhumanity, and the severity and cruelty with which they treat the **HOTTENTOTS**, their slaves. They, however, possess one virtue, that of hospitality to strangers, in an eminent degree, and in general are, or affect to be, very religious. The Cape of Good Hope surrendered by capitulation to the British under Admiral Clark and Adm. Sir George Keith Elphinstone, Sept. 16, 1795; but was restored by the treaty of Amiens, and again taken possession of by the British, under Gen. Baird and Sir Home Popham, in Jan. 1806.

GOOD HOPE, a Danish colony in West Greenland. Lat. 64. N.

GOODWIN SANDS. See **GODWIN**.

GOOMPLY, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the Rohilla country, flows SE. by Lucknow and Joenpour, and enters the Ganges a little below Benares.

GOOROEPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Oude, 65 miles E. of Tyzabad. Lon 83. 35. E. Lat.

GOOSE CREEK, a river which falls into the Chowan river, about a mile SE. of Thorpe, in Fairfax county, Virginia.

GOOSE ISLAND, a small island in the bay of St. Lawrence, near the coast of Labrador. Lon. 59. 10. W. Lat. 50. 10. N.

GOOSEBERRY ROCKS, rocks near the coast of the state of Massachusetts, 2 miles N. of Marblehead.

GOOSEBERRY ISLANDS, small islands near the E. coast of the island of Newfoundland, 8 leagues NW. of Cape Bonavista.

GOOSEBERRY MOUNTAIN, in New York state, lies on the W. bank of Hudson's river, about 4 m. S. of Fort George.

GOOTY, or **GUTTI**, a strong fortress in the peninsula of Hindoostan, formerly subject to the regent of Mysore, but on his defeat and death in 1796, ceded to the nizam of the Deccan. It is situated on the Bennar, 25 miles S. by E. of Adoni. Lon. 77. 35. E. Lat. 15. 15. N.

GOPLO, a lake of Poland, in the palatinat of Brzesc, 16 miles long, and 4 wide, 24 W. of Brzesc.

GOPPINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and territory of Wurtemberg, situated on the Fils, or Vils, in a fertile country. Here are considerable woollen manufactures, and near it is a celebrated medicinal spring. It is 22 miles ESE. of Stuttgart, and 20 NNW. of Ulm.

GORANTO, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, 80 miles SW. of Satalia.

GORBALS or **GLASGOW**, a village and parish of Scotland, lying on the S. bank of the Clyde, opposite to Glasgow. It was disjoined from the parish of Govan, and erected into a separate parish, in 1791. It is a barony of which the magistrates of Glasgow are superiors; and the inhabitants are generally employed in the same manufactures as those of that city. It possesses several collieries, one of which occupies about 200 men.

GORBARA, a town of the island of Corsica, 8 miles NE. of Calvi.

GORBATA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, 20 miles S. of Gaffsa.

GORBATOV, a town of Russia, in the government of Niznei-Novgorod, on the Oka, 28 miles WSW. of Niznei-Novgorod.

GORCUM, a town of S. Holland, in the dep. of Delft, situated on the river Linge, at its union with the Waal; it is

the name of the small cities which sent deputies to the states of the province; it was anciently called *Gorichem*, which name is now given it in all public acts, Gorcum being only a corruption. It is 12 miles E. of Dort, and 30 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 22. 25. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 51. N.

GORDELIZA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 22 miles SSE. of Leon.

GORDES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Mouths of the Rhone, 51 leagues E. of Avignon, and 3 W. of Apt.

GORDON, a parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire, about 7 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 broad. The surface is irregular; partly moor and moss; the soil of the cultivated land in general light and sandy. It is watered by the Eden and the Blackadder. The Duke of Gordon retains the superiority of several farms in this parish, which contains two places named *Gordon* and *Huntly*. Population above 800.

GORDONA, a town of Naples, in the province of Molise, 6 miles SW. from Molise.

GORE, a barren and uninhabited island, in the sea of Kamtschatka, discovered by Captain Cook in his last voyage. Lon. 169. W. Lat. 64. N.

GOREE, or **GOEREE**, an island of Holland, in the German ocean, near the mouth of the Meuse, about 10 miles in circumference, included in the dep. of the Meuse. It is 2 miles N. of Schoewen. Lon. 20. 26. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 49. N.

GOREE, a sea-port town in the above island, situated near the E. coast, in a canal which communicates with the Meuse, formerly a place of considerable trade, but the harbour is now choked up with sand. It is 6 miles W. of Helvoetsluys.

GOREE, a small island of Africa, about 2 miles in circumference, near Cape de Verd. It is considered as one of the safest, pleasantest, and most important settlements, in all Africa. It was subject to France, but was lately taken by the British. Lon. 17. 25. W. Lat. 14. 40. N.

GOREY MOUNTAINS, in the county of Donegal, Ireland, 14 miles SW. of Londonderry.

GORGAST, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, 4 miles W. of Custrin.

GORGOGNONE, a town of Naples, in

in the province of Basilicata, 3 miles E. of Venosa.

GORGONA, a small island in the Mediterranean, about 16 miles from the coast of Tuscany, celebrated for the anchovy fishery on its coasts. Lon. 27. 45. E. Ferro. Lat. 43. 22. N.

GORGONA, an island in the Pacific Ocean, about 6 leagues from the coast of Mexico, 10 miles in circumference. It is mountainous, very woody, and has rivulets of excellent water. Lon. 77. 52. W. Lat. 16. 5. N.

GORGORA, an island of Abyssinia, in Lake Dembea, where Father Paetz built a palace, in which the emperor usually resides in the winter. It is 15 miles N. W. of Gondar.

GORGUE LA, a town of France, in the department of the North, 4 1/2 leagues W. of Lisle.

GORGWITZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and county of Reus, one mile N. W. of Tschlitz.

GORIAM, a kingdom of Africa, situated between Lon. 21. and 29. E. and Lat. 10. and 15. N.

GORHAM, a township of the United States, in Cumberland county, Maine, on the N. E. side of Saco river, 15 miles from Pepprelborough, at the mouth of the river, and 130 miles N. by E. from Boston. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains about 2300 inhabitants.

GORITZ, **GORZOR**, or **GORITIA**, a town of Austria, in a county of the same name, on the river Lisonzo, 16 miles S. E. of Friuli, and 176 S. S. W. of Vienna. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town: the former is ancient, situated on a mountain, and defended by a castle; the latter is situated on a plain on the river side. In 1751 it was erected into an archbishopric, which was suppressed in 1784. Besides the old metropolitan church, it has 7 convents, 9 chapels, and a college. It was taken by the French under Bonaparte, in 1797, with all its military stores, &c. Lon. 31. 20. E. Ferro. Lat. 46. 12. N.

GORITZ, or **GORZ**, a county of Austria, bounded on the E. N. and S. by Carniola, and on the W. by the late Venetian States. Its chief produce consists in wines and fruits, with some corn and silk; the horses and oxen are few, but goats are numerous. The language of the country is Sclavonian, and the religion Roman Catholic.

GORIZIA, a village of Pago isle, in Dalmatia.

GORON, a town of the province of Oude, situated between the country of T...

GORKAN, a town of Asia, in the N. E. part of the country so called, situated on the borders of Napaul, 35 miles N. W. of Catmandu, and 200 N. of Benares. Lon. 84. 36. E. Lat. 28. 25. N.

GORLATE, a town of Italy, in the late republican department of Montagne; situated on the W. bank of lake Como, opposite Lecco.

GORLITZ, a town of Upper Lusatia, situated on the river Meisse, the second in rank, but the first for size, population, and riches. It contains 3 churches within the walls, and 3 without. The inhabitants amount to about 12,000. The principal trade is brewing, with manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. It is 50 miles W. of Dresden, and 68 N. of Prague.

GORMAZ, or **ST ESTEVAN DE GORMAZ**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Duero, 2 leagues below Borgo d'Osma.

GORMFS, a town of Austria, 5 miles E. N. E. of Ehrmsprunn.

GORO, a port of Italy, seated on one of the mouths of the Po.

GOROCHOVETZ, a town of Russia, in the government of Vladimir, on the Kliazma, 72 miles E. of Vladimir. Lon. 60. 20. E. Ferro. Lat. 56. 10. N.

GORODITSCHIE, a town of Russia, in the government of Penza, 32 miles E. S. E. of Penza.

GORODITSCHIE, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kiow, 112 miles S. E. of Kiow.

GORODITSCHIE, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, 20 miles E. S. E. of Eniscisk.

GORODNIA, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver, on the Volga, 20 miles E. of Tver.

GORODNITZK, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigov, on the Snov, 32 m. N. N. E. of Tchernigov.

GORODOK, a town of Russia, in the government of Poletsk, 56 miles E. of Poletsk.

GORON, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, in the district of Ernac, 9 miles N. W. from Mayenne.

GORONTALE, or **GORONTANO**, a town on the E. coast of the island of Celebes.

GORT, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 16 miles S. S. E. of Galway.

GORTA, **ST MARIA LA**, a small isle...

Lon. 135. W.

GORTSCHITZ, a river of Germany, which runs in the Gurk, 3 miles S. of Eberstein, in the duchy of Carinthia.

GORZE, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, and district of Metz, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW. of Metz.

GORZEGNO, a town of Italy, and capital of a marquise, in the late duchy of Montferrat, situated on the river, and in the late republican dep. of Bornida, 15 miles E. of Bene, and 13 SE. of Alba.

GORZKE, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg, 34 miles E. of Magdeburg.

GOS, a river of Germany, which runs into the Malentheim, 3 miles NW. of Gmund, in Carinthia.

GOSCHGOSCHUENCK, a town of the United States, in Delaware, consisting of 3 villages situated on the banks of the Ohio. Its name signifies *the habitation of owls*, from the number of these birds who resort here.

GOSCHUTZ, a town and castle of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, 2 miles N. of Festenburg.

GOSE, a river in Upper Saxony, which runs into the Ocker, near Goslar.

GOSELBACH, a river in Upper Saxony, which runs into the Saale, near Merzburg, in Thuringia.

GOSELBERG, a mountain of Stiria, 10 miles W. of Lindspieg.

GOSFORD, a barony and decayed village of Scotland, in East Lothian, anciently the property of the Aitchison's of Glencairn, the ancestors of Lord Viscount Gosford, in Ireland.

GOSHEN, a township of the United States, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, between Cummington and Conway, 14 miles N. of Northampton, and 112 W. by N. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1781, and contains 681 inhabitants.

GOSHEN, a township of the United States, in Addison county, Vermont, adjoining to Salisbury on the W. and 21 miles NE. by E. Mount Independence.

GOSHEN, a township in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

GOSHEN, a town of the United States, in Litchfield county, Connecticut, famous for producing excellent cheese. It is 7 miles NNW. of Litchfield.

GOSHEN, the most considerable town in Orange county, New York, pleasantly situated, and containing an academy, court-house, gaol, Presbyterian church,

&c. about 58 miles N. of New York city, and 30 W. by S. of New Windsor. The township contains 2448 inhabitants, of whom 316 are electors.

GOSHGOSHINK, a Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania, situated on Allegheny river, about 15 miles above Venango, or Fort Franklin.

GOSILIA, a river of Bosnia, which unites with the river Spretza.

GOSLING, a town of Austria, 12 miles SE. of Bavarian Waidhoven.

GOSPINI, a town of the island of Sardinia, 24 miles S. of Onistagnu.

GOSPORT, a town of England, in Hants, situated on the W. side of the entrance into Portsmouth harbour. The town is large, and a place of great trade, especially in time of war. Several forts have been erected, and a platform of 20 cannon, level with the water, to defend the channel. There are several docks for repairing merchant ships, and a little to the S. of the town is the noble hospital of Haslar, for the reception of sick and wounded seamen in the service of the navy. In time of peace, packets sail from Gosport every week to Havre de Grace and other ports of France. It is one mile from Portsmouth, and 79 SW. of London. Lon. 1. 9. W. Lat. 50. 14 N.

GOSPORT, formerly called *Appledore*, a fishing town on Star island, one of the isles of Shoals, belonging to Rockingham county, New Hampshire, containing 93 inhabitants. It is about 12 miles ESE. of Piscataqua harbour.

GOSSEINS, a town of Asia, in Thibet, near the E. coast of the Dewah river. Lon. 81. 24. E. Ferro. Lat. 30. 30. N.

GOSLIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse, late of the county of Namur, 5 miles from Charleroy.

GOSSLAR, a free, and late Imperial town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, seated on the river Gose, surrounded on one side by the bishopric of Hildsheim, and on the other by the principality of Wolfenbittel. It was founded in 922, by Henry the Fowler, who resided and held several diets here, as did some of his successors. There are 4 parish churches, 2 chapters, and 2 Lutheran convents. The 2 chapters depended immediately upon the empire; the one is called the chapel of the emperor, the other the chapel of the empress. The houses are generally old, except in a part of

of the town which was burnt in 1728, and since rebuilt in a more modern style. The principal commerce arises from the mines of iron and lead found in the Rammel mountain, in the neighbourhood. There are also manufactures of copper and large breweries. Gosslar occupied the 7th place of the diet on the Rhenish bench, and the 2d at the assemblies of the circle. The Roman month was 60 florins, and the tax to the Imperial chamber 184 rixdollars 79 kruitzers. It was ceded to Prussia, in 1802. It is 30 miles S. of Brunswick. Lon. 28. 3. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 50. N.

GOSSNITZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg, 3 miles E. of Schmollen.

GOSSWEINSTEIN, or **GOSSMANSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg, 23 miles NNE. of Nuremberg, and 20 ESE. of Bamberg.

GOSTADT, **JOTTSTADT**, or **JOSEPHSTADT**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebürg, 8 miles S. of Wolkenstein.

GOSTAVIN See **GOSTYNEU**.

GOSTENHOF, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg; situated near Nuremberg.

GOSTING, a town of Austria, 2 miles ENE. of Zistersdorf.

GOSTITZ, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neiss, 2 miles S. of Patschkau.

GOSTYNEN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rawa. This town is remarkable for having been the prison of Demetrius Suski, Czar of Muscovy, who was confined to the day of his death in the citadel. It is 26 miles N. of Rawa. Lon. 20. 40. E. Lat. 51. 54. N.

GOZITZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and circle of Neustadt, 3 miles W. of Ziegenbrück.

GOTHA, a principality of Germany, in Upper Saxony; bounded on the N. by Saxony, on the E. by the duchy of Weimar, on the S. by the county of Henneberg, and on the W. by the principality of Eisenach. The country abounds in grain and fruit. The southern division contains a part of the forest of Thuringia, and several mines. The whole duchy contains 12 towns, and more than 200 churches. The state consists of 3 classes, that is, of the counts, the nobility, and some towns which are convoked by the prince. The dukes are descended from the grandson of John William Er-

ferent branches, some extinct. Gotha was the principal town, others which yet remain are Saxe-Weimaringen, Saxe-Hildburghausen, and Saxe-Saalfeld. The Roman month was 48 florins 20 kruitzers, and the tax to the Imperial chamber 62 rixdollars 64 kruitzers. The Duke maintains a guard of 160 men, 2 regiments, each composed of 800 men, and a corps of artillery. The principal rivers are the Leine and the Niesse.

GOTHA, a city of Germany, and capital of the principality of the same name, seated on a rising ground near the Leine. In 1369, the landgrave, Balthasar, drew one branch of the river near the town; but Duke Ernest improved this work, and conveyed it through all the streets by means of stone canals. It is now one of the handsomest towns in Thuringia. In 1715, in the town, and without the gates, there were 1030 houses paying scot and lot, and within its walls are 906, exclusive of a great many others which stand on the ramparts. There is an hospital for the soldiery, with 2 schools for their children and the barracks, in the largest of which cadets are instructed in the several branches of the military art. There is likewise a foundery for cannon and bells, &c. with 2 churches, a good academy, a house of correction, an hospital for widows, and another for orphans. The inhabitants derive not their subsistence from the residence of the court, but carry on a considerable trade in the porcelain and woollen manufactures, as also in wood and beer; they receive farther advantages from this city's being the thoroughfare from Leipzig to Upper Germany. Gotha suffered greatly by fire, in 1207, 1545, 1632, 1646, 1665; but the houses destroyed here in the last of these years have been all rebuilt of stone, and of the same height. On a hill above the town stands the ducal residence, called *Friedenstein*, which was begun in 1643 by Duke Ernest the Pious, on the site of the castle of Grimmstein, which, in 1567, was totally razed by Augustus I. elector of Saxony, who, in consequence of the ban issued against Duke John Frederick II. had made himself master both of this place and the town. *Friedenstein* has been fortified by permission of Ferdinand III. It contains a well provided armoury, with a valuable library, a fine museum of natural curiosities, and one of the most valuable

GOETTERBUCH, the fiscal observatory, is the most beautiful and useful in Germany. Here, in 1798, a congress of astronomers was held; and among the various subjects discussed, they agreed to form 2 new constellations, the Press of Guttenberg, and Mongolper's balloon, to perpetuate the inventions of printing and aerostation. It is 13 miles S.W. of Erfurt. Lon. 28. 17. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 46. N.

GOTHA, a river of Sweden, in W. Gothland, which issues from Lake Wenner, and falls into the North sea at Gotheburg.

GOTHAM, a small village in Maryland, about 4 or 5 miles N. of Baltimore city.

GOTIARD, Str, a celebrated mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, 22 miles S. of Altorf. It is 9075 feet above the level of the sea.

GOTHEBURG, or **GOEHNENBURG**, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland, situated near the sea, at the conflux of the Moddal and the Gotha, in a marshy plain almost surrounded with barren rocks. On a side of the rocks part of the town is built; the other part is situated in the valley, and intersected by canals; the whole is about 3 miles in circumference, and regularly fortified. The harbour is between 2 chains of rocks, about 2 furlongs wide. A town of this name was first built by Charles IX. in the island of Hisingen, in 1607; but being a few years after burnt down by Christian IV. King of Denmark, the inhabitants were removed in the reign of Gustavus Adolphus to the present spot. Charles IX. when he founded the former town, drew thither a great number of foreigners, by allowing them a free exercise of religion, and an exemption from duties on exports and imports for 20 years. These privileges were confirmed to the new town, which has become a place of great trade, and next to Stockholm, one of the most commercial in Sweden. As it lies on the Cattagate, it enjoys one of the best situations for foreign commerce. An East India Company was established in 1731, and from this port all the India ships take their departure. In 1740, the herring fishery was first begun, which has turned out very advantageous, no less than 600 000 barrels having in some years been caught during the short space of 3 weeks. The Danes besieged this town

and must have taken it, with the king of Sweden in person, but for the interference of the British minister, under whose mediation an armistice and convention were concluded. It is 40 miles S. of Uddevalla. Lon. 29. 19. E. Ferro. Lat. 57. 42. N.

GOTHLAND, a country of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Sweden Proper, on the E. and S. by the Baltic, and on the W. by the Sound, the German ocean, and Norway. This country is inhabited by a nation celebrated for their excursions and invasions of other countries, which had its origin from the Gera, or Tatars of the Crimea. The Goths had kings of their own till 1132, when they were united to Sweden in the person of Suercher. It is a pleasant and fertile country, consisting of good arable and pasture land. It abounds in lakes and rivers; and contains 48 towns. It is divided into East, West and South Gothland.

GOTHLAND, EAST, a province of Sweden; bounded on the N. by the provinces of Nericia and Sudermanland, on the E. by the Baltic, on the S. by Smaland, and on the W. by the Wetter Lake, which separates it from West Gothland; about 80 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. It produces wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, &c. in such plenty as to supply the neighbouring provinces with these sorts of grain. It has also many fine orchards, rich meadows and pastures, lakes and rivers abounding with fish, extensive forests, profitable iron mines and founderies, quarries of stone and marble flatting mills, and other machines for the improvement of manufactures. The principal towns are Nordkiöping, Söderkiöping, Linköping, and Wadstena.

GOTHLAND, SOUTH, a country of Sweden, divided into 3 provinces, Schonen, Halland, and Bleking, which, from time immemorial, have undergone various vicissitudes and changes. Sometimes they were subject to the King of Denmark, at other times they were recovered by the Swedes: but at length King Charles Gustavus annexed them for ever to the Swedish dominions, by the treaty of Roschild, in 1658. The soil and produce is similar to East Gothland.

GOTHLAND, WEST, a province of Sweden; bounded on the N. by Warmeland, on the E. by Nericia, the Wetter Lake, and Smaland, on the S. by Smaland and Halland, and on the W. by the Scagerrac:

the inhabitants send cheese and butter to other provinces. The rivers, lakes, and sea-coast, abound with fish. Iron-works, alum-works, and paper-mills are erected in several places. The chief towns are Gotheburg, Wenneburg, Lidköping, and Falköping.

GOTHLAND, or GÖTTLAND, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, about 70 miles in length, and 25 in its greatest breadth. It was formerly an independent kingdom, but now subject to the supreme court of justice at Stockholm. From its convenient situation it has justly acquired the name of *The Eye of the Baltic*. The soil is fertile; and there are woods of oaks and pines, good pastures, and profitable fisheries; as well as large quarries of stone, particularly the famous Gottland stone, and a soft grey sandy stone, which are exported to Stockholm and other places. Some curious species of stones, as stone-corals, cornelians, agates, and beautiful petrifications are also found. In former times, there were also fine marbled quarries. Limestones, tar, deal-boards, beams, turnips, and an excellent breed of sheep, are the usual exports from this island. It is not infested with bears or wolves; but is sufficiently stocked with deer, foxes, and hares. The inhabitants subsist by agriculture, grazing, fishing, mining, navigation, and manufactures. The Gottland peasants sell none of their commodities to the inhabitants of the towns; but when a peasant comes to a market town, the burgher to whom he applies finds him in all necessaries, and gives him money to enable him to pay his taxes. On the other hand, the peasant delivers up to his burgher all the produce of his industry, without saying a word about the price; and thus both parties act according to the dictates of natural justice and equity. In 1361, Waldemar, King of Denmark, ravaged this island and laid it waste, but it still remained subject to the crown of Sweden. Albert king of Sweden, after an expensive war, was obliged to mortgage it to the Knights of the Cross, in Prussia, who, in consideration of a sum of money delivered it up in 1403 to Queen Margaret; King Eric, of Pomerania, after he was dethroned, withdrew to this island, where he re-

in possession of the Danes till 1645, when, by the treaty of Bromsebro, it was restored to Sweden. Wisby is the capital. Lon. 18. 6. to 19. 6. E. Lat. 56. 54. to. 57. 56. N.

GOTSEL, a town of Lower Bavaria, 36 miles E. of Ratisbon, and 12 N. of Deckendorf.

GOTTELSERUNN, a town of Austria, 3 miles N. of Brugg.

GOTTERN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and county of Thuringia, 4 miles NW. of Lügen Salza.

GOTTESBERG, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. Near it is a mine of gold, and another of coals; the former is not worked. Great quantities of worsted stockings are knit by the inhabitants. The town contains 2 churches. It is 9 miles SSW. of Freyburg, and 12 SW. of Schweidnitz.

GOTTINGEN, or GÖTTINGEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg, and principal town of a quarter or district to which it gives name, situated in an agreeable, spacious, and fertile valley, on a canal or branch of the river Leine, which passes through, and divides it into the New Town and Matsch. It contains about 1000 houses, and 8009 souls; the streets are large and convenient and paved on each side. There are 5 parish churches and one for Calvinists. The Roman Catholics celebrate their service in a private house. The town is governed by a provost named by the sovereign, burgomasters, and a syndic chosen by the regency, assisted by a council. The principal ornament and advantage of Gottingen is the university, founded in 1734, by George II. King of England, and consecrated on the 17th of September 1737; By the great attention and care of its first curator Baron Munchausen, it has acquired a very distinguished reputation. A large splendid church belongs to it, with a peculiar pastor; to the university also belongs a new and stately structure of stone, the ground-floor of which serves as a hall for public lectures, and that above, as the library, a council-chamber and other apartments. The library, to which considerable additions are every year made, if considered with regard to the number, excellence, and value of its books,

Weynes, bequeathed by the Baron Bulow for the public use, and by his heirs given to the university. A royal society of sciences, founded in 1751, and a royal German society, also form part of the university. It has likewise a fine observatory, erected on a tower on the rampart; with a physic garden; and near it a handsome anatomical theatre of ingenious construction, a school for teaching midwifery, &c. The territory belonging to the town is very considerable. It is 22 miles NE. of Cassel, and 51 ESE. of Paderborn. Lon. 27. 19. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 24. N.

GOTTINGEN, NOW, a town of the state of Georgia, in Burke county, on the W. bank of the Savannah, 18 miles E. of Waynesborough.

GOTTLIEUVE, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and magistrat of Meissen, 6 miles SW. of Königstein, and 8 S. of Pirna.

GOTTLIEBEN, a town of Switzerland, near the lake of Constance, where John Huss was confined, by order of council, in 1415, 1 league from Constance.

GOTTLSTORF, a town of Austria, 5 miles SE. of Altmarkt.

GOTTOLENGO, a town and district of Italy, in the late republican dep. of the Mela, containing some ports and 2500 citizens.

GOTTFORP, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, capital of the duchy of Holstein Gottorp. Here is an old palace, formerly the chief residence from which the deed line formed by Adolphus, son of Frederick I. King of Denmark, was denominated.

GOTTSCHIEF, a town of Germany, in Middle Carnoi., 21 miles SSE of Laybach, and 160 SSW. of Vienna.

GOTTZENDOFF, a town of Austria, 5 miles S. of Anon.

GOVARDO, a district of the late Italian Republic, in the department of the Mela, containing 19 parishes, and 3000 souls; 2000 of whom inhabit the town of GOVARDO, situated on the Chiave. Lon. 10. 9. E. Lat. 45. 40. N.

GOUDA, or **TARGOW**, a city of Holland, in the department of Delft, situated on a branch of the Rhine, called *Roel*, where it receives the river *Ouwe*, which gives it its name. It is the sixth and last of the large cities which had a

the foundations had been laid long before. In 1350, it belonged to the House of Blois, who built the castle; but in 1398, it was restored to the Comte of Holland, together with the lordship of Schoonoven; this castle was entirely demolished by the citizens, in 1581. In 1458, the town was entirely destroyed by fire, but afterwards rebuilt in a better manner; the grand market is in a triangular form, with a handsome town-house, built in 1419, standing in the centre. The great church is one of the handsomest and largest in the country, and is particularly celebrated for its painted glass windows, supposed to be the finest of the kind in Europe, and preserved with great care; the principal painters were Theodore and Walter Crabeth, both of this town. The magistrates are, a grand bailey, who represents the authority of the ancient comtes of Holland, 4 burgo masters, and 7 eccleivins, chosen by the common council, which consists of 40 citizens. The situation of the place is very advantageous, on account of the sluices and canals, which are running streams; it has also a convenient port on the Issel, and five gates. It cannot easily be entered, as the inhabitants could open the sluices, and lay the adjacent country under water; add to this, the breadth and depth of the ditches, so that the only approach is by the banks of the Issel, which are strongly fortified. Its principal trade consists in cordage, cheese, and tobacco-pipes. There are boats which pass regularly to Amsterdam, the Hague, Rotterdam, Utrecht, &c. It is 9 miles NE. of Rotterdam, and 22 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 22. 7. E. Ferro. Lat. 52. 1. N.

GOUDHURST, a town of England, in the county of Kent, with a weekly market on Wednesday. It is 11 miles S. of Maidstone, and 41 SE. of London.

GOUDOZ, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 72 miles E. NE. of Kintali.

GOVERNIOLO, the ancient Ambuletum, a town of Italy, situated at the junction of the Mincio and the Po, in the late republican dep. of the Mincio, 12 miles SE. of Mantua. In September 1796, the French defeated the Austrians near this town, and took 10,000 prisoners, but it was taken by the Austrians,

GOUEZEC, a town of France, in the department of the Finistère, 1½ leagues SE. of Chateaulin, and 3½ N. of Quimper.

GOUGANE BARO, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 10 miles N. of Bantry.

GOUJIM, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 4 leagues SW. of St Joao de Pesqueira.

GOULDIE, a village of Scotland, in the parish of Monkrie, Forfarshire, containing about 170 inhabitants.

GOULDSBOROUGH HARBOUR, a harbour of the United States of America, in the district of Maine. Lon. 67. 53. W. Lat. 44. 23. N.

GOULVIN, a town of France, in the dep. of Finistère, 1½ leagues N. of Lesneven, and W. of St Pol-de-Leon.

GOVAN, a parish of Scotland, about 5 miles long and between 3 and 4 broad, lying on the borders of Lanark and Kenfrewshires, but chiefly in the former, and divided nearly into two equal parts by the river Clyde, which is here navigable for vessels drawing 7 or 8 feet water. The banks of the river are adorned with numerous elegant villas. The Kelvin passes through the parish, in which it is much occupied with machinery, particularly that connected with bleaching, and at its fall into the Clyde, about 2½ miles below Glasgow, there is a ferry over the latter river. The village of Govan is long and straggling, inhabited by about 230 families. About 2 miles S. of the church are the remains of a castle of Gothic architecture, built in 1585; and near the Kelvin are the ruins of the Bishop's castle, so called for its having been the country residence of the Bishop of Glasgow, built in 1611. Population above 6700.

GOVANDORE, a bay on the coast of Chili, in South America.

GOVON, a town of Piedmont, in the late Republic in department of the Sesia, 6 miles N. of Alba.

GOURA, or **GURA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, on the Vistula, 12 miles from Warsaw. Lon. 21. 50. E. Lat. 52. 1 N.

GOVRA, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, 35 miles E. of Ispahan.

GOURACE, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts, 1½ leagues E. of Rostrenen, and 4½ W. of Uzel.

GOURAINCOURT, a town of France, in dep. of the Meuse, 5 leagues NE. of

the island Jersey, 4 m. E.

GOURAY, I.E., a town of France, in the dep. of the North Coasts, 3 leagues W. of Broons, and 2½ S. of Lamballe.

GOURDON, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the dep. of the Lot, 5½ leagues N. of Cahors and 9½ WNW. of Figiac.

GOURDON, a fishing village of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, containing about 200 inhabitants. It is about 2 m. S. of Inverbervic.

GOURIN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Morbihan, 2½ leagues NNW. of Le Faouet, and 9 W. of Pontivy.

GOURNAY, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the dep. of the Lower Seine, 8 leagues E. of Rouen.

GOUROCK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, on a creek of the river Clyde, near which is a copper mine. It is almost united to the town of Greenock.

GOUSSAINCOURT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, 2½ leagues E. of Gondrecourt, and 9½ S. of Vancœur.

GOVILA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 7 leagues SE. of Viseu.

GOUL, a town of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, 1½ league NW. of Pontarlier, and 3 SE. of Orans.

GOIZON, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse, 5 leagues E. of Gouffier.

GOWLER, the peninsulated extremity of Gannoganslate, in South Wales, W. of Swansea bay. It has lofty cliffs of limestone next the sea, and the coast abounds with oysters.

GOWER, ST. OF ST GOAR. See **GOAR.**

GOWER'S ISLAND, a small island in the Southern Pacific ocean, which has no anchorage near it. Lon. 158. 56. E. Lat. 7. 55. S.

GOWRAN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny. It is a burgh, and sent two members to the Irish parliament. It is 6 miles E. of Kilkenny.

GOWRIE, a district of Scotland, in Perthshire, extending eastward from Perth, along the N. bank of the Tay to Invergowrie, within 3 miles of Dundee, and northward over the Sidlaw hills to **BLAIRGOWRIE**. That part of it called the *Carse of Gowrie*, lying between the S. side of the hills and the river, from

the richest and best
the Tay formerly entered this tract near Perth, where it now turns S. to meet the Erne, and flowing eastward with a bend towards the Sidlaw hills, turned into its present channel, to join the Erne, at Invergowrie. Various circumstances lead to this supposition: staples for holding cables have been found at the foot of the hills; and there are different spots of ground more elevated than the rest, which are called *Inches*, i. e. islands, the soil of which is a red till approaching to loam, while that of the lower ground is a rich blue clay, bearing evident marks of its having been immersed under water. This now rich and fertile tract must then, between the Tay on the N. and the Erne on the S. have been a series of islands.

GOYAVA, a town of Africa, on the Main Coast.

GOYAVE, a town on the W. coast of the island of Grenada, in the West Indies. Lon. 61. 31. W. Lat. 12. 13. N.

GOYAVES, a town of the island of Guadaloupe, situated in a bay to which it gives name.

GOZ, or **GOZEN**, a sea-port town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic, not far from Mogador.

GOZA, or **GAZZO**, or **GOZZO**, the ancient island of *Calypso*, celebrated by Homer, is separated from Malta by a channel $\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad. It is 24 miles in circumference, and surrounded with high rocks, which render the access difficult; yet it is very fertile in the middle. It had about 6000 inhabitants, when the Turks took it in 1551; in 1559, it was retaken by Martin Gazes, the Grand Master of Malta. It was taken from the French by the British, October 28, 1798, but confirmed to the Knights of Malta by the treaty of Amiens.

GOZZO DI CANDIA, a small island, near the island of Candia, in the Mediterranean. Lon. 41. 31. E. Ferro. Lat. 34. 58. N.

GRAB, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, 17 miles WNW. of Leitmeritz.

GRABAU, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kalish, 22 miles S. of Kalish.

GRABAW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz, 28 miles NNW. of Belcz.

GRABEN, a town of Croatia, 12 miles S. of Varasdin.

GRABIN, a town of Silcsia, in the principality of Oels, 2 miles SW. of Festenburg.

GRABERN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, 6 miles WSW. of Leypa.

GRABERN, a town of Austria, 3 miles N. of Sonneberg.

GRABINETZ, a town of Imperial Istria, 15 miles NE. of Pedena.

GRABO, a town of Sweden, in the province of East Gothland, 11 miles SE. of Linkioping.

GRABOW, a town and castle of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, situated on the Eida, 22 miles S. of Schwerin.

GRACAY, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, 1 league NNW. of Issoudun, and $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. of Vierzon.

GRACIAS A DIOS, a town belonging to the province of Honduras, or Comaaguat, and audience of Guatemala.

GRACIOSA. See **GRATIOSA**.

GRADECK, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki, 20 miles SSW. of Grodno.

GRADES, or **GRADUS**, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 5 miles N. of Gurck, and 5 W. of Friesach.

GRADETZ, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais, 6 miles E. of Sion.

GRADIGNA, a town of Istria, 7 miles SSE. of Capo d'Istria.

GRADISCA, or **GRADISE**, a town of Slavonia, situated on the river Save, near the borders of Croatia, well peopled and surrounded with fortifications. A regiment of infantry takes its name from this town, and is appointed to defend the frontiers. It is 132 miles W. of Belgrade, and 170 S. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 31. E. Ferro. Lat. 45. 28. N.

GRADISCA, a strong town of Austrian Friuli, in the county of Goritz, situated on the Luonzo, built in 1473, to stop the inroads of the Turks. In 1764 the fortifications were repaired and enlarged and in 1781 it was erected into a bishopric. It was taken by the French in 1797, with a garrison of 3000 men. The territory of Gradisca was formerly a county, but is now united to Goritz. It is 5 miles S. of Goritz, and 182 SSW. of Vienna. Lon. 13. 14. E. Lat. 46. 6. N.

GRADISCA, a village of Austrian Friuli, 10 miles WSW. of Udina, near which the Austrians were defeated by the French

in 1797.

GRADISCHK, a town of Stiria, one mile from Windisch Gratz.

GRADISTA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the borders of Servia, 40 miles S. of Viddin.

GRADLIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz, 12 miles N. of Koniggratz.

GRADO, a town of Spain, in the province of Asturia, 10 miles NW. of Oviedo.

GRADO, a small island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Friuli, with a strong town of the same name, containing 3000 souls. It has an ancient cathedral, and is seated on the borders of the Dogad, 50 miles E. by N. of Venice. Lon. 13. 8. E. Ferro. Lat. 45. 11. N.

GRADWEIN, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 6 miles NNW. of Graz.

GRAESATZ, a town of Croatia, 30 miles S. of Bihacs.

GRÆMSAY, one of the Orkney islands, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long and 1 broad, containing about 180 inhabitants, and united to the island of Hoy in forming a parochial district. It is mostly arable, and the coasts afford great quantities of kelp.

GRAFABERG, a town of Austria, 5 miles SW. of Schrattentaal.

GRAFENDORF, a town of Austria, situated on the Bielach, 4 miles S. of St Polten.

GRAFENHAYNCHIEN, a town of Upper Saxony, 11 miles SE. of Dessau, and 11 SSW. of Wittenberg.

GRAFFNSCHLAG, a town of Austria, 4 miles S. of Zwettl.

GRAFENWORTH, a town of Austria, 11 miles SW. of Sonneberg.

GRAFFENBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Carniola, 19 miles SE. of Jaybach.

GRAFFENDORFF, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 4 miles N. of Hardeberg.

GRAFFENECK, a town of Austria, 10 miles SW. of Sonneberg.

GRAFFEN TONNA, a town of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha, 8 miles N. of Gotha.

GRAFFENTHAL, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg, 7 miles S. of Saalfeld, and 52 SW. of Altenburg.

GRAFFENWARK, a town of Middle Carniola, 4 miles S. of Gotschee.

GRAFTON, a village of England, in Northamptonshire, between Stoncy

Stratford and Grafton, is a manor-house and park, given by Charles II. to the Duke of Grafton.

GRAFTON, the Hasinimisco of the Indians, a township of the United States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing 900 inhabitants, 40 miles SW. of Boston, 8 E. of Worcester, and 34 NW. of Providence.

GRAFTON, a township in the county of the same name in New Hampshire, 13 miles SE. of Dartmouth college, and 19 SW. of Plymouth. It was incorporated in 1778, and contains 308 inhabitants.

GRAFTON COUNTY, in New Hampshire, is bounded on the N. by Canada, on the S. by the counties of Strafford, Hillsborough, and Cheshire, on the W. by the state of Vermont, and on the E. by the district of Maine. It comprehends alone as much territory as the other four counties, but is more thinly inhabited. It is divided into 50 townships, and 17 locations, and contains 13,472 inhabitants, of whom 21 are slaves. The increase of population since the enumeration of 1790 has been great. Plymouth is the chief town.

GRAFTON ISLAND, the most northerly of the Bashee islands, in the Eastern Indian sea. Lon. 139. W. Lat. 21. 4. N.

GRAFVESKOL, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtisch, 210 miles SSW. of Kolivan.

GRAGNANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Lucca, 4 miles NE. of Lucca.

GRAHAM'S DYKE, the name given by the people in its neighbourhood, to ANTONINUS'S WALL, the ancient boundary of the Roman territories in North Britain, of which relics are still visible. It reached from Carriden on the Frith of Forth, to Old Kirkpatrick on the Clyde. From the inscriptions on 11 of its stones, still preserved in the universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, its total extent appears to have been 39,726 paces, or near 40 Roman miles.

GRAHAMSTON, a village in the barony of Glasgow, Lanarkshire, accounted a suburb of Glasgow, being connected to it by several streets.

GRAIN COAST, MALAGUETTA, or PEPPER COAST, a country of Guinea, bounded by the Sierra Leona country, which lies to the W. and the Ivory Coast on the SE. extending along the Atlantic

...the... wholesome, espe-
...peas. The productions
...beans, gourds, lemons, oran-
...and a kind of nut with a very thick
shell and most delicious fruit, for which
neither Europeans nor natives have a
name. The palm wine and dates of
this country are in the greatest esteem.
Cows, hogs, sheep, and goats, are also
in great plenty; but that which consti-
tutes the chief wealth of the Grain coast
is the abundance of Guinea pepper, or
grains of paradise, it produces, called
Malaguett, by the Portuguese. This
article not only draws a great trade with
all the neighbouring interior countries,
but with most of the European nations.
The natives are very moderate in their
living; but admit the Europeans into all
familiarities with their women; and e-
ven invite them to love banquets with
their own wives and daughters. They
have in common with all other negroes,
a propensity to steal whatever they come
near, especially from strangers and for-
eigners. Their *toba, toba sula*, or, as
others call him, *tob sili*, or king, exerts
an arbitrary power and despotic autho-
rity over his subjects, and never appears
abroad but with the utmost pomp and
magnificence. His people raise his power
by certain implicit submissions of natural
obedience, and by regarding him with
that awe which they would bestow to a
superior being. They believe in a fu-
ture state, but are much attached to
paganism. The new moon is welcomed
with songs, dancing, and diversions of
every kind; and their superstitious re-
gard for sorcerers is extreme. The sole
employment of many of the negroes is
fishing. Their common method is by a
line-dine, and a hook, which they sel-
dom draw empty out of the water. The
Portuguese had formerly the whole of
the commerce of this coast; but its reit
advantages having excited the emula-
tion of the English and Dutch, in 1662,
their power began to give way to the
more warlike and commercial spirit of
these rivals. They lost gradually all
their settlements, and being forced to
retire into the interior countries, resolv-
ed, as the last effort, to unite them-
selves with the natives by marriage;
whence sprung that mixed progeny of
mulattoes, more numerous here than in
any part of Guinea. From policy and,
perhaps from natural affection, the Por-

...entrusted them with the care of
the small remnant of trade they now
have, gave them the appellation of hi-
dalgos, or gentlemen, reconciled them to
the church of Christ, and even admitted
them into holy orders, in the view of
propagating Christianity and the gospel.

GRAINGER, a new county in the
United States of America, in the district
of Hamilton, and state of Tennessee,
formed out of parts of the counties of
Knox, Jefferson, and Hawkins.

GRAINGER FORT, stands on the N.
side of the mouth of Holston river, in
Tennessee.

GRAINVILLE, a town of France,
in the dep. of the Lower Seine, a league
S. of Caux, and 4½ N. of Coudbec.

GRATNELY, a parish of Scotland,
in Dundee shire, extending about 6
miles along the Solway Frith, with a
breadth of about 3 miles. The surface
is, in general level, fertile, and well cul-
tivated. It has several baronies on the
Solway Frith, particularly at the small
village of Sarkfoot, Heddinkpoint,
Brewse, &c. Near Sarkfoot is the in-
creasing village of Springfield. The po-
pulation, including the village of Grat-
nely, is about 1800.

GRATNEY, or GRETNA-GREEN, a
village in the above parish, the first
stage on the road from England, by
Moffat, to Edinburgh. It has been long
famous for the clandestine marriages of
fugitive lovers from England, which are
chiefly performed by an illiterate and
drunken *tobacco*er; and it is estimated
that he joins together about 60 couples
annually receiving, on an average, 15
guineas for each. Gretna-Green is 8 m.
N. of Carlisle.

GRATZ, or GREITZ, a town of Up-
per Saxony, in Voigtland, with 2 castles.
The upper castle stands on a rocky
mountain, the lower is in the town. It
has manufactures of stuffs, and is situate
on the Elster betwixt mountains and
woods, 10 miles N. of Plauen.

GRJUELA, a town of Spain, in the
province of Murcia, 17 miles NNW. of
Chinchilla.

GRAM, a river of Denmark, which
runs into the North sea, 2 miles W. of
Ripen.

GRAMMETFETTEN, a town of
Austria, 12 miles SW. of Freustadt.

GRAMAT, a town of France, in the
department of the Lot, and district of
St Cere, 7½ leagues NNE. of Cahors,
and

and 2½ SW. of St. Cere. Lon. 19. 45. E. Ferro. Lat. 41. 47. N.

GRAMATA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Epire, 24 miles S. of Valona.

GRAMMEN, a town of France, 5 miles SW. of Deoise.

GRAMMONT, or **GEERSBERGHE**, a town of France, in the department of the Scheldt, late of Flanders, was originally only a castle, built at the foot of a mountain by the Goths, and thence called Gotteghem. Baldwin de Mons, Count of Flanders, having purchased the lordship of one Gerard, in 1068, he built a town, and called it by the name of the former lord, Geramdmont, by corruption Grammont. It is situated for the most part on a hill, and intersected by the river Dender which separates it into Higher and Lower Town. It is 20 miles W. of Brussels, and 10 SW. of Oudenarde. Lon. 3. 59. E. Lat. 50. 47. N.

GRAMPIAN HILLS, mountains of Scotland, which extend through the counties of Perth, Angus, Mearns, and Aberdeen. They take their name from a single hill, the *Mons Grampius* of Tacitus, where Calgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where the battle was fought so fatal to the brave Caledonians. The height of the Grampian mountains varies from 1400 feet to 2550 feet above the level of the sea, and several of them are elevated still higher. The Cairngorm in Morayshire, the Binnahard in Aberdeenshire, the lofty mountains in Ayrshire and Perthshire, and the mountain of Benlomond in Dumfriesshire, are elevated considerably above that height. The minerals of which these mountains are composed, are too various for enumeration. Many of the hills are evidently volcanic, and composed of basalt and lava. Precious stones abound in the Aberdeenshire mountains; the Cairngorm topizes are well known.

GRAMPOUND, a town of England, in Cornwall, situated on the river Fale, with a weekly market on Saturday, and containing about 200 inhabitants. It is a burgh town, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. It is 8 miles ENE. of Truro, and 214 WSW. of London. Lon. 4. 49. W. Lat. 47. 46. N.

GRAN, a river of Hungary, which joins the Danube, opposite Gran.

GRAN, or **ESZTERGON**, a town of Lower Hungary, situated near the conflux

of the river into the Danube, the capital of a county, or the seat of the see of an archbishop. In 1526, the town was taken by the king of Hungary, and prince Charles of Lorraine, after a siege of 5 days. The Turks had been in possession of this fortress 143 years; and the loss of it being attributed to the misconduct of the vizier, cost him his life. It is 55 miles SE. of Presburg, and 82 ESE. of Vienna.

GRANA, a sea-port town of Galicia, in Spain, 2 miles W. of Ferrol.

GRANA, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aosta, and republican dep. of the Susa, 12 miles ENE. of Aosta.

GRANADA. See **GRENADA**.

GRANADILLOES, or **GRENADINES**, a knot of dangerous islands and rocks near the Leeward islands, where the greatest channel is but 3 or 4 leagues broad. They lie about the 18th degree of N. latitude, and are dependent on Grenada. They are upwards of 20 in number, most of them fertile, and capable of producing cotton, indigo, and sugar. The most considerable is Carriacou.

GRANADO EL, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, 15 miles N. of Ayamonte.

GRANAL, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 28 miles SE. of Leon.

GRANARD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, 11 miles NE. of Longford, and 16 S. of Cavan.

GRANARUOLA, a town of Italy, in the late republican dep. of Amono.

GRANATAN, a town of Upper Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg, 12 miles NE. of Freyburg.

GRANBY, a township of the United States, in Essex county, Vermont.

GRANBY, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts E. of S. Hadley, and 6½ miles W. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1798, and contains 796 inhabitants.

GRANBY, a township in Hartford county, Connecticut, on the line which separates Connecticut from Massachusetts. It was formerly a part of Symsbury, and is 18 miles N. of Hartford.

GRANBY, a small town on the Congaree, in S. Carolina, opposite to Columbia, about two miles below the junction of Broad and Saluda rivers. It is noted for a curious bridge, whose arches are supported by wooden pillars, strongly secured in iron-work fixed in the solid rock. Its height is 40 feet above the water, and the centre arch is 100 feet wide,

... trees, which
brought down by the floods. The
... has the toll secured to him and
his heirs by the legi laturic loi 100 years

GRANBY BAY, a bay on the N. coast
of the island of Dominica. Lon. 61. 25.
W. Lat. 15. 42. N.

GRANCEY, a town of France, in
the dep. of the Cote d'Or, and district
of Is-sur-Tille, 10½ miles NW. of Is-sur-
Tille.

GRAND, a town of France in the
dep. of the Vosges, and district of Neuf-
chateau, 9 m. W. of Neufchateau.

GRAND ANSE, or **JEREMIE**, a town in
the W. part of Hispaniola. It is well
built, but the road is so bad, that ves-
sels are compelled to take shelter from
the wind behind Cape Donna Maria.

GRAND BAY, a bay on the S. coast
of Newfoundland, 57 miles NE. from
North Cape, in the island of Cape Bre-
ton.

GRAND CHAMPE, a town of France,
in the dep. of Morbihan, and district of
Vannes, 7 m. NNW. of Vannes.

GRAND FATHERS, several large de-
tached mountains in the SE. corner of
Tennessee, North America, in which are
the head waters of French, Broad, and
Cataba rivers.

GRAND ISLAND, at the mouth of Lake
Ontario, North America, is within the
British territories, having Roebuck and
Forest islands on the SW. and the thou-
sand Isles on the NE. It is 20 miles
long, and 4 where broadest.

GRAND ISLAND lies on the N. side of
Lake Superior, N. America.

GRAND ISLAND, in Niagara river, N.
America, is about 6 miles long and 3
broad, and lies 4 miles N. of Fort Erie.

GRAND ISLES, 2 large islands in Lake
Champlain, North America; each about
8 or 10 miles long, and forming a town-
ship belonging to Vermont.

GRAND LAKE, in the province of New
Brunswick, North America, near the riv-
er St Johns, is 50 miles in length, 8 or
10 in breadth, and in some places 40 fa-
fathoms deep.

GRAND MANAN ISLAND, lies 6 miles
S. by SE. of Campo-Bello island, in the
bay of Fundy, on the E. border of the
the United States.

GRAND RIVER, or **RIO GRANDE**, a riv-
er of Africa, which runs into the Atlan-
tic, in Lon. 13. 50. W. Lat. 11. N.

GRAND RIVER, a river of North Ame-
rica, which runs NW. into Lake Erie,
20 miles below the Forks, and so SW.

of Presque-Isle.

GRAND SONI, a town of France, in
the department of the Doubs, 4 miles E
from Besancon.

GRAND VILLIER, a town of France,
and principal place of a district, in the
department of the Oise, 14 miles NNW.
of Beauvais.

GRANDCOUR, a town of Switzer-
land, in the canton of Bern, near the lake
of Neufchatel, 10 miles W. of Friburg.

GRANDCOURT, a town of France,
in the department of the Lower Seine,
and district of Neufchatel, 15 miles E.
of Dieppe, and 4 N. of Neufchatel.

GRANDE, a town of Norway, in the
diocese of Drontheim, 28 miles NW. of
Drontheim.

GRANDE, a river of South America, in
Peru, near Cayanta, remarkable for its
sands enriched with gold dust.

GRANDE RIVIERE, a settlement in a
hilly tract of the island of Hispaniola,
about 20 miles SW. of Fort Dauphin.

GRANDE SIAUX, an Indian nation of
North America, who inhabit S. of the
Missouri, and can furnish 800 warriors.

GRANDESHAGEN, a town of Up-
per Saxony, in Pomerania, 2 miles NW.
of Graffenburg.

GRANDLUCÉ, a town of France,
in the department of the Sarthe, and dis-
trict of Chateau-du-Loir, 14 miles SE.
of Le Mans.

GRANDMONT, a town of France,
in the department of the Upper Vienne.
Near it was a celebrated abbey, suppress-
ed in 1769. It is 15 m. NE. of Limoges.

GRANDOLA, a town of Portugal, in
Estramadura, 27 miles SE. of Setuval.

GRANDPÈRE, a town of France, and
principal place of a district, in the dep.
of the Ardennes, 33 miles E. of Reims.
Near this town the French under Du-
mourier were attacked on the 14th Sept.
1792, by the allied troops under the
Duke of Brunswick, and forced to re-
treat to St Men hold.

GRANDRIEUX, a town of France,
in the department of the Lozere, and
district of Langogne, 10½ miles NW. of
Langogne.

GRANDVILLE, LA, a town of
France, in the department of the Moselle,
and district of Longway, 3 miles SW. of
Longway.

GRANDVILLE, or **GRANVILLE**, a sea-
port town of France, in the department
of the Channel, and district of Avran-
ches. The harbour is only capable of
receiving about 60 small vessels. The

town

town is situated on a sharp rock forming a peninsula of an oval form, and surrounded with walls. It has 2 gates, 2 suburbs, and about 2500 inhabitants. Near it is an oyster fishery; and on the land side are quarries of excellent stone, of a very large size, and remarkable hardness. It is 12 miles NW. of Avranches. Lon. 16. 3. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 50. N.

GRANEN, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 13 miles S. of Huesca.

GRANENA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 10 miles S. of Lerida.

GRANEVSKAJA, a fortress of Russia, on the Volga, in the government of Saratov, 92 miles SE. of Tzaritzin.

GRANEWOLDEN, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Christiania, 26 miles S. of Christiania.

GRANGE, a parish of Scotland, in Banffshire, extending N. from the banks of the Isla, about 6 miles, and about 5 miles broad. The surface is very unequal, consisting of hills, vallies, and moss. The low grounds are in general well cultivated, and fertile. There are vast quarries of limestone, which is burnt with peats. The church is 10 miles N. of Hurlly, and 16 SW. of Banff. Population above 1500.

GRANGE, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and district of Bruyeres, 5 miles SE. of Bruyeres.

GRANGE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, 50 miles S. of Fahlun.

GRANGE, CAPE LA, OR CAPE MONTE CHRIST, on the N. side of the island of Hispaniola.

GRANGE-LE-BOURG, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Saone, and district of Lure, 7 m. SSE. of Lure.

GRANGEMOUTH, a village of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, erected at the junction of the great canal with the river Carron, a few miles from the Forth. It was begun by Sir Lawrence Dundas, in 1777, to accommodate the numerous vessels passing through the canal; and it is calculated that upwards of 40,000 tons are annually entered at this port, belonging either to the foreign or coasting trade. In 1795 Grangemouth contained about 500 inhabitants.

GRANGES, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, 6 miles E. of Tonneins.

GRANGNANO, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 15 m. W. of Salerno.

GRANHULT, a town of Sweden, in Smaland, 35 miles NW. of Calmar.

GRANIC, a town of Natolia, which has its seat at Ida, near the ruins of ancient Granico, falls into the sea of Marmora, to the E. of Lampaco. On its banks was fought the celebrated battle of Arbela, in which Alexander the Great, with 30,000 Macedonians, defeated Darius and 600,000 Persians.

GRANNA, a town of Sweden, in Smaland, 18 miles NNE. of Johnkioping.

GRANOLLERS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 18 miles NNE. of Barcelona.

GRANSEE, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, 59 miles NNW. of Berlin.

GRANSKEVITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania, 12 miles NW. of Kugon.

GRANSO, an island in the Baltic, near the E. coast of Sweden. Lon. 16. 36. E. Ferro. Lat. 57. 46. N.

GRANSON, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a bailiwick, in the county of Nenfchatel, situated between the lake of Neufchatel and Mount Jura; celebrated for a victory which the Swiss obtained over Charles the Hardy, in 1476. The reformed religion was very generally received here in 1566. It is 16 miles SW. of Nenfchatel. Lon. 21. 14. E. Ferro. Lat. 46. 50. N.

GRANTHAM, a town of England, in Lincolnshire, situated on the river Witham, in the road from London to York. It is a burgh town, and sends 2 members to parliament. It contains about 1500 houses, and 7000 inhabitants. The steeple of the church, which terminates in a spire, is 300 feet high; but appears to incline to one side. It was much injured by lightning in 1797. A navigable canal was lately opened from this town to the Trent at Nottingham. Grantham is 30 miles S. of Lincoln, and 110 N. of London.

GRANTOWN, a village of Scotland, in the county of Moray, and parish of Cromdale, erected since 1770, upon a spot which before was a barren heath. It is neatly built, with a town-house and prison of elegant architecture; and contains about 400 inhabitants. Under the patronage of Sir James Grant, the superior, several manufactures have been introduced, which promise to be successful. It lies on the great road to Inverness, and a bridge is thrown over the Spey not far from the town.

GRANVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saone,

and district of Vesoul, 10 miles SW. of Vesoul.

GRANVILLE. See GRANDVILLE.

GRANVILLE, a fine township in Annapolis county, Nova Scotia.

GRANVILLE, a township of the United States, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts: about 14 miles W. of Springfield. It was incorporated in 1754, and contains 1979 inhabitants.

GRANVILLE, a township of the United States, in Washington county, New York, containing 2240 inhabitants, of whom 422 are electors.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, in Hillsborough district, North Carolina, has the state of Virginia on the N.; and contains 10,382 inhabitants, of whom 4162 are slaves. Williamsburg is the chief town.

GRANVILLE, a county of South Carolina, in Beaufort district.

GRANVILLE, a flourishing town of the United States, in Kentucky.

GRANZOW, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, 8 miles SE. of Pienzlow.

GRASELLA. See GRASSELLA.

GRASHOLM, one of the smaller Orkney islands, half a mile S. of Skapinsholm.

GRASKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Biadlaw, 50 miles SW. of Biadlaw.

GRASLITZ, a mine town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saaz, famous for its manufactures of brass, 15 miles NW. of Elbogen.

GRASMARJ, a town of Sweden, in the province of Wainmela, 4 miles N. of Gacktedt.

GRASMESE WUTTER, a small lake of England, in Wiltshire, 10 miles W. of Ambleside.

GRASON, an island in the gulf of Bothnia, near the coast of Sweden, 15 miles long, and 2 miles wide. Lon. 17. 20. E. Lat. 60. 23. N.

GRASSE, a river in New South Wales.

GRASSANO, a town of Naples, in the province of Caserta, 18 miles SE. of Capua.

GRASSE, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the Department of the Var; before the Revolution, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Embrun. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in dry fruit, olives, oil, putumers, and tanned leather. It is 15 miles WSW. of Nice, and 9 WNW. of Antibes. Lon. 24. 35. E. Ferro. Lat. 43. 42. N.

GRASSI, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and ci-devant

province of Languedoc, on the Orthieu, 14 miles SE. of Carcassone.

GRASSELLA, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Aude, 21 miles SW. of Narbonne, and 26 NNW. of Perpignan. Lon. 20. 17. E. Ferro. Lat. 43. 5. N.

GRASSEN, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aosta, and late republican dep. of Sesia, 13 miles E. of Aosta.

GRASSETH ORTHI, a town of Austria, 6 miles SE. of Voelapruck.

GRATCHI, a town of Russia, in the country of the Cossacs, 20 miles NW. of Tzaritzin.

GRATELLEY, a village of England, in Hampshire, on the SE. side of Quarley hill, 4 miles WSW. of Andover. Here, in 926, King Athelstan held a grand council of the nobility. Near it is a great Roman camp, and on Quarley hill a large British camp.

GRATFS, a point of land on the E. side of Newfoundland island.

GRATIOSA, one of the smaller Canary islands, situated in the Atlantic. Lon. 13. 7. W. Lat. 29. 15. N.

GRATIOSA, one of the Azores islands, about 10 miles long, and 8 broad, taking its name from its beauty and fertility in corn, fruit, pasture, and cattle, supplying Terceira and several of the other islands with a great part of its produce. It is well peopled; and has a number of villages; with forts for the defence of the coast. The principal place is La Plata. Lon. 10. 12. W. Ferro. Lat. 39. 2. N.

GRATZ, or **GRAZ**, a town of Germany, and capital of Lower Styria, situated on the river Mura. It contains several churches and convents, an arsenal, a strong castle, and an university founded in 1265. The assembly of the states is held here; and in 1784, it was erected into a metropolis on the suppression of that of Goritz. It was first surrounded with walls by Ferdinand IV. which were greatly improved by the Archduke Charles, and his son Ferdinand. It was taken by the French in March 1797. It is 70 miles SSW. of Vienna, and 20 SSE. of Puel. Lon. 33. 22. E. Ferro. Lat. 47. 10. N.

GRATZ, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau, situated on the Mora, 4 miles S. of Troppau.

GRATZARNITZA, a town of Bosnia, 30 miles NNE. of Serajevo.

GRATZEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, 18 miles E. of Cru-
mau,

mau, and 17 NE of Rosenberg.

GRAVA-SELE, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata, 15 miles E. of Venosa.

GRAUDENTZ, or **GRUDFIANDS**, a town of W. Prussia, in the territory of Culm, situated on the Vistula, 14 miles NNE. of Culm.

GRAUBENZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Culm, on the Vistula, with a castle; 30 miles N. of Thorn, and 10 NW. of Warsaw. Lon. 18. 52. E. Lat. 53. 36. N.

GRAVE, a strong town, or city of Holland, in the department of the Dommel and Scheldt, and the ci-devant brabant, situated in a marshy country, on the S. side of the Meuse. Before 1323, it was a freehold belonging to Otho, the Lord of Cuyck and Heverle, who that year delivered it into the hands of John III. Duke of Brabant, with power to hold it as a fief according to the customs of Brabant. It had a fortress more ancient than the town itself, where the lords of Cuyck usually resided; but that has been destroyed many years ago, and the fortifications of the town much augmented. It was taken by the French under Pichegru, Dec. 28, 1791. It is 20 miles E. of Bois-le-Duc, and 31 SE. of Utrecht. Lon. 23. 16. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 46. N.

GRAVE, a small island of Scotland, on the coast of Lewis.

GRAVE, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, in the district of Briançon, 16 miles NW. of Briançon.

GRAVE CREEK, on the Ohio, 12 miles down the river, from Wheeling.

GRAVEDONA, or **GRAVIDONA**, a town of Italy, in the late republic of the Serio, and ci-devant Milanese, situated on the W. bank of the Lake Como, 42 miles N. of Milan.

GRAVELINES, a sea-port town of France, in the department of the North, and district of Bergues; situated on the English channel, at the mouth of the river Aa, built in 1160, by Thierry Count of Flanders. It is not large, but well fortified, with bastions, half moons, and horn-work. The country near it is intersected by canals, one of which goes to Dunkirk, by Bourbourg, and another directly to Bergues. It is 9 miles WSW. of Dunkirk, and 13 NW. of Lille. Lon. 19. 47. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 59. N.

GRAVELOTTE, a town of France,

in the department of the Moselle, and district of Mentz, about 4 miles N. of Gorze, and 6 SW. of Metz.

GRAVEN, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Bergen, 42 miles SSW. of Bergen.

GRAVENAE, a county of Germany, in Suabia, with its capital, 30 miles W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 28. E. Lat. 48. 22. N.

GRAVFNAU, a town of Lower Bavaria, 20 miles N. of Passau, and 56 ESE. of Ratisbon.

GRAVENHORST, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster, 1 mile N. of Rheine.

GRAVENMACHEREN, or **GRAVENMACHEREN**, a town of France, in the department of Frets, and ci-devant duchy of Luxembourg, on the Moselle, situated in a pleasant and fertile country. Near it is an ancient monument erected by two brothers, to the memory of their parents, before the reign of Constantine the Great. This town was sacked and burned in 1551, by the Marquis of Brandenburg. It is 15 miles ENE. of Luxembourg, and 12 SW. of Treves.

GRAVENWERT, a town of Lower Bavaria, 42 miles ENE. of Nuremberg, and 15 N. of Amberg.

GRAVELSANDE, a town of Holland, situated about 4 miles from the sea; where the ancient counts of Holland generally resided. It is 15 miles WSW. of Delft.

GRAVESEND, a town of England, in the county Kent, on the S. side of the Thames, and the first port on that river. In the time of Richard II. this town was taken and burned by the French and Spaniards, on which account, perhaps, as a compensation, the inhabitants, with those of Milton, obtained the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers from thence to London, on condition that they should provide boats on purpose, and carry all persons either at two-pence per head with his bundle, or the whole boat's fare should be 4s. This charter has been confirmed by succeeding princes, and under proper regulations they still enjoy this advantageous privilege. The fare is now 9d. each passenger. The boats are large and commodious, and much improved within these few years. They are obliged to depart on the ringing of a bell within a quarter of an hour. They go to London with every flood, and return from Billingsgate on the like signal, with every ebb. For its better security,

Henry

VILL. raised a platform of guns to of the town, and erected a fort directly opposite at Tilbury, on the Essex shore, which is a regular fortification, has a battery commanding the river, and mounted with above 100 pieces of cannon, carrying balls from 24 to 46 pounds weight. Queen Elizabeth ordered the lord mayor of London, the aldermen, and all the companies, to receive all eminent strangers and ambassadors at Gravesend, in their territorialities; and attend them to London in their barges, if they went by water; if they went by land, they were to meet them on horseback, in their powns, on Blackheath. In 1775, the church and great part of the town was consumed by fire, but a new and elegant church was erected at the public expense in 1784. Gravesend is a corporation town, and together with Milton, governed by a mayor, jurats, and common-council men. The town is one, where all public business is transacted, was built in 1761. There are two weekly markets, on Wednesday, and Saturday, and a fish-market every Sunday morning. All outward-bound ships are obliged to cast anchor before the town, till they have been examined by, and obtained proper clearances from, searchers appointed for that purpose, who have an office near the town quay. A sentinel is also stationed at a block-house, below the town, to give notice, by the firing of a musket, when ships are coming up the river, who are obliged to receive on board officers from the customs, a number of which are constantly waiting here for that purpose. The gardens round this town are so rich, that they not only supply the shipping with every article of that kind, but send great quantities to London; the asparagus, in particular, is remarkably fine. It is 9 miles WSW. of Rochester, and 22½ E. of London. Lat. 51. 23. S.

GRAVESEND. a small village in King's county, Long-Island, New York, 7 miles N. by E. of the city. The township of its name contains 426 inhabitants.

GRAVESEND, PORT OF, is situated on the SW. side of the island of Jamaica, in a large bay.

GRAVESON, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and district of Tarascon, 5 miles NE. of Tarascon.

GRAVINA, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari; the see of a bishop suffragan of Acerenza. It is 9 miles W.

of Matera.

GRAULHET, a town of France, in the department of Tain, and district of Lavaur, 9 miles NE. of Lavaur, and 15 NW. of Castres.

GRAUSZYSZKI, a town of Poland, in the platinat of Wilna, 28 miles SE. of Wilna.

GRAY, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Saone. It is situated on the Saone, which is navigable for boats to Lyons, whither the inhabitants send grain and iron, which form the chief articles of commerce. The fortifications have been destroyed. It is 7 posts SSE. of Langres, and 41 SSE. of Paris. Lon. 23. 15. E. Ferro. Lat. 47. 27. N.

GRAY, a post-town in the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, 15 miles N. by W. of Portland. The township was first settled in 1773, and contains about 600 inhabitants.

GRAYS, or **GRAYS-THURROCK,** a town of England, in the county of Essex, on the banks of the Thames opposite Dartford; with a weekly market on Thursday. It is 12½ miles SE. of Rufford, and 21 E. of London.

GRAYALEMA, a town of Spain, in Granada, 8 miles W. of Ronda.

GRÉZILL-BOIS a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and district of Mayenne, about 6 miles E. of Mayenne, and 9 N. of Evren.

GREAT BARRINGTON. See BARRINGTON.

GREAT FAMINE, a river in New York, which rises in the mountains near the source of Oneida river, and flows NW. by W. to Lake Ontario. Its mouth is 10 miles SW. from the mouth of Black river.

GREAT ISLAND, an island of Ireland, situated in the river Lee; 5 miles long, and from 1 to 3 broad. It is 8 miles E. of Cork.

GREAT ISLAND, in Piscataqua harbour, New Hampshire.

GREAT MAN'S BAY, a bay of Ireland, on the N. coast of Galway bay, 6 miles N. from the South Aran islands.

GREAT RIDGE, one of the ridges of the Alleghany mountains, which separates the waters of the Savannah and Alatomaha.

GREAT SPRINGS, an amazing fountain of transparent cool water, situated near the road, about mid-way between Augusta and Savannah.

GREENSTLIN,

GRE

GREBENSTEIN, a town of Ger. by W. of ~~Germany~~, and the many, in the principality of Hesse Cassel, situated on the river Hesse, 12 miles NW. of Cassel, and 16 NNE. of Naumburg.

GREBIN, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 6 miles SE. of Danzig.

GREDDING, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and bishopric of Aichtadt, 13 miles NE. of Aichtadt.

GREUCE, an ancient country of Europe, now subject to the Turks, and included under the appellation of European Turkey. It contains Macedonia, Albania, Lydia, the Morea, the Archipelago, and Candia, &c.

GREEN, 2 townships in Pennsylvania, one in Franklin county, and the other in Washington county.

GREEN, a post town in Lincoln county, district of Maine, situated on the E. side of Androscoggin river, 31 mile W. by S. of Pittstown, 9 N. of Portland, and 164 N. by E. of Boston.

GREEN, a navigable river of Kentucky, which rises in Mercer county, and flows W. and N. into the Ohio, where its mouth is 200 yards wide. It is navigable 150 miles, and near it are a number of salt springs, and 3 ponds of bitumen. Vast quantities of nitre are found in the caves on its banks; and many of the settlers make gunpowder.

GREEN, a small river which rises near Marlborough, in Vermont, and falls into Connecticut river, above Deerfield, in Massachusetts.

GREEN BAY, or **PUAN BAY**, a southwestern branch of Lake Michigan.

GREEN BRIAR, a large and fertile county of Virginia, surrounded by Bath, Randolph, Harrison, Kanaway, Botetout, and Montgomery counties. It is about 10 miles long, and 45 broad; and together with Kanaway county, which was formerly a part of it, contains 6915 inhabitants.

GREEN BRIAR RIVER, runs a SW. course, and falls into the E. side of the Great Kanaway, at the place where that river breaks through the Laurel Ridge, and opposite to the mouth of New river, in Lat. 38. 0. N.

GREEN BUSH, a township in Rensselaer county, New York; 164 of its inhabitants are electors.

GREEN CASTLE, a town in Franklin county Pennsylvania, situated near the Conegocheague creek. Here are about 80 houses, 2 German churches, and a Presbyterian church. It is 11 miles S.

S. of Philadelphia.

GREEN ISLAND, a small island of England, in the harbour of Pool.

GREEN ISLAND, a small island near the NE. coast of New Holland, 4 leagues ENE. from Cape Grafton.

GREEN ISLAND, or **SERPENT ISLAND**, one of the Lesser Virgin islands, claimed by the Spaniards, which is situated near the E. end of Porto Rico.

GREEN ISLAND HARBOUR lies on the W. end of the island of Jamaica. It finishes good anchorage, having Davis's Cove on the NE. and Half-Moon and Orange bays on the SW.

GREENLAE, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, 28 miles NNE. of Aarhus.

GREENBURG, a township in W. Chester county, New York, containing 1100 inhabitants.

GREENE, a county in Kentucky, extending from Ohio river on the N. to Tennessee state on the S. and bordering W. on the Mississippi river, and E. upon Madison and Jefferson counties.

GREENE, a county in Washington district in the state of Tennessee, containing about 800 inhabitants.

GREENE, a township in Tioga county, New York, on the E. side of Chenango river.

GREENE, a county in the upper district of Georgia, bounded on the W. by the upper part of Oconee river, on the E. by Wilkes county, and S. by that of Washington; containing about 550 inhabitants. Chief town, Greensborough.

GREENFIELD, a handsome flourishing town in Hampshire county, Massachusetts; about 4 miles N. of Deerfield, and 114 W. by N. of Boston. The township lies on the W. coast of Connecticut river, and was incorporated in 1753. Population about 1500.

GREENFIELD, a township in Saratoga county, New York; 880 of the inhabitants are electors.

GREENHOLM, one of the smaller Orkney islands, 1½ mile SW. of Eda.

GREENHOLM, one of the smaller Shetland islands, 10 miles NNE. of Lerwick.

GREENLAND, a country situated between the straits of Davis and Probsler; the former of which bounds it on the W. and separates it, as far as known, from America; and the latter on the E. separates it from Iceland, distant about 200 miles. On the S. it terminates in the point called Cape FARWELL. It is divided

vided

Greenland. **East Greenland.** **Greenland.** **Greenland.** The climate is extremely severe, the greater part of the country being almost continually covered with ice and snow; yet in the longest summer days it is so hot, from the long continuance of the sun's rays, that the inhabitants sometimes throw off their summer garments. Among the vegetables of this cold country are *spinach*, *angelica*, wild *tansy*, and *scurvy grass*. Barley and oats, sown by Europeans, have grown as high as in warmer climates, but seldom advanced so far as to ear, and never, even in the warmest places, come to maturity. The trees are some small junipers, willows, and birch. A species of dogs resembling wolves are the only tame animals; the wild are white hares, foxes, reindeer, and white bears, which are fierce and mischievous. The settled inhabitants, it is said do not amount to above 400, but Mr Crantz thinks the roving southlanders of Greenland, may amount to about 7000. In their aspect, manners, and dress, there is a great resemblance to the Esquimaux Americans, from whom they naturally derive but little, notwithstanding the zeal of missionaries to convert and civilize them. They are low of stature, few exceeding five feet in height, and the generality are not so tall. The hair of their heads is long, straight, and black; but they have seldom any beards, because it is their constant practice to root them out. They have high breasts and broad shoulders, especially the women, who are obliged to carry great burdens from their young years. They are very light and nimble of foot, and can also use their hands with much skill and dexterity. They are not very lively in their tempers, but they are good humoured, friendly and unconcerned about luxury. Their most agreeable food is the flesh of the rein deer; but that being now scarce among them, their best provisions are fish, seals, and sea-fowl. Their drink is clear water, which stands in the house in a large copper vessel, or in a wooden tub, which is very neatly made by them, ornamented with fish bones and imgs, and provided with a pewter tiddle or dish. The men make their fishing and hunting implements, and prepare the wood work of their boats; and the women cover them with skins. The men hunt and fish, in which they are very dexterous, particularly in catching and killing seals; but when they

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they have towed their boots, and they trouble themselves no farther about it; nay, it would be accounted beneath their dignity only to draw their seal up upon shore. The women are the butchers and cooks, and also the curriers to dress the pelts and make clothes, shoes, and boots, out of them; so that they are also both taylors and shoemakers. They likewise build and repair the houses and tents, so far as relates to the masonry; the men doing only the carpenter's work. There is very little difference in the dress of the two sexes. They are seldom afflicted with epidemical diseases, being strangers to the small-pox, &c. But the scurvy is the reigning distemper in this country; their common remedy on this occasion, besides some other simples, is scurvy grass. They have two sorts of habitations, one of which serves for the winter, and the other for the summer season. The winter dwellings are the largest: they are of a square form, and built with pebbles, or small fragments of the rocks, and their interstices are filled up with moss, or peat. These huts are very seldom more than two ells above the surface of the ground, the rest of them being, for greater stability and defence from the wind and cold, sunk into the earth. The roof is covered with turf; and the entrance is dug narrow, and winding under ground. One of these dwellings seldom exceeds 20 feet square, and yet is often occupied by seven or eight families. The Greenlanders betake themselves to these winter mansions in the month of October, and continue in them till the beginning of May. The summer habitations are light tents, made of the smooth skins of the dog-fish. They have no traffick among one another, and the commerce with foreigners is very inconsiderable. Their chief commodities are blubber and whalebone, the sea-unicorn's horn, the skins of deer, foxes, and the dog-fish, which they exchange for necessaries in clothing, and all kinds of ordinary domestic utensils. They neither use, nor have any knowledge of money; but they fix a certain value on iron. The Greenland trade is carried on by the Copenhagen company, who send thither 3 or 4 ships every year; but the whale fishery on the coasts seem to be the principal object worth attending to; for which purpose a great number of vessels are also sent out every year, from the ports of Great Britain, and other

European countries.

GREENLAND, EAST, or SPITZBERGEN. See SPITZBERGEN.

GREENLAND, a town in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, in the vicinity of the ocean, 5 m. S. from Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1715, and contains 631 inhabitants.

GREENLAW, a town of Scotland, and capital of Berwickshire, 15 miles WSW. of Berwick, and 27 SE. of Edinburgh. It is a borough of barony, contains about 600 inhabitants, and has 2 annual fairs. The parish is about 7 or 8 m. long, and 2 broad. The surface is generally level, and a great part of the soil a rich fertile clay. Population 1270.

GREEN MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains extending NNE. to SSW. and dividing the waters which flow easterly into Connecticut river, from those which fall westerly into Lake Champlain, Lake George, and Hudson's river.

GREENOCK, a seaport town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, at the mouth of the river Clyde. It is considerably large, and the houses in general well built, but the streets are not very regular. It is a borough of barony erected in 1757, and is governed by a council of 9 feuars, 2 of whom are annually elected bailies. For a number of years, the merchants of Glasgow were owners of almost all the ships sailing from this port; but now the merchants of Greenock are the principal shipholders, and carry on an extensive trade, not only with the towns on the eastern coast of the kingdom, through the great canal, but with America, and other foreign ports. Among the imports, for the year ending 5th Jan. 1791, there were of grain, 87,795 quarters; sugar, 81,074 cwt.; cotton, 1,757,504 cwt.; rum, 221,640 gallons; and wines, 744 tons. The fisheries, of herring in particular, have been long prosecuted by the inhabitants of Greenock; and there were entered at the custom-house in 1792 45,071 barrels of herring. The Newfoundland and Nova Scotia fisheries are also carried on to a great extent by the Greenock merchants. Ship-building is much attended to, and several of the largest merchant vessels built in the kingdom have been launched here. There is also a sugar house, and a rope and sail manufactory. The harbour is very commodious, and has been made out and lately improved at a great expense. Within two semicircular quays are inclosed upwards of 10 acres, where merchant vessels

Several dry docks. It is 22 m. W. of Glasgow. Lon. 4. 29. W. Lat. 55. 54. N.

GREENOCK, Old and New Parishes of. The old parish of Greenock extends about 4½ m. along the S. side of the frith of Clyde, nearly in the form of the letter D, and includes the above town, which, with the adjoining village of Crawford's-ding, was erected into a new parish about 1745; since which the neighbouring country has been called the old parish. The surface is hilly, and the soil various; near the coast it is light and gravelly, but on the ascent, earth, clay, till, moss, &c. The hills afford a beautiful and extensive prospect. Population of the whole about 17,500.

GREENORE POINT, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, in the Irish sea. Lon. 6. 18. W. Lat. 52. 16. N.

GREENSBOROUGH, a post-town and chief town of Greene county, Georgia, 30 miles from Lexington, and 78 W. by S. from Augusta.

GREENSBOROUGH, a thriving village in Caroline county, Maryland; on the W. side of Cheptank creek, about 7 m. N. of Dinton, and 22 miles SE. by S. of Chester.

GREENSBOROUGH, a new township in Orleans county, Vermont. It adjoins to Minden on the NW. and Wheelock on the SE.

GREENSBURG, a post town, and the capital of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. It is 31 miles SE. by E. of Pittsburg, and 270 W. by N. of Philadelphia.

GREENSTEED, a village of England, in Essex, remarkable for its ancient church, built before the Conquest; the walls of which are formed of the solid trunks of trees placed in rows, which seem capable of still lasting for ages.

GREENSVILLE, a county of Virginia, encompassed by Brunswick, Southampton, and Sussex counties, on the W. N. and E., and by the state of North Carolina on the S. It is about 24 miles long, and 20 broad, and contains 6362 inhabitants, of whom 3620 are slaves.

GREENVILLE COURT-HOUSE, in Virginia, stands on Kick's Ford, 25 miles from Southampton, and 61 from Norfolk.

GREENVILLE, a county in Washington district, S. Carolina, situated in the NW. corner of the state, bounded on the E. by Spartanburg county, in Pinck-

ett; S. by Pendleton; W. by the state of Georgia, and that tract of country which the state of S. Carolina ceded to the United States; and N. by the state of North Carolina. It contains about 7000 inhabitants.

GREENVILLE, a post-town of South Carolina, and chief town of Cheraws district, 55 miles WNE. of Camden, 90 NE. by E. of Columbia, and 135 N. by E. of Charlestown.

GREENVILLE, a post town, and the chief town of Pitt county, N. Carolina, situated on the river Tar, 23 miles from Washington.

GREENVILLE, a small post town in Greene county, Tennessee, on the Natchuckey, 653 miles SW. of Philadelphia.

GREENVILLE, a fort and settlement of the NW. territory, on the S. side of a NW. branch of the Great Miami, 6 miles NW. of Fort Jefferson on the same branch, and about 27 miles SE. of Fort Recovery. The fort will accommodate 2000 men, and was built in 1793, by General Wayne, who here concluded a treaty of peace with the Indian nations in 1795.

GREENVILLE BAY, or **LAFAY**, a town and port of entry, on the E. or windward side of the island of Grenada.

GREENWICH, a town of England, in the county of Kent, situated on the banks of the Thames, anciently called East Greenwich. It formerly belonged to the abbot of Chert, from whom it was seized by Henry V. and given to Shene. At the coronation it came to the crown. Here was formerly a palace, in which Q. Mary and Q. Elizabeth were born, and Edward VI. died. This palace was first erected by Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, enlarged by Henry VII. and completed by Henry VIII.; but being afterwards suffered to go to ruin, was pulled down by King Charles II., who began another, a most magnificent edifice, and lived to see the first wing finished. He also enlarged the park, walled it round, planted it, and caused a royal observatory to be erected on the top of the steep of the hill. This edifice was erected for the use of the celebrated Mr Flamsteed, and it still retains the name of that great astronomer. It was likewise furnished with mathematical instruments for astronomical observations, and a deep dry well for observing the stars in the day time, on which account Greenwich is made the meridian of longitude by most English navigators. The celebrated

celebrated hospital of Greenwich, on the site of the ancient palace. The first wing of this noble and superb edifice, erected by King Charles II. was designed to be applied to its original use. William III. erected another wing, but adopted the plan of applying it to the use of English seamen, incapable of service either through age or infirmity; but the whole was not finished till the reign of George II. Besides the seamen who are provided for, 110 boys, the sons of seamen, are instructed in navigation, and bred up for the service of the royal navy; but there are no out-pensioners as at Chelsea. Each of the mariners has a weekly allowance of 7 loaves, weighing 16 ounces each; 3 pounds of beef, 2 of mutton, 1 pint of peas, 1½ pounds of cheese, 2 ounces of butter, 14 quarts of beer, and 1s. a-week tobacco-money; the tobacco-money of boatswains is 2s. 6d. a-week each, that of their mates 1s. 6d., and the other officers in proportion to their rank. Besides which, each common pensioner receives once in two years a suit of blue clothes, a hat, 3 pair of stockings, 2 pair of shoes, 5 neckcloths, 3 shirts, and 2 night-caps. This hospital has about 100 governors, composed of the nobility, great officers of state, and persons in high posts. For the better support of this hospital, every seaman in the royal navy, and in merchant service, pays 6d. every month. This is stopped out of the pay of all sailors, and delivered in the Sixpenny Receiver's office, Tower-Hill; and therefore any seaman who can produce an authentic certificate of his being disabled and rendered unfit for the sea-service, in defending any ship belonging to British subjects, or in taking any ship from the enemy, may be admitted into this hospital, and receive the same benefit as if he had been in the king's service. In 1779, a fire broke out in the SE. wing of the hospital, and destroyed eight wards, with the beautiful chapel. Greenwich is said to contain 1350 houses. Its parish church, which was rebuilt by the commissioners for erecting the 50 new churches, is a very handsome structure, dedicated to St Alphege, archbishop of Canterbury, who is said to have been slain by the Danes, in 1012, on the spot where the church now stands. The Thames is here very broad, and the channel deep; and at some very high tides the water is salt, though it is usually sweet and fresh. Greenwich

Sat., and is 3 miles E. of London.

GREENWICH, a township of the United States, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1754, containing 1045 inhabitants. It is 20 miles E. of Northampton, and 75 W. of Boston.

GREENWICH, a township of the United States, the second in rank in Gloucester county, New Jersey, situated on the E. bank of Delaware river, opposite to Fort Mifflin, 3 miles N. by E. of Woodbury, and 6 SE. of Philadelphia.

GREENWICH, a township of the United States, in Sussex county, New Jersey, on the E. side of Delaware river, in a mountainous country, about 5 miles NE. of Easton in Pennsylvania, and 21 SW. of Newton, the shire town. It contains 2035 inhabitants, of whom 64 are slaves.

GREENWICH, a town of the United States, in Cumberland county, New Jersey, on the NW. bank of Cohanzey creek, about 3 miles from its mouth in Delaware bay, 15 miles SE. of Salem, and 66 S. by W. of Philadelphia.

GREENWICH, a maritime township of the United States, in Fairfield county, Connecticut, and the south-westernmost in the state, lies about 50 m. W. of New Haven, and 40 E. of New York city.

GREENWICH, EAST, a sea-port of Rhode Island, the chief town in Kent county. It is noted for making good cyder, carries on the fisheries to advantage, and sends some vessels to the W. Indies. It stands on the NW. part of Narraganset bay, 16 miles S. of Providence. Lon. 71. 20. W. Lat. 41. 35. N.

GREENWOOD, two townships of the United States, in Pennsylvania; 1. in Cumberland county; 2. in Mifflin county.

GREFFENSTAIN, a town of Austria, situated on the Danube, 6 miles NW. of Kloster Neuburg.

GREGOIE, or **GREBOUE**, a small island of Africa, situated in the river Jaquin, about a league from the sea, on the Gold Coast, where the European nations have factories.

GREGORIA, ST, a town of New Mexico, situated on the E. side of Rio Bravo, a few leagues N. of St Antonio.

GREGORIA, ST, or **DRIVENICO**, an island of Italy, in the Quannaro, 3 miles long, and half a mile broad. The inhabitants trade chiefly in sheep, of which there are 2,500 on the isle.

GREGORIA, ST, a village of Italy, in the Paduano.

GREGORY'S SOUND, a narrow strait

GREGSTOWN, a village of the United States, in Somerset county, New Jersey, on the E. side of Millstone river, 6 miles NE. of Princeton, and about 9 SW. of New Brunswick.

GREIFFENBERG, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, celebrated for its linen manufactures, 8 miles SW. of Lowenburg, and 14 N. of Hirschberg.

GREIFFENBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, 4 miles N. of Neu Angermunde.

GREIFFENBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania, 6 miles NNW. of Plate, and 15 N. of Neugarten.

GREIFFENIAGEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania, 37 m. N. of Custrin, and 12 S. of Old Stettin.

GREIFFENSEE, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, on a small lake of the same name. It was burned in 1444, by the confederates, who put the garrison to the sword. It is 6 miles E. of Zurich.

GRIFFENSEE, a lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, 5 miles E. of Zurich.

GREIFFENSTEIN, a town and castle of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, 2 miles S. of Greiffenberg.

GREIFFENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Braunsfels, 7 miles NNW. of Braunsfels, and 34 N. of Merzb.

GRIFTSWALD, or **GRIPSWALD**, a sea-port town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and Swedish Pomerania, situated on the river Rik, which is navigable to the Baltic; with an university, founded in 1156, by Wratislaus IX. It is 15 miles SE. of Stralsund. Lon. 31. 7. E. Ferro. Lat. 54. 4. N.

GREILLENSTAIN, a town of Austria, 1 mile W. of Horn.

GREIN, a town of Austria, situated on the N. side of the Danube, 14 miles W. of Ips, and 62 W. of Vienna.

GREITZ, **GRAITZ**, or **GREWITZ**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland, with some stuff manufactures, situated on a small river, which runs into the Elster. It contains about 450 houses; and is 10 miles NNE. of Plauen, and 12 SW. of Zwickau.

GREKSAKER, a town of Sweden, in the province of Westmanland, 48 miles

from Soemsholm.

GREMSA, one of the smaller Orkney islands, between Pomona and Hoy.

GRENADA, or **GRANADA**, sometimes called Upper Andalusia, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. by New Castile, on the E. by Murcia, on the S. by the Mediterranean, and on the W. by Andalusia, about 170 miles in length, and from 20 to 90 in breadth. As this country lies opposite to Africa, and the coast is much exposed to the ravages of corsairs, a great number of towers and forts are erected along the coasts. The province is one of the most healthy and temperate in Spain, and so fertile, as scarcely to stand in need of human industry and culture. Rivers, brooks, and springs are innumerable. When in the possession of the Moors, it was one of the most populous and rich countries in the world; but has now greatly fallen off. Generally speaking, the land produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, and hemp. The mountains and the plains produce great variety of excellent fruit, as pomegranates, citrons, oranges, olives, capers, figs, and almonds; mulberry-trees grow in abundance, so that great quantities of silk are produced. In the forests are collected gall-nuts, of use in the preparation of leather, and dyeing in general. The acorns of the country, besides being used for cattle, are of so delicate a taste, as to be preferred to filberts; the rains are of two kinds, namely, those dried by the sun on the branches, called *Passerillas del Sol*; and the others, called *Passerillas de Lexia*, are dipped in ley made with the ashes of the burnt branches, and afterwards dried in the sun. Honey and wax are abundant. In the mountains near Antequera, a great deal of excellent salt is made, not by fire, but by the heat of the sun, which is sufficient for the evaporation of the moisture. In several places there are quarries of excellent stone for building, and in some places hyacinths, and other precious stones are found. The inhabitants of the country, though greatly degenerated from the industry and vigilance of their forefathers, are still the most laborious in the southern parts of Spain. They are fond of commerce and agriculture; they are of mild and polished manners, and so sober, that they drink but little wine themselves, and never give any to their children. This province first became a distinct kingdom in the 13th century, upon the death of

the

the Moorish King Abenhud, who was killed in a battle against the Christians in 1286, when his subjects and followers betook themselves to Granada, and chose a new king, who made the city of Granada his capital, and place of residence. This kingdom, which was the last of the Moorish, then contained 32 large towns, and 97 smaller, and continued from 1286 to 1492, when Ferdinand the Catholic, reduced it, and annexed it to the crown of Castile. Granada is the capital. The principal rivers are the Xenil and the Guadelentín.

GRENADA, or **GRANADA**, a city of Spain, and capital of the above province, said to have been founded 2800 years before Christ. It is situated at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, or Snowy Mountains, on two hills, which are separated by a river called Darro, which soon after joins the Xenil, that passes by the walls of the town. It is divided into four quarters, of which the principal bears the name of Grenada, and is inhabited by the nobility, clergy, and the richest of the citizens, and contains many public buildings. In this part is the cathedral, not remarkable for its extent, but for its beautiful dome: several of the kings and queens lie buried here. The second quarter is that of Alhambra, which is inhabited by descendants from the ancient Moors. Here are two palaces, one built in 1280, by the second king of the Moors, the remains of which bear evidence of its wonderful magnificence; the other palace was built by Charles V. A little above the Alhambra is another beautiful palace, called Ginaliph, or Xeneralife, built by a Moorish prince, from the balconies of which is said to be one of the most beautiful prospects in Europe, over the fertile plains of Grenada, terminated by mountains, whose tops are covered with snow. The third quarter is called Albaycin, anciently a faubourg, built by the Arabians. It stands on two hills, and contains the university, and about 1000 houses, chiefly inhabited by the descendants of the Moors. The fourth is called Antequera, chiefly inhabited by people from Antequera, who are almost wholly employed in the different manufactures of silk, which constitutes the principal commerce of the place. The streets of Grenada are narrow, irregular, and badly paved; none of the houses deserve the name of palaces. It is the see of an

hospitals, an university, an amphitheatre for bull-fights, a tribunal of inquisition, and about 90,000 souls. The country lying round about the city, and especially that which extends to the S. and the W. is called La Vega de Granada, or the Orchard of Granada, from its fertility; and is full of pleasant towns and villages. Grenada had formerly 20 gates, 12 of which only now remain. The Moors have left more monuments in Grenada than in any other city of Spain; and amongst the losses which they sustained in that country, are said to regret nothing but Grenada; they mention it in all their evening prayers, and supplicate Heaven to restore it to their possession. It is 188 miles S. of Madrid. Lon. 13. 43. E. Peak of Teneriffe. Lat. 37. 17. N.

GRENADA, or **GRANADA**, the most southerly of the Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, situated between Lon. 61. 20. and 61. 35. W. and between Lat. 11. 58. and 12. 60. N. It is about 20 leagues NW. of Tabago, and 20 N. of New Andalusia, on the continent of America. Its extreme length is about 28 miles, and its breadth 13. It contains about 80,000 acres of land, of which the quantity under cultivation never exceeded 50,000. The island is divided into six parishes, St George, St David, St Andrew, St Patrick, St Mark, and St John: Its chief dependency, Cariacou island, forms a 7th parish. The air is good, and the soil fruitful in all productions common to the climate. Several of the rivers have their source in a lake of a circular form, called Grand Etang, in the highest ground in the island. It was taken from the French in 1762, confirmed to the British in 1763, taken by the French in 1799, and restored to the British in 1783. On the 2d of March 1795, the mulattoes, negroes, and old French inhabitants of the island rose upon the British colonists; and a scene of bloodshed and barbarity continued on both sides, till the rebels under Victor Hughes became masters of the greater part of it, in December. But in March 1796 it was recovered by the British under General Nichols, and the insurrection was soon afterwards completely quelled.

GRENADA, a city of Nicaragua, and audience of Guatemala, in South America. It is situated 70 miles from the sea, on

twice taken by the French buccanniers and pillaged. It lies 60 miles SE. of Leon de Nicaragua. Lon. 86. 36. W. Lat. 12. 5. N.

GRENADA, NEW, a province of Terra Firma, South America, bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, N. by Terra Firma, S. by Peru, and E. by an unknown country which stretches along the banks of the Oronoko. The climate is remarkably temperate, and the fertility of its vallies is not inferior to that of the richest districts in America. The higher grounds contain mines of gold, copper, and iron. Its towns are populous and flourishing. Santa Fe de Bagota is the capital.

GRENADE, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Garonne, 12 miles NNE. of Toulouse.

GRENADÉ, a town of France, in the dep. of the Landes, and district of St Sever, 7 miles E. of St Sever.

GRENADILLES, or **GRENADINS**. See **GRANADILLOS**.

GRENANT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne, and district of Langres, 10 miles SSE. from Langres.

GRENCHEN, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais, 25 miles E. of Sion.

GENOBLÉ, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Isere, situated on the river Isere, not far from its conflux with the Drac. Before the Revolution, it was the capital of Dauphiny, the see of a bishop, and the seat of a parliament. Without the town was a convent of Minims, where the illustrious Chevalier Bayard was interred, whose uncle was the founder. The leather and gloves made in this city are in high estimation. It is situated on the Isere, 13½ posts SE. of Lyons. Lon. 23. 24. E. Ferro. Lat. 45. 12. N.

GRENVILLE, a town in Granada, which was plundered and burnt by the insurgents in 1795.

GREPPIN, a town of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony, 2 miles NNW. of Bitterfeld.

GRES, CAPE AU, a promontory on the E. side of the Mississippi, on the NW. Territory, 8 leagues above the Illinois river, and the tract of country so called extends 5 leagues on that river.

GRESHOLM, a small island of Denmark, in the Scaggarac, 4 miles NE. of the island of Lessoe.

GRAN, a town of Samogitia, 20 miles NNE. of Mednik.

GRESTEN, a town of Austria, 9 miles NE. of Bavarian Waidhofen.

GRETÉ, a river of England, which runs into the Lune, about 2 miles S. of Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmoreland.

GRETTNA. See **GRAITNEY**.

GRETSYHL, GRETHF, or GROEFT, a town of Westphalia, on the coast of East Friesland, 10 miles NNW. from Emden.

GREVE AU LANCIAN, a bay on the NW. coast of the island of Jersey.

GREVEN, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, 8 miles N. of Munster.

GREVENBROICH, a town of France, in the dep. of the Roer, and ci-devant duchy of Juliers, situated on the river Erst, 10 miles NNE. of Juliers.

GREVINMACHFREN, a town of France, in the department of Foiets, and ci-devant duchy of Luxemburg, situated on the river Moselle, in a country producing excellent wine, 14 miles ENE. of Luxembourq.

GREVENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Westphalia, 16 miles W. of Bilon.

GREVERAD, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 1 mile NW. of Solingen.

GREVILLERS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and district of Bapaume, half a league W. of Bapaume.

GREUSSEN, a town of Upper Saxony, on the river Halbe, in the county of Schwartzburg, 16 miles N. of Eiturt.

GREWESMULLEN, or GREWISMÄHLEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 14 miles W. of Wismar.

GREYLACH, a town of Germany, Carniola, 8 miles N. of Rudolphswert.

GREYSAU, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, 8 miles SE. of Neisse.

GREZ EN BOUERE, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, and district of Chateaugontier, 7½ miles ENE. of Chateaugontier.

GREZELS, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, 8 miles N. of Moncuq.

GREZZANA, or GREZZANO, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, 12 miles N. of Verona, and 2 of Breonio. The celebrated natural bridge of Beja connects two

two hills in the vicinity.
The arch is 114 Veronese feet high,
50 broad.

GRIAZNUCHA, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the Medveditsa, 49 miles SSW. of Saratov.

GRIAZOVETZ, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda. Lon. 58. 50. E. Ferro. Lat. 58. 36. N.

GRIANE, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, 99 miles N. of Jassi.

GRIESSWALDE, a town of Up. Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, 21 m. SSE. of Stralsund, and 60 NW. of New Stettin.

GRIENBACH, a town of Austria, 2 miles NE. of Freystatt.

GRIENAW, a town of Austria, 6 miles ENE. of Steyregg.

GRIENBURG, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 4 miles NNW. of Windisch Weistritz.

GRIENPACI, a town of Austria, 3 miles NE. of Bohmisch Waidhofen.

GRIENPIHEL, a citadel of Germany, in Stiria, situated on a mountain, 2 miles N. of Rottenmann.

GRIESBACH, or **GRIESPACH**, a town of Lower Bavaria, 14 m. W. of Pilsen.

GRIESKIRCHEN, a town of Austria, 6 miles SW. of Esserdng, and 104 W. of Vienna.

GRIET, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, 4 miles E. of Cleves.

GRIETHAUSEN, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, 3 miles NE. of Cleves.

GRIFALCO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 4 miles W. of Squillace.

GRIFALCO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Otranto, 17 m. SE. of Otranto.

GRIFFE, a fort of Dalmatia, near Spalato.

GRIFFEN, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 4 miles N. of Wolckenmark.

GRIENHAKEN, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the Oder, in the county of Stettin. Lon. 14. 42. E. Lat. 53. 25. N.

GRIGNAN, a town of France, in the dep. of Drome, and district of Montelimart, 10 miles SSE. of Montelimart.

GRIGNOL, a town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, and district of Perigueux, 10 miles SSW. of Perigueux.

GRIGNOLS, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and district of Bazas, 9 miles SE. of Bazas.

GRIMAUD, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and district of Frejus, 12 miles S. of Frejus.

GRIMBERG, a town of Westphalia,

GRIMBERG, or **GRIMBURG**, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre, and ci-devant electorate of Treves, 16 miles SE. of Treves. Lon. 6. 21. E. Lat. 49. 35. N.

GRIMBRUGEN, a town of France, in the department of Dyle, and ci-devant province of Austrian Brabant, with a castle and abbey, 6 miles N. of Brussels. Lon. 2. 47. E. Lat. 50. 57. N.

GRIMBUSTERHOLM, one of the smaller Orkney islands, near the N. coast of the island of Pomona.

GRIMM, or **GRIMMA**, a town of Upper Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig, containing 3 churches and a college. Its chief trade is in wood, linen, thread, beer, and flannels made in imitation of the English. It is 15 miles ESE. of Leipzig, and 42 WNW. of Dresden.

GRIMMING, a mountain of Germany, supposed to be the highest in Stiria, 16 miles W. of Rottenmann.

GRIMM, or **GRIMMEN**, a town of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, 11 miles S. of Stralsund.

GRIMNITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenbuerg, one mile NW. of Joachimsthal.

GRIMOLOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia, 46 miles NNW. of Kaminiac.

GRIMSAY, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland, between North Uist and Benbecula.

GRIMSBY, a town of England, in Lincolnshire, on the Humber, within 5 miles of the German ocean. It was formerly a considerable sea port; but the harbour has been long choaked up, so that no vessel of burden can come up to the town; yet the road before it is generally considered as a good station for ships that wait for wind. It is a very ancient corporation, and a borough town, sending 2 members to parliament. The principal trade is in coals and salt. It is 35 miles NE. of Lincoln, and 170 N. of London. Lon. 0. 8. W. Lat. 53. 33. N.

GRIMSIADER, **LOCH**, an arm of the sea in the island of Lewis, near the town of Stornoway.

GRIMSTA, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland, 28 miles NE. of Uddevalia.

GRINADIL, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland, near the E. coast of Benbecula.

GRIND, a town of France, in the ci-devant

small island near the coast of Friesland, 9 miles NNW. of Harlingen. Lon. 22. 36. E. Ferro. Lat. 53. 18. N.

GRINDELVALD, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, at the foot of a celebrated glacier, 23 miles SSE. of Thun.

GRINDON RIGG, a village of England, in Northumberland, remarkable for a battle fought here in 1558, in which the Scots were defeated by the Earl of Northumberland and his brother. It is 9 miles N. of Wooller.

GRINSTED, EAST, a town of England, in Sussex, with a weekly market on Thursday. It is a burgh town, and sends 2 members to parliament. At the E. end of the town is a large handsome stone building, called Sackville College, founded by James Sackville, Earl of Dorset, in the reign of James I. Here 24 aged persons of both sexes are accommodated with a comfortable room and 6s. per annum each, under a warden and 2 assistants. The Duke of Dorset has a suite of rooms in the college, which are generally occupied by the judges during the assizes. It is 30 miles S. of London.

GRIPERSLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eifurt, 3 miles N. of Eifurt.

GRIPSHOLM, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, 25 miles W. of Stockholm.

GRIPSWALD, a strong sea-port town of Pomerania, subject to Sweden, formerly imperial, with an university, 15 miles SE. of Stralsund. Lon. 13. 44. E. Lat. 54. 4. N.

GRISIGNANO, a populous town of Istria, 9 miles E. of Capo d'Istria, and N. of the Queto.

GRISLEHAMN, or **GRISLEHAVEN**, NEW, a sea-port of Sweden, in the province of Upland, 50 miles NNE. of Stockholm.

GRISLEHAVEN, OLD, a sea-port of Sweden, in the province of Upland, 45 miles NNE. of Stockholm.

GRISON, one of the smaller Grana-das, situated between Diamond island and Cariacou. It is uninhabited, having no fresh water.

GRISONS, a people in alliance with the Swiss, divided into three leagues, which form one republic. The country which they inhabit is bounded on the N.

by the Tyrolese, on the S. by the States of Venice and the duchy of Milan, and on the W. by the Swiss Italian bailiwicks and the canton of Uri. The whole country was known to the ancients by the name of *Rhætia*. Under this name likewise was comprised a part of Suabia, and was distinguished into Upper and Lower Rhætia. This country was what constituted Upper Rhætia, and, at the decline of the Roman empire, fell under the power of the Ostrogoths, who governed it by dukes. Towards the 6th century, it passed under the dominion of the Franks, and in the 9th was united to Germany. The leagues, or alliances, were originally formed on account of the tyranny of the great barons. The most ancient began about 1400, and 1419, in the bishopric of Coire, against the secular power of the bishop, and took the name of The Cadde, or League of God's House. The second was formed in 1424, and was called the Grisc, or Gray League. The other was formed in 1436, which is The League of the Ten Jurisdictions. The two former entered into an alliance in 1426, and were joined by the last in 1471. This general confederation was renewed in 1544, and again in 1712. By this treaty of union, these people reciprocally engaged not to make any new alliance, nor declare war, nor make peace, but by common consent. They agreed to succour each other at their own expence, guarantee each other's privileges, &c. Their government is democratic, subdivided into a great number of small democracies totally independent of each other in their particular police. A diet, or assembly of the three leagues, is held yearly, composed of 63 deputies and a share of which each league sends its every male of 16 years of age has a voice, and in some communities they are allowed to vote at the age of 14. During the late war the Austrians took a position in this country, but were driven out in March 1799, by the French under General Massena; and on the 10th of April the Grison league was united to the Helvetic republic. The country is in general very elevated and mountainous. It contains several valleys, the passages to some of which are shut up during great part of the year. Towards the south lie the chief of these valleys, sunk in the Alps,

Alps, which at last terminate in insubria glaciers, or elevated rocks, capable of affording no kind of vegetable whatever. From these glaciers the principal rivers take their source, as the Rhine, the Inn, and the Adda. The inhabitants cultivate some grain in the valleys and the less steep hills, but not sufficient for the wants of half the people; the rest they obtain from Lombardy. Their principal object, as farmers, is the care of their sheep and cattle, from which they obtain excellent butter and cheese. The mountains afford good pasture, the valleys produce fruit, and the hills chestnuts. The principal part of the mountains abound in metals, minerals, fossils, and mineral springs. Salt is obtained from Tyrol. Most of the Grison peasants wear woollen and linen cloths of their own manufacture. The number of inhabitants of the Three Leagues is estimated at 150,000 souls. The Valtelline, Bormio, and Chiavenna, contained 100,000; but these territories were annexed to the late Italian republic, and are now included in the kingdom of Italy. The inhabitants are partly Roman Catholics, and partly Protestants. The peasants speak a corrupt Italian, but the German language is chiefly made use of in the towns, and in all public acts.

GRISTO, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania, 1 mile SSW. of Cammin.

GRISTOW, a small island of Germany, in Upper Saxony; situated in the Drenow, between the town of Cummin and the island of Wollin, in Anterior Pomerania.

GRITZGALLEN, a town of the duchy of Courland, 20 miles SSW. of Seelburg.

GRIVNSKOL, a town of Russia, in the province of Ustiug, on the Sula, 96 miles N. of Lalsk.

GRIZOLLES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Garonne, and district of Castel Sarrazin; 15 miles SSE. of Castel Sarrazin, and 15 N. of Toulouse.

GRIZY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Seine and Oise, and district of Pontoise; 5 miles NW. of Pontoise.

GROAIX, a small island in the Atlantic, near the W. coast of France, and department of the Morbihan; about 4 miles long, and 1 and a half wide. It is 18 miles NNW. of Belleisle. Lon. 14. 9. E. Ferro. Lat. 47. 37. N.

GROAT'S HOUSE, JOHN O', a

building, not more famous for its local situation, than for the circumstances which gave rise to its erection. In the reign of James IV. three brothers, Malcolm, Gavin, and John de Groat, arrived from Holland, with a letter from that prince, recommending them to the countenance and protection of his loving subjects in the county of Caithness. These brothers purchased some land near Dungisbay-head, and, in a short time, by the increase of their families, 8 different proprietors of the name of Groat possessed these lands in equal divisions. These 8 families having lived peaceably for a number of years, established a meeting, to celebrate the anniversary of the arrival of their ancestors. In the course of the festivity on one of these occasions, a question arose respecting the right of taking the door, the head of the table, and such points of precedence (each contending for the seniority and chiefship,) which increased to such a degree as would probably have proved fatal, had not John de Groat interfered. He expatiated on the comfort they had enjoyed, owing to the harmony which had subsisted between them: He assured them, that, as soon as they appeared to quarrel amongst themselves, their neighbours would fall upon them, and expel them the country: He therefore conjured them, by the ties of blood, and their mutual safety, to return quietly to their several homes, and pledged himself that he would satisfy them on all point of precedence, and prevent the possibility of such disputes at their future anniversary meetings. They acquiesced, and departed in peace. In due time, John de Groat, to fulfil his engagement, built a room, distinct from all other houses, in an octagonal figure, with 8 doors; and having placed a table of oak of the same shape in the middle, when the next meeting took place he desired each of them to enter by his own door, and to sit at the head of the table, he himself occupying the last. By this ingenious contrivance, the harmony and good humour of the company was restored. The building was then named John o' Groat's House, and, though nothing remains but the foundations of the building, the place still retains the name.

GROBBENDONCK, a town of France, in the dep. of the Deux Nattes, and en-devant Briabant, 10 miles E. of Antwerp.

ter with ~~the~~ by ~~the~~
 about 3 leagues from the ~~sea~~
 watered by the river Hune, which runs
 through it to the sea northward; the
 Dunster runs eastward from it into the
 river Ems. Groningen is by some said to
 take its name from Grunnius, a commander
 of the Gauls; but by others, with
 more probability, from the excellent
 green pastures by which it is every way
 surrounded. The city is governed by
 4 burgomasters, and a common council
 of 12, who are sovereign judges without
 appeal; besides a chamber of justice
 called Oudermans, for the inhabitants
 of the country about Groningen, composed
 of the principal citizens. An university
 was established here in 1614, and endowed
 with the revenues of several monasteries.
 Ubbo Lmnius, the celebrated
 historiographer of Friesland, was the first
 rector. Groningen was anciently a free
 and imperial city. In 1559, it was
 erected into a bishopric, under the arch-
 bishop of Utrecht, by Pope Paul IV. at
 the instance of Philip II. King of Spain,
 but had only three bishops before the
 Revolution and consequent dissolution.
 It is 81 miles W. of Bremen. Lon. 23.
 4. E. Ferro. Lat. 53. 11. N.

GRONINGEN, MARK, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Glems, 36 miles E. of Rastadt, and 7 NNW. of Stuttgart.

GRONSFELD, a village of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse, late of Westphalia, situated in a small county of the same name, 4 miles SE. of Maesticht.

GROSENROT, a town of Germany, in Holstein, 32 miles NNE. of Oldeburg.

GROPENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 1 m. NW. of Welach.

GROSCA, a small island in the Black sea. Lon. 47. E. Ferro. Lat. 44. 39. N.

GROSEN, a town of the duchy of Courland, 28 miles S. of Goldingen.

GROSON, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, 1 league SW. of Arbois, and 1 N. of Poligny.

GROSONE, a town of the island of Corsica, 3 miles N. of Bastia.

GROSS BOTWAR, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, 10 miles SSE. of Heilbronn, and 13 NNE. of Stuttgart.

GROSS SALZE, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg, with considerable salt-works; 12 miles S. of Magdeburg.

GROSSE, a town in the
 the coast of Dalmatia, 30 miles
 broad, and 60 in circumference, comprising
 13 villages.

GROSSELFINGEN, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Hohen Zollern, 7 miles E. of Hohen Zollern.

GROSSETA, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Sienna, 14 miles ESE. of Piombino. Lon. 11. 1 E. Lat. 42. 40. N.

GROSSEUVRE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, 2 leagues S. of Evreux.

GROSSHAYN, a town of Upper Saxony in Misnia. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen cloths; and stands on the Roder, 8 miles N. of Misnia.

GROSSWIG, a town of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony. Amber is found near it. It is 4 miles SW. of Schmiedeburg.

GROSSZIG, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt Dessau, 19 miles SW. of Dessau, and 9 SSE. of Bernburg.

GROTON, a township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 35 miles NW. of Boston, containing 1840 inhabitants.

GROTON, a township in New London county, Connecticut, having Fisher's Island sound on the southward, and Thames river on the W. which separates it from New London, to which it formerly belonged. It was incorporated in 1705, and consists of 2 parishes, containing 3946 inhabitants.

GROTSKAW, a town of Servia, where, in the year 1739, the Imperialists were beaten by the Turks, which brought on the peace of Belgrade. It is 5 leagues S. of Belgrade. Lon. 21. 10. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

GROTSKAW, a province of Germany, in Silesia, with its capital, 30 miles NE. of Glatz. Lon. 17. 25. E. Lat. 60. 37. N.

GROTTA, a trading town of Italy, situated on the Adda, in the late Italian Republic, and department of the Upper Po, abounding in honey and flax.

GROTTAGLI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Otranto, 9 m. E. of Taranto.

GROTTA MENARDA, a town of Naples, in the province of Principato Ultra, 12 miles ESE. of Benevento.

GROTTA ST LORIA, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, 12 miles W. of Manfredonia.

GROT.

NEISSA, a town situated on the river Neisse. It is 14 miles N. of Neisse. Lon. 35. 19. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 41. N.

GROTTOLA, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata, 4 miles SW. of Matera.

GROVA, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coast, 10 m. NW. of Cape Palmas.

GROVE POINT forms the N. side of the mouth of Sassafra river, in Chesapeake bay, 5 m. SSW. of Turkey Point.

GROVET'S CREEK, in the state of Tennessee, lies 7 miles from King's Spring, and 2 from the foot of Cumberland Mountain.

GROUPE'S ISLANDS, two clusters of islands in the South Pacific ocean, extending for the space of 9 leagues. The 2 largest are separated by a strait, about 100 fathoms wide, and each surrounded by a number of small ones chained as it were together by rocks under water, and placed in all sorts of directions: they are all covered with cocoa trees. The inhabitants are well-proportioned, almost naked, and painted brown, with black hair, tied in a kind of net-work. These islands were probably discovered by Roggewin. Lon. 142. 45. to 142. 51. W. Lat. 17. 58. to 18. S.

GROUVILLE, a village of the island of Jersey, 3 miles E. from St Helier.

GROUWE, a town of Holland, in the late republican department of the Meuse, 5 miles NE. of Huist.

GROSSDANSKY, a town of Croatia, 5 miles NW. of Novi.

GROZINGEN, a town of Saxony, in the late duchy of Wurtemberg, 10 m. NE. of Tubingen, and 11 SSE. of Stuttgart.

GROYNE, a river of Spain, in Galicia, which falls into the Bay of Biscay, at Comana.

GRUARO. See PORTO GRUARO.

GRUBE, a town of Germany, in Holstein, 12 miles NNE. of Cister.

GRUBEN, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, 8 miles SE. of Grottau.

GRUBENLAGEN, a town and castle of Lower Saxony, situated in a principality of the same name, 7 miles SSW. of Embeck, and 6 NW. of Nordheim. The castle is now in ruins.

GRUBENHAGEN, a principality of Lower Saxony, which takes its name from the castle so called, belonging to the e-

...over. It contains some but the greater part is mountainous and woody. The inhabitants

raise a great number of horned cattle and sheep, cultivate flax, and carry on some linen manufactures; but the principal arise from wood. The forests are filled with oak, beech, firs, elms, &c. There are quarries of slate, limestone, marble, alabaster, and various sorts of jasper; salt springs, mines of sulphur, calamine, and zinc; there are some mines of gold, but not abundant; those of silver, copper, iron, and lead, are exceedingly rich. The Hutz Forest, (the ancient *Bucquian Forest*) is a mountain covered with trees, and abounding with mines. The rivers which water this country are the Leine, the Ruhme, the Sosc, and the Ocker. The inhabitants are Lutherans. This principality had the right of voting at the diets of the empire in the college of princes, and at the assemblies of the circle. The revenues are not large. Einbeck is the capital.

GRUCKFELDT, a town of Germany in Carinthia, with a fort on the Save. Lon. 13. 45. E. Lat. 46. 7. N.

GRUDACK, a town of Poland in the palatinate of Lemberg, 23 miles SW. of Lemberg.

GRUDACK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia, 32 miles W. of Kamnec.

GRUDACK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, 28 m. E. of Braclaw.

GRUDACK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow, 50 miles WNW. of Bralaczkow.

GRUDOCZKOWE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Russia, 24 miles WSW. of Dolitsch.

GRUDOLO, Lo, a town of Naples, in the province of Abiuzzo Citra, 14 miles SE. of Solmona.

GRUEB, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 6 miles NW. of Voitsberg.

GRUBB, a town of Auvergne, 5 miles NE. of Horn.

GRUGAG, a river of Scotland, in the parish of Eddertown, Ross-shire, which falls over a precipice, calculated to be nearly 300 feet of perpendicular height.

GRULICH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz, 10 miles E. of Meyersberg.

GRULLENBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 4 miles S. of Sangershausen.

GRUMBACH, OBER, a town and castle in the late circle of the Upper Rhine;

Khine;

GRUMBACH, UNTER, a town in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, and bishopric of Spire, with a medicinal spring, 3 miles SSW. of Buechsal.

GRUMBACH, a town of France in the dep. of the Rhine and Nahe, and ci-devant country of Rhingrave, 25 miles N. of Deux Points, and 2 NW. of Lautereck.

GRUMBACH, a river of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Saal, 4 miles NE. of Weissenfels, in Thuringia.

GRUMBACH, a town of Upper Saxony, and margraviate of Merseburg, 2 miles S. of Wildorf.

GRUMO, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari, 7½ m. SSW. of Bitetto.

GRUNAU, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, 3 miles SSW. of Neisse.

GRUNAU, a town of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lauburg, 15 miles NNE. of Mollen.

GRUNBERG, a town of Germany, in the principality of Upper Hesse, where the kings of the Merovingian race, and Charlemagne, held their court. It is 10 miles E. of Giessen, and 28 W. of Fulda.

GRUNBERG, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, surrounded with vineyards. It contains 2 churches, and has a manufacture of cloth. It is 12 miles N. of Freystadt, and 24 NW. of Gros Glogau. Lon. 15. 42. E. Lat. 51. 58. N.

GRUND, or **GRUNDE**, a town of Lower Saxony, situated in the Hartz forest, 12 miles SW. of Goslar. Lon. 13. 25. E. Lat. 52. 10. N.

GRUNDFL. SEE, a lake of Germany, in Stiria, 2 miles NE. of New Aussee.

GRUNDLBACH, a river of Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, 3 miles S. of Erlang, in the territory of Nuremberg.

GRUNDLBACH, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nuremberg, 6 miles N. of Nuremberg, and 4 S. of Erlang.

GRUNE, **GRAND**, a rock in the English Channel, near the S. coast of the island of Jersey, about half a league SSW. of Noirmont Point.

GRUNE DU PORT, a rock at the entrance of the bay of St Aubin, on the S. coast of the island of Jersey.

GRUNEBERG, a town of Upper Saxony, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, 20 miles NNW. of Custring.

GRUNHAYN, a town of Upper Saxo-

Chemnitz.

GRUNHOFF, a town of Courland, 8 miles SSW. of Mittaw.

GRUNINGEN, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Zurich, 12 m. SE. of Zurich.

GRUNINGEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, on the river Boden, 15 miles E. of Halberstadt.

GRUN SEE, a lake of Bavaria, in the provostship of Berchtoldsgaden, 11 mile SW. of Berchtoldsgaden.

GRUNSFELD, or **GRUNFELD**, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurzburg, 6 miles NNW. of Mergentheim.

GRUNSTADT, a town of France, in the dep. of Mont Tonnerre, ci-devant German County of Leiningen. It contains 3 churches for Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists. It lies 28 miles S. of Metz.

GRUNT, a town of Austria, near Gundersdorf.

GRUSUE, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus, on the Glanmen, 6 miles N. of Berga.

GRUTEN, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 3 miles ESE. of Medman.

GRUTLIN, a plain of Switzerland, near the lake of the Four Cantons, in the canton of Uri, remarkable for being the place where the 3 first cantons made a league for the defence of their liberty, in 1307.

GRUYERS, a town of Switzerland, formerly the capital of a considerable county, now a bailiwick of the canton of Friburg. In this district are made the celebrated Swiss cheese, called the cheese of Gruyers, which are exported, to a very considerable amount, to Italy, France, Germany, and other countries. A great insurrection broke out here in 1781, which threatened the destruction of Friburg; but it was quelled by troops from Bern. It is 15 miles S. of Friburg. Lon. 6. 43. E. Lat. 46. 35. N.

GRUYNINGEN, a town of Holland, in the late republican department of the Meuse, and ci-devant state of Zealand, in the island of S. Beveland.

GRUZINO, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, 40 miles N. of Novogorod.

GRYALVA, a river in the province Chiapa, New Spain.

GRYHITTE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Westmanland, 58 miles

town of Upper Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebürg, 6 miles E. of Freyburg.

GRYNAU, a town of Switzerland, in canton of Glaris, situated on the lake of Zurich, 3 miles W. of Utznach.

GRYSINGARDE, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim, 76 miles SE. of Drontheim.

GRYSON, a new county of Virginia, taken from Montgomery, which bounds it on the N. It has the state of N. Carolina on the S. and Henry and Wythe counties on the E. and W.

GSCHWEND, a town of Austria, 5 miles W. of Steyr.

GSUVIE, a town of Arabia Felix, 16 miles S. of Loheia.

GUA, or **AGNO**. See **AGNO**.

GUA, a town of the island of Cuba, 36 miles SW. of Bayamo.

GUA, LE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Charente, and district of Maennes, 8 miles SE. of Maennas.

GUACANA, a village of S. America, in New Spain, near the mountain Jeruyo, which was destroyed by a volcano from that mountain, in 1760.

GUACHO, a sea-port of Peru, in the audience of Lima, between Callao and the island of St Martin.

GUACOCINGA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlascala, containing about 600 inhabitants, among whom are 100 Spaniards.

GUADALAJARA, a town of Spain, in New Castle, situated on the Henares, containing 9 parish churches, 14 convents, several hospitals, and hardly 5000 inhabitants. The Duke of Ripe, da established a linen manufacture here, which has not the substance of the cloth made in Holland, but the colour is good. It is 22 miles NE. of Madrid. Lon. 13. 14. E. Peak of Teneniffe. Lat. 40. 35. N.

GUADALAJARA, or **GUADALAXARA**, a province of Galicia, in New Spain, and its capital. The province is bounded on the N. by New Mexico, E. and S. by the audience of Mexico, and W. by the gulf of California, and the Pacific ocean, extending 800 miles in length and 500 in breadth, divided into the provinces of Guadajara Proper, Zacaticas, New Bisvay, Cinaloa, Culiacan, Chametlan, and Xalisco. It is celebrated for its fertility and the richness of its silver mines. The

streams and fountains, not far from Baranja river. Lon. 104. 49. W. Lat. 20. 50. N.

GUADALAVIAR, a river of Spain, in Arragon, which falls into the Mediterranean, below Valencia.

GUADALAXARA, or **GREAT RIVER**, in New Spain, rises in the mountains of Toloccan, and, after running a course of more than 800 miles, falls into the Pacific ocean, in Lat. 22. N.

GUADALCANAL, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the mountains of Morena, 10 miles S. of Lleiena.

GUADALCAZAR, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Cordova, 12 miles SW. of Cordova.

GUADALIX, a town of Spain, in New Castle, 22 miles N. of Madrid.

GUADALOUPE, one of the Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, belonging to France, having been settled by them in 1675. It is about 30 leagues N. of Martinico, and S. of Antigua, 45 miles long and 23 broad, and divided into two parts by a narrow channel, called the Sacl river, through which no ships can venture, but the inhabitants pass it in a terry boat. The soil is equally fertile with that of Martinico. It was taken by the British in 1759, but restored at the peace of 1763. It was again taken by the British in 1794, but retaken by the French in the close of the same year. Here is a burning mountain, which abounds with sulphur. The negroes who sell brimstone fetch it from this mountain. Many years ago this island produced 46 millions of pounds of sugar, 21 millions of coffee, 320,000 pounds of cotton, and 8000 of cocoa. Basseterre is the capital. Lon. 43. 24. to 41. 15. W. Ferro. Lat. 15. 55. to 16. 37. N.

GUADALOUPE, a small island on the coast of California. Lon. 118. W. Lat. 29. 5. N.

GUADALOUPE, or **ST MARIA DE GUADALOUPE**, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, situated in a valley abounding with vines, orange trees, fig-trees, &c. on a river of the same name. 45 miles SW. of Toledo.

GUADALQUIVER, a river of Spain, in Andalusia, which runs into the gulf of Cadiz.

GUADARRAMA, a town of Spain, in New Castle, celebrated for its cheese 18 miles NW. of Madrid.

GUADIL, a sea-port town of Asia,

ra into Portugal, and separating Algarve from Andalusia, enters the bay of Cadiz.

GUADIX, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Seville, containing 3 parishes and 6 convents. It is situated between the Novada before, and the mountains of Alpuxaras behind; so that they cannot cultivate olives and oranges; but other fruits are abundant, as well as corn and pasture. It is 28 miles ENE of Grenada. Lon. 13. 37. E. Peak of Teneriffe. Lat. 37. 33. N.

GUADRAMIRO, a town of Spain, in Leon, 33 miles WSW. of Salamanca.

GUAIHEDE, a district of Africa, in the country of Sejdjmessah, about 100 miles S. of the Atlas, containing 3 towns and some villages. The chief produce is dates.

GUARIA, a bay in Terra Firma, S. America, in the North Sea.

GUAIRA, a Spanish province, in the E. division of Paraguay, S. America. Its city is Cividid Real, called also Guaira, and Oliveros.

GUALATA, a kingdom of Africa, situated in the S. part of the desert of Zanhaga.

GUALDO, a town of Italy, in the late republic in dep. of Racina, the ci-devant Ancona, 10 miles NW. of Nocera.

GUALTEIRI, or **GUALTERO**, a town of Italy, in the late Italian republic, and dep. of Crostolo, and ci-devant duchy of Reggio, 13 miles N. of Reggio.

GUAM, or **GUAHAN**, one of the Mariana or Landrone islands, in the E. Indian sea, about 30 leagues in circumference. The island is fertile, with several good harbours, and a great number of small fresh water rivers. The Spaniards have a town defended by two forts, and a garrison of 100 men. There are several other villages, some of which contain about 130 houses; and the number of inhabitants in the whole island is estimated at 30,000. The natives go naked, and never bury their dead, but leave them exposed to the air. Lon. 161. E. ferro. Lat. 13. 25. N.

GUAMALIES, a district of Peru, in the jurisdiction of the archbishopric of Lima, begins 80 leagues NE. of Lima, and extends along the centre of the Cordillera.

GUAMAN VILLAS, a jurisdiction under the archbishopric of Lima, 7

JUAN DE LA VICTORIA, a city of Peru, about 60 leagues SE. of Lima, having Pisco between it and the sea. The houses are of stone, covered with slate. There are 3 elegant churches, several convents, and a rich hospital. It is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Lima, the seat of a governor, and the capital of a small province of the same name. The air is wholesome and temperate. The soil produces wheat, and the meadows feed numerous herds of cattle. There are mines of gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, and sulphur. The famous quicksilver mines of Guancavelica are 9 or 10 leagues from this city. Lon. 72. 36. W. Lat. 12. 20. S.

GUANAHAMI, or **CAT ISLAND**, one of the Bahama islands, the first land of America discovered by Columbus in 1491, and named by him St Salvadore. Lon. 73. 5. W. Lat. 24. 20. N.

GUANANDO, a town of Peru, which was destroyed by the the great earthquake in Feb. 1797.

GUANA PATINA, a volcano near Arequipa, in the valley of Quilca, in Peru, whose eruption, assisted by an earthquake, laid Arequipa in ruins in 1600.

GUANCHIA BELICA, a jurisdiction subject to the archbishopric of Lima, 30 leagues N. of Guamanga. It has rich quicksilver mines, but is otherwise barren.

GUANCHACO, a port or harbour in Peru, about 2 leagues N. of Truxillo, and the channel of its maritime commerce, situated in Lat. 8. 6. S.

GUANDAGNANO, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 26 miles NW. of Friuli.

GUANTA, a jurisdiction of Peru, under the archbishopric of Lima, 4 leagues NNW. of Guamanga. Its silver mines are nearly exhausted.

GUANUCO, or **GUANUGO**, a city and the capital of its jurisdiction, in the archbishopric of Lima, in Peru, which begins 40 leagues from Lima. It is 192 miles NE. of Lima. Lon. 75. 20. W. Lat. 10. 21. S.

GUANZAVELICA, or **GUANCAVELICA**, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima. It is rich, the vicinity abounding in mines of quicksilver, which produce a million annually, and yield to the Spanish treasury 40,000 ducats, besides other emoluments. It is 175 miles

SE

GUARACHI, a jurisdiction in Peru, 6 leagues E. of Lima, extending above 40 leagues along the Cordillera, and abounding in grain and fruits.

GUARDIA, or **GUARDIA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Lisbon. It is situated near the source of the Mondego, and is strong both by art and nature. Besides a magnificent cathedral, it contains 4 other churches, an hospital, 2 convents, and 2300 inhabitants. It is 67 miles E. of Coimbra, and 18 SW. of Almeida.

GUARDA, LA, a town of Spain on the W. coast of Galicia, 11 miles WSW. of Tuy.

GUARDAFUI, a cape of Africa, at the entrance of the Strait of Babel-Mandel. Lon. 52. 5. E. Lat. 11. 40. N.

GUARDAMAR, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, at the mouth of the Segura. Its chief trade consists in the exportation of salt. It is 17 m. SSW. of Alicante. Lon. 16. 0. E. Peak of Teneriffe. Lat. 28. 7. N.

GUARDAON, a town of Spain, in the province of Beira, 12 m. W. of Viseu.

GUARDASONO, a town of Italy, in the Pannesian, 12 miles S. of Parma.

GUARDAVALLE, a town of Naples in Calabria Ultra, 8 miles S. of Squillace.

GUARDIA, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata, 15 miles SSE. of Potenza.

GUARDIA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, 15 miles W. of Busignano.

GUARDIA, LA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava, 18 m. S. of Vitoria.

GUARDIA, LA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 22 miles ESE. of Toledo.

GUARDIA ALFERES, a town of Naples, in the province of Molise, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Benevento, 21 miles NE. Molise.

GUARDIA GIRARDO, a town of Naples, in the province of Molise, 15 miles NW. of Molise.

GUARDIAGHELE, a town of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Citra, and late republican department of Pescara, 10 miles SSE. of Civita di Chieti.

GUARDIALOBBARD, a town of Naples, in the province of Principato Ultra, 6 miles N. of Conza.

GUARDIARA, a river of Spain,

passes through the province of Aleutejo, and runs into the Atlantic, between Ayamonte and Castromarin.

GUARDO, a town of Italy, in the Bressan, and late republican dep. of the Mela, 10 miles NE. of Brescia.

GUARDIO, a town of Spain, in Leon, 40 miles ENE. of Leon.

GUARICO, a town on the N. side of the island of St Domingo, more commonly called Cape Francois, which see.

GUARMA, a maritime town of Peru, in S. America. Lon. 77 49. W. Lat. 10. 10. S.

GUARMOY, a small maritime town of Peru, in S. America. It is the residence of a corregidore, has a good harbour, and lies 134 miles NW. of Lima. Lat. 18. 3. 53. S.

GUASCO, a river of Chili, in South America.

GUASTACA, or **PANUCO**, a province which borders on New Leon, and Mexico, producing abundance of grain and cochineal, and some very rich silver mines.

GUASTALLA, or **GUASTELE**, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, situated near the Po, at the union of the rivers Crosola and Tagliata, with a small territory, to which was once annexed the title of duchy, which duchy was ceded by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, to the Duke of Mantua. At the establishment of the late Italian republic, it formed part of the department of Mincio; and since the accession of Bonaparte to the crown of Italy, it has been bestowed on his sister Paulina, and her husband the Prince Borghese. The town lies on the Crostolo, 21 miles NW. of Parma, and 21 S. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 38. E. Lat. 44. 56. N.

GUASTO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, near the coast of the Atlantic, 15 miles SE. of Luciano.

GUATAVITA, a lake in Terra Firma, S. America, near the city of Santa Fe de Bigota.

GUATIMALA, AUDIENCE and PROVINCE OF, in New Spain, is about 750 miles in length, and 450 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Chiapa and Vera Paz, on the S. and W. by the South sea, and on the E. by Honduras. It abounds in chocolate, which is used here instead of money. It has 12 provinces under it,

the

90. 30. W. Lat. 13. 40 N.

GUATIMALA, the capital of the audience and province of Guatimala, in New Spain, and a bishop's see, with an university. It is situated not far from the site of St Jago de Guatimala, the former capital, which was destroyed in 1773 by a dreadful earthquake, attended with an eruption from a neighbouring volcano. By this earthquake, 120,000 persons are supposed to have perished. Guatimala is 600 miles SW. of Mexico. Lon. 92. 22. W. Lat. 13. 40. N.

GUAXACA, a province in the audience of Mexico, in New Spain, N. America, reaching from the bay of Mexico on the N. to the S. sea, having the province of Tlascalca on the NW. and those of Chiapa and Tabasco on the SE. It extends nearly 95 leagues along the S. sea, 50 along the bay of Mexico, and, some say, near 120 along the confines of Tlascalca, but not above 50 on those of Chiapa.

GUAXACA, the capital of the above province of the same name, is a bishop's see, and the residence of a governor; lies 230 miles S. of the city of Mexico, in the delightful valley of Guaxaca, which is 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; and on the road leading through Chiapa to Guatimala. It contains a very stately cathedral, and several thousand families, both Spaniards and Indians, who carry on a considerable trade with the N. and S. seas. The river is not fortified, so that it lies open to invasion. The Indian clergy here are bitter enemies to the Spanish clergy. According to some, the proper name of Guaxaca is *Autiquera*; but this last, others make a separate town and bishop's see, situated about 80 miles to the SE. It is said to have a stately cathedral, adorned with many large and high pillars of marble, each of which is one entire stone. Guaxaca is situated in Lon. 100. 0. W. Lat. 17. 45. N.

GUAYALAS, a province and jurisdiction in the archbishopric of Lima, in Peru, S. America, extends along the centre of the Cordillera, beginning 55 leagues NNE. of Lima. It produces grain, fruits, and pasture for cattle.

GUAYANA, a town in the province of Paria, in Terra Firma, S. America, about 175 miles SE. by E. of Calabeza,

a city, bay, harbour, and river in Peru, S. America. The city is the second of Spanish origin, being as ancient as 1534. It is situated on the W. side of the river Guayaquil, N. of the island of Puma, at the head of the bay, and about 155 miles SSW. of Quito, in Lon. 79. 17. W. Lat. 2. 11. S. It is about 2 miles in extent, and is defended by three forts, two on the river near the city, and the third behind it, guarding the entrance of a ravine. The churches, convents, and houses, are of wood. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants. The women are famed for their personal charms, polite manners, and elegant dress. The salt creek here abounds with lobsters and oysters; but the fish in the neighbourhood are not esteemed, being full of bones, and unpalatable. The place, however, is famous for a shell-fish called *turbine*, no larger than a nut, which produces a purple, reckoned to exceed all others in the world; and with it the threads of cotton, ribands, laces, &c. are dyed.

GUAYLES, a jurisdiction of S. America, in the archbishopric of Lima. Cattle forms the principal riches of the district. It is situated to the W. of Guamales.

GUAYNAMOTA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guadaluca, 70 miles NW. of Guadaluca.

GUAYRA, a sea-port town of S. America, in the harbour of Leon de Caracas.

GUBBIO, or **EUGUBLIO**, and anciently *Inguinum*, a town of Italy, in the late Roman republican dep. of Trasimino, and ex-ducal duchy of Urbino; the see of a bishop, holding immediately from the Pope. In 1751, it was much damaged by an earthquake. It is 33 m. S. of Urbino, and 31 N. of Spoleto.

GUBEL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, 15 miles NE. of Leutmischl.

GUBEN, a town of Lusatia, situated on the river Lubbe, which soon after joins the Neiss. It was surrounded with walls in 1331. It contains three churches and an hospital. Excellent wine is made here; and there is a manufacture of cloth. It is 22 miles S. of Francfort on the Oder, and 70 NNE. of Dresden.

GUBEK, a kingdom in the interior part

Government of Eupha, on the Ural, 120 miles E. of Orenburg.

GUDE, a rock near the W. coast of Ireland, at the entrance into Killerny harbour, 5 miles NE. of Rinveel Point

GUDENSBERG, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Cassel; 8 miles S. of Cassel, and 4 NNE. of Fritzlar.

GUE DE VELUIRE, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, and district of Fontenay-le-Comte; 8 miles SSW. of Fontenay-le-Comte.

GUF DE LONGROY, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, 3½ leagues NE. of Chartres, and 4 W. of Doudin.

GUEBERSWEIR, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, 3 miles NNW. of Ruffach, and 6 SSW. of Colmar.

GUEBWILLER, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, 21 miles NNW. of Bale, and 12 SSW. of Colmar.

GUEDALL, a river of North Wales, in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Done, 2 miles above Machyneth.

GUEGON, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, and district of Josselin; half a league SW. of Josselin.

GUELDERLAND, a country of Europe, bounded on the N. by Overisseland and the Zuyder Zee, on the E. by the bishopric of Munster and the duchy of Cleves, on the S. by the late duchy of Juliers and Brabant, and on the W. by the ci-devant states of Utrecht and Holland. It was erected into a county by the Emperor Henry IV; and, in 1579, what formed the modern state of Guelderland, that is, the quarters of Nimeguen, Zutphen, and Arnheim, acceded to the union of Utrecht. Each of these quarters had its particular states, composed of the nobility and the towns; and these two classes had equally a right to make propositions relative to government. Every nobleman was admitted at the age of 22. Each town had one vote. The assemblies of the state of each district were always held in the capital, from which it derived its name; and the burgomaster for the time being, sat as president of the diet, at which all affairs relative to the particular economy of that district or quarter were deliberated. Two general assemblies, likewise, of the states of the whole province, consisting of the depu-

In these assemblies, all matters relative to the whole province were regulated, and the burggrave of the district of Nimeguen always sat as president. Some part of Guelderland, including the towns of Gueldres, Wachtendonk, Stralen, &c. was ceded to Prussia, by the treaty of Utrecht, with the reservation of the religious rights of the inhabitants. The town of Ruremond, with the territory round it, remained to Spain, and from thence came to the House of Austria. But the whole of Guelderland is now divided between France and Holland. The greater part of it, viz. the ci-devant quarters of Arnheim, Nimeguen, and Zutphen, were included in the late Batavian Republic, and department of the Rhine. The smaller and southern part, comprehending the late Austrian and Prussian territories, with the ci-devant Dutch towns of Venloo and Stevenswaert, are now annexed to France, and included in the department of the Roer. This country suffered much by the inundations in Feb. 1799.

GUELDRES, the capital of the late duchy of Guelderland, and now included in the French department of the Roers, advantageously situated on the Niers, whose waters fill the ditches. It was formerly so strongly fortified, as hardly to be taken except by famine; but the fortifications have been razed. The town was taken by the French in 1794. It is 72 miles SE. of Amsterdam. Lon. 24. 22. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 35. N.

GUELGEM, a town of France, in the department of Scheldt, and ci-devant Flanders, 4 miles W. of Courtray.

GUEMAR, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, 2½ leagues and a quarter N. of Colmar.

GUEMENE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Morbihan, and district of Pontivy, 9 miles W. of Pontivy.

GUÉMENE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and district of Blain, 9 miles N. of Blain.

GUENI, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Corceze, 1½ mile SE. of Tulle.

GUER, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and district of Ploermel, 9 miles ESE. of Ploermel.

GUERANDE, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Loire, 86 miles W.

GUERARD, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, 6 miles W. of Coulommiers.

GUERCHÉ, LA, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, 10½ miles S. of Vitre. Lon. 16. 26. E. Ferro. Lat. 47. 57. N.

GUERCHE, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and district of Sangoins, 7 miles N. of Sangoins

GUERCHE, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, 24 miles NNE. of Poitiers.

GUERET, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Creuse. It is situated near the source of the Gartempe, between 2 mountains, and contains about 3000 inhabitants. The air is thick, and gives the natives a heavy melancholy appearance. It is 94 posts NNE. of Limoges. Lon. 19. 33. E. Ferro. Lat. 46. 10. N.

GUERGELA, a town of Africa, in the country of Biledulgerid, 80 miles S. of Mount Atlas. Lon. 4. 50. E. Lat. 31. 45. S.

GUERIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre, and district of Nevers, 8 miles N. of Nevers.

GUERLESQUIN, a town of France, in the dep. of Finistère, and district of Morlaix, 10 miles SE. of Morlaix.

GUERMANGE, a town of France, in the department of the Meurthe, and district of Dieuze, 4 miles E. of Dieuze.

GUERNADUAS, a town of the island of Cuba, 32 miles ESE. of Spirito Santo.

GUERNSEY, an island in the English channel, about 30 miles in circumference. It is still governed by the laws of Normandy, of which it was anciently a part; and though subject to England, and declared to be in the county of Hants, and diocese of Winchester, the French language is almost universally made use of. The air is pure, and the inhabitants in general healthy and long lived. The soil is rich and fertile; the corn raised is sufficient for the inhabitants; cattle are bred in great quantities to victual their ships; and there is plenty of game and fowl. A lake about a mile in circumference, situated in the NW. part of the island, is stored with excellent carp; and sea fish of various kinds are caught in plenty. The island is defend-

to polish precious stones, steel, &c. principal drink of the richer class is wine from France; but the inferior make use of cyder, great quantities of which are made yearly from the abundant orchards in every part of the island. Coals are imported from England; but, through the scarcity of wood and fuel; the poor are obliged to burn sea-weed. When the reformation was first introduced into the island, the Genevan ritual was observed; but for a long time a translation of the liturgy of the church of England has been universally used. It is divided into 30 parishes, with only 8 churches. The convention of the states consists of 1 governor, coroners, jurats, clergy, and constable. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade to Newfoundland and the Mediterranean. The staple manufacture is knit stockings. Port St Pierre is the chief town. Lon. 2. 56. W. Lat. 49. 30. N.

GUERRICAZ, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, 9 miles E. of Bilbao.

GUESCIART, a town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, and district of Abbeville, 12 miles NNE. of Abbeville.

GUETA, or **HUETA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, situated on a small river, and containing 10 parishes, 7 convents, and 3 hospitals. It is 43 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 56. W. Lat. 40. 22. N.

GUETARIA, a sea-port town of the province of Guipuscoa, in Spain, with a good harbour at the mouth of the Orío, 9 miles W. of St Sebastian.

GUETARIGG, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 8 miles NE. of St Veit.

GUETENSTAIN, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 6 miles S. of Lavamund

GUETTAU, a town of Austria, 9 miles ESE. of Ficsstatt.

GUEUGION, a town of France, in the department of the Saone and Loire, and district of Bourbon-Lancy, 11 miles E. of Bourbon.

GUEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and district of Rheims, 6 miles W. of Rheims.

GUFFIN, a river of Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Conway, near Aberconway.

GUGLINGEN, a town of Suabia, in Wurtemberg, on the Zabcr, 22 miles SSE. of Hiedelberg.

GUGNECOURT,

GUGUAN, or **St PHILIP**, one of the **Mariane** or **Ladrone** islands. Lon. 146. 20. E. Lat. 17. 50. N

GUILAU, a town of **Silesia**, in the principality of **Neisse**, one mile NE. of **Grotkau**.

GUIHR, a town of **Silesia** in the principality of **Oels**, 5 miles NE. of **Melirsch**.

GUIRAU, or **GURAU**, a town of **Silesia**, in the principality of **Glogau**, 17 miles E. of **Gross Glogau**.

GUHRAU, a town of **Silesia**, in the principality of **Meisse**, 8 miles SW. of **Grotkau**.

GUIANA, a very extensive country of **S. America**, bounded on the N. by the province of **Venezuela** and **N. W. Andalusia**, on the E. and NE. by the **Atlantic ocean**, on the S. by the river of the **Amazon**, and on the W. by **New Grenada**. It is 1100 mi. long, from E. to W. and from 300 to 600 in breadth, from N. to S. It is divided into **Dutch**, **French**, **Spanish**, and **Portuguese**, **Guiana**. **Dutch Guiana** is bounded on the E. by the river **Murawma**, and on the W. by **Cape Nassau**, and on the SW. by **Spanish Guiana**. It contains the settlements of **Surinam**, **Berbice**, **Essiquima**, and **Demerary**; all which take their names from different rivers. **French Guiana** is bounded on the NW. by **Spanish Guiana**, and separated from **Portuguese Guiana** by the river **Arouwa**, which falls into the ocean above **Cape North**, near the islands **Niroya** and **Penetentia**, in S. 20. N. Lat. It is called **CAYENNE**, from the island of that name. **Portuguese Guiana** extends along the N. side of the **Amazon**, from its mouth westward to the river **Blanco Parana**. It is united to the government of the **Brazils**. The inland part of **Guiana** is but little known. The greatest heat takes place in **October**, and continues until **March**; this is succeeded by violent uninterrupted rain till **June**, when parching heat again takes place till **July**, which is again succeeded with rain till **October**. **Dutch Guiana** is every where level, and so low, that during the rainy seasons it is usually covered with water near two feet in height. This renders the surface so rich, that the soil, for 12 inches in depth, is a stratum of perfect manure, and as such has been transported to **Berbadoes**. On the banks of the

two are expected from the richest land. The interior parts of the country are inhabited by negroes who have different languages and customs. Some of them build their houses on trees, to be secure from the inundations of the rivers.

GUIBARRA, a river of **Ireland**, in the county of **Donegal**, which runs into the **Atlantic**, 13 miles N. of **Killybegs**.

GULCHE, LA, a town of **France**, in the department of the **Saone and Loire**, and district of **Charolles**, 10 miles NNE. of **Charolles**.

GUICQUELLEAU, a town of **France**, in the dep. of **Finisterre**, and district of **Lesnevoy**, 3 miles WNW. of **Lesnevoy**.

GUIDEL, a town of **France**, in the department of **Morbihan**, and district of **Hennebon**, 5 miles NW. of **L'Orient**.

GUIDEL, a town of **France**, in the department of **Finisterre**, and district of **Quimper**, 15 miles SE. of **Quimperle**.

GUIDIZZOLO, a town of **Italy**, in the department of **Mincio**.

GUIDORE, a river of **Ireland**, in **Down**, which runs into the **Atlantic**, 3 miles S. of **Bloody Farland's Point**.

GUENNE, a late province of **France**, which made part of the government of the same name, about 160 miles in length, and 85 in breadth, of which **Bordeaux** was the capital. It now forms the 2 departments of **Gironde**, and **Lot and Gaumont**.

GUIIONI, a town of the island of **Corsica**, 13 miles S. of **Corte**.

GUIGNEN, a town of **France**, in the dep. of the **Ile and Vilaine**, and district of **Rhadon**, 18 miles NNE. of **Rhadon**.

GUILDORFD, a town of **England**, in **Surrey**, situated on the side of a hill, near the river **Wye**, which is navigable for barges to the **Thames**. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and sends 2 members to parliament. It contains 3 churches, a public grammar-school founded by **Edward VI.** and an hospital for the maintenance of single aged men and women. The summer asizes are held alternately at **Guildford** and **Croydon**. There is a weekly market on **Saturday**. This town is 30 miles SSW. of **London**.

GUILDFORD, a town of the **United States**, in **Newhaven county**, **Connecticut**, 12 miles E. of **Newhaven**.

GUILDFORD, a town of the **United States**, in **N. Carolina**, 12 miles E. of **Wixonton**.

79. 56. W. Lat. 36. 8. N.

GUILAIN, *St.*, a town of France, in the department of Gemappes, and late Austrian Hamault. It is situated on a marsh on the Meuse, 6 miles from Mons. Lon. 3. 53. E. Lat. 50. 27. N.

GUILLESTRE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Higher Alps, and district of Embrun, 9 miles NNW. of Embrun.

GUILLO, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and district of Avallon, 7 miles E. of Avallon.

GUIMARAENS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Duero-e-Minho, divided into the Old and New Town. The former is situated on an eminence, about 1100 paces in circumference, surrounded with walls, which are low and weak, and defended only by a single barbican, which yet exists. The New Town contains 6 churches, 4 hospitals, and 6 convents. The collegiate church of Notre Dame d'Oliveira is said to be founded on the ruins of a temple of Ceres. Guimaraens contains 15 squares, 57 streets, 8 gates, 4 bridges, and 6000 inhabitants. There is a manufacture of linen in high estimation. It is 10 miles E. of Braga, and 27 NNE. of Oporto. Lon. 10. 38. E. Ferro. Lat. 41. 25. N.

GUIMARAS, or **IMRAS**, one of the Philippine islands, about 10 leagues in circumference, covered with trees, and producing great quantities of sarsaparilla. It is about 2 leagues from the island of Panay.

GUIMBALA, a kingdom of Africa, situated to the S. of Tombut, near a large lake from which the Niger is said to take its rise.

GUINEA, an extensive tract of country, lying on the W. coast of Africa, divided into Upper and Lower Guinea, Upper Guinea extends from 12° W. to 8° E. lon. nearly in the parallel of 6° N. lat. and comprehends the Grain Coast, the Ivory Coast, the Gold Coast, the Slave Coast, (which includes Whidah and Ardrah, now subject to Dabomy,) and Benin. Dahomy is the principal kingdom on these coasts, and its king subdued and annexed to his dominions Whidah and Ardrah, between the years 1724 and 1727. See **DAHOMY**. Benin extends from 9° N. to 1° S. lat. See **BENIN**. Lower Guinea, or Congo, as

long a part of the latter kingdom, Gambia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Gambia, and Benguela. See under respective names. The chief commodities purchased here by Europeans are grain upon the Grain Coast; elephant's teeth upon the Ivory Coast; the greatest plenty of gold upon the Gold Coast; and most of them furnish slaves. The English, Dutch, French, Danes, and other nations, have factories upon the coast.

GUINEA, NEW, an island in the Pacific ocean, situated to the N. of New Holland, from which it is separated by Endeavour straits. The land is in general low, but extremely fertile: Most of the trees and plants common to the South sea islands are produced here; among which are the coco-nut, plantain and bread-fruit trees. The inhabitants make much the same appearance as those of New Holland. Lon. 131. to 153. E. Lat. 0. to 12. S.

GUINGAMP, a town of France, and principal place of a district in the dep. of the North Coasts, and late province of Bretagne, 5½ posts W. of St Brieuc, and 258 miles W. of Paris. Lon. 3. 8. W. Lat. 48. 33. N.

GUINES, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and district of Calais, 6 miles S. of Calais.

GUIOLLE, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron, and district of St Genies de Rivodolt, 24 miles NNE. of Rodez.

GUIOMERE, a kingdom or country of Africa, on the Ivory coast; of small extent towards the coast, but considerable inland. It is populous, rich, and celebrated for its commerce in gold, ivory, and slaves.

GUIPAVAZ, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, and district of Brest, 4½ miles NE. of Brest.

GUIPRY, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Viaine, and district of Redon, 13½ miles NE. of Redon, and 6 W. of Bain.

GUIPUSCOA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. by the Atlantic, on the E. by France, on the SE. by Navarre, on the S. by Alava, and on the W. by Biscay. It is 25 miles long from N. to S. and from 15 to 20 broad from E. to W. The country is mountainous and woody; and it is supposed that

...trees for cyder, and o-
...fruit trees. The inhabitants pay
more regard to the culture of trees than
any other province in Spain, and those
places which are free from wood are well
cultivated. The chief towns are Tolosa,
St. Sebastian, and Fontarabia.

GUAMA, a town of the island of Cuba,
85 miles N. of Trinidad.

GUISCARD, a town of France, in the
department of the Oise, and district of
Noyon, 5 miles N. of Noyon.

GUISE, a town of France, and seat of
a tribunal, in the department of the
Aisne, with a castle situated on the Oise,
20 miles N. of Laon. Lon. 3. 42. E.
Lat. 49. 54. N.

GUISHDEN, a river of Ireland, which
rises in the county of Mayo, and runs
into the Moy, in the county of Galway.

GUISONI, a town of the island of
Corsica, 16 miles S. of Corte.

GUISOPA, a town of Spain, in Cata-
luna, 8 miles N. of Cervera.

GULDE, a river of Denmark, which
runs into the Scaggerack, a few miles
ENE. of Randers.

GULDENSTEIN, a town of Hols-
tein, 20 miles SSW. of Oldeburg.

GULDENSTEIN, a town of Denmark,
in the island of Funen, 3 miles SE. of
Bogense.

GULL ISLE, near Cape St John, in
the island of Newfoundland.

GULPEN, a town of France, in the
department of the Lower Meuse, and ci-
devant duchy of Limburg, 4 miles S. of
Faquemont.

GULZOW, a town of Germany, in
Upper Saxony, 14 miles SE. of Cammin.

GUMBINNEN, a town of Prussian
Lithuania, containing 2 churches, and
300 inhabitants; with some manufac-
tures of cloth. It is situated on the
Pissa, 56 miles E. of Konigsberg. Lon.
22. 40. E. Lat. 54. 34. N.

GUMBORITZ, a town of Russia, in
the government of Olonetz, 16 miles
S. of Olonetz.

GUMIEL D'IZAN, a town of Spain,
in Old Castile, 28 miles W. of Osma.

GUMINEN, a town of Switzerland,
in the canton of Bern, 5 miles W. of Bern.

GUMPENSTEIN, a town of Ger-
many in Stiria, 16 miles W. of Rottenman.

GUMPOLTSKIRCHEN, a town of
Germany, in Austria, 8 miles S. of
Vienna.

GUNDANILLA, a town of the island
of Porto Rico, on the S. coast.

GUNDENFINGEN, a lordship of
Germany, in Suabia, belonging to the
princes of Furstenberg, which takes its
name from a castle so called. It is 21
miles W. of Ulm.

GUNDLFINGEN, a town of Bavaria,
in the principality of Neuburg, situated
on the Brenz, near the Danube, 28 m.
W. of Neuburg, and 19 NE. of Ulm.
Lon. 27. 58. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 34. N.

GUNDELSHEIM, a town of Ger-
many, in Suabia, situated on the Nec-
kar, 30 miles E. of Hiedelberg.

GUNDERSDORF, a town of Austria,
26 miles NNW. of Vienna.

GUNDOROESKAIA, a town of Rus-
sia, in the country of the Cossacs, on the
Donetz, 112 miles N. of Azoph.

GUNNA, a small island of Scotland,
near the W. coast, 1 mile S. from Coll.

GUNTERSBERG, a town of Upper
Savoy, in the duchy of Anhalt Bern-
burg, 52 miles WSW. of Dessau.

GUNTOOR, a circar of Hindoostan,
immediately N. of the Carnatic, and S.
of the Kistnah; extending along the
coast of the bay of Bengal about 40 miles.
It was lately ceded to the British. It is
called also the circar of *Condavir*, and
Mont zanagar. The sea-coast is flat, but
there are several fortresses and strong
towns in the interior part.

GUNTZ, or **KESSEG**, a town of Hun-
gary, situated on a river of the same
name, with a castle, surrounded by a
rampart and a ditch. The country a-
round it abounds in corn and wine. It
is 40 miles S. of Vienna.

GUNTZELSTORF, a town of Aus-
tria, situated on the Triefing, 5 miles
SE. of Baden.

GUNTZKIRCHEN, a town of Aus-
tria, 4 miles W. of Wells.

GUNZ, a river of Germany, in Suabia,
which runs into the Danube near Gunz-
burg.

GUNZBURG, a town of Germany,
in Suabia, and margraviate of Burgau,
situated at the conflux of the Gunz and
the Danube; where the regency of the
margraviate resides. It is 15 miles E.
of Ulm. Lon. 27. 55. E. Ferro. Lat.
48. 28. N.

GUNZENHAUSEN, a town of Ger-
many in Franconia, and margraviate of
Anspach, on the Altmuhl. It contains
2 churches

GURAU, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, with good cloth manufactures, and a great trade in corn. In 1759 it was reduced to ashes by the Russians. It stands on an eminence by the river Barch, 19 miles E. of Glogau.

GURBA, a town of Africa, on the E coast of the kingdom of Tunis, formerly a considerable place, though the ruins of an aqueduct and cisterns are the only remains of its former grandeur. Part of it has been swallowed up by the sea. It is 21 miles SW. of Clybea.

GURCK, a town of Germany in Carinthia, situated on the river Gurck, 126 miles SW. of Vienna.

GURCK, a river of Germany, which rises from the lake Sepach, in the NE. part of Upper Carinthia, and runs into the Diave about a mile above Volkenmarck.

GURCKFELD, a town of Germany, in Lower Carniola with a castle on a hill, situated on the Saave, 12 miles SSE. of Cilley.

GUREV, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, at the mouth of the Ural, on the Caspian sea, 172 miles ENE. of Astrachan. Lon. 69. 40. E. Ferro. Lat. 47. 10. E.

GUREZ, a town of Wallachia, 10 miles WSW. of Kunnik

GURGISTAN. See GEORGIA.

GURGOVATZ, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 36 miles SSW. of Viddin.

GURIEL, a town of Asia, and capital of a small country, on the E coast of the Black sea. Lon. 50. 0. E. Ferro. Lat. 43. 10. E.

GUR-LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, 19 miles S. of Limerick.

GURNAN, a town of Prussian Lithuania, 4 miles S. of Gumbinnen.

GUROVKA, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, on the Ingu, 76 miles WSW. of Ekaterinoslav.

GURRAH, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar called *Gurrah Mundella*, situated on both sides of the Nerbudda river. The town extends to about 5 miles N. of the same river, and 168 SSW. of Allahabad. Lon. 80. 23. E. Lat. 23. 9. N.

GURRAH, a district of Hindoostan, in the county of Allahabad.

GURRAH MUNDELLA, a district, or circar of Hindoostan, 170 miles in length,

The river **Mundella** to W. The principal town is **Mundella**.

GURRAMCONDA, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, allotted to the Nizam, after the conquest of Tip-poo. It lies 112 miles WNW. of Madras. Lon. 78. 36. E. Lat. 13. 47. N.

GURSCHDORF, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Nisse, 2½ miles NW. of Ziegenhals.

GURTAMACKIN, a river of Ireland, which rises near Loughrea, in the county of Galway, hides itself in the earth several times, and, after a concealed course of 2 miles, finds a passage below high water mark, among the rocks in Galway bay, 8 miles S. of Galway.

GURTAHL. See GEORGIA.

GURUNHUEL, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts, and district of Guingamp, 6 miles SW. of Guingamp.

GUSDALL, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Christiania, 58 miles N. of Christiania.

GUSINOF NOS, a cape on the W. coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 69. 0. E. Ferro. Lat. 73. 36. N.

GUSSAGO, a town and district of Italy, in the late Italian republic, and department of the Meila, containing 13 communes, and 10,000 citizens.

GOSOLENGO, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the Adige, 6 miles WNW. of Verona

GUSTAVIA, a town in the island of St Bartholomew, belonging to Sweden, well provided with all kinds of goods and stores.

GUSTAVSWERTH, a fortress of Finland, in the province of Gyland, near Helsingfors.

GUSTEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Anhalt Gotha, 5 miles W. of Bernburg.

GUSTOW, a town of Germany in Anterior Pomerania, 12 miles SW. of Bergen.

GUSTROW, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, situated on the Nebel river. It is celebrated for its beer, which forms the principal part of its trade. It is 16 miles S. of Rostock. Lon. 29. 54. E. Ferro. Lat. 53. 44. N.

GUSUM, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, 29 n. SSE. of Nordkiöping.

GUTA

GUTENZELL, or **GUTTFENZILL**, a Cistercian abbey of Germany, in Suabia, founded in 1240. The abbess was a princess of the empire, and had a seat on the Imperial bench. The Roman month was 10 Roman, and the tax 13 rixdollars 46 knuitars. It is 12 miles S. of Ulm.

GUTERA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, 20 miles N. of Girgenti.

GUTHRIE, a parish of Scotland, in Forfarshire, containing about 2700 acres, of which 500 are moun. It is divided into two parts, 6 miles distant from each other. The castle of Guthrie, the ancient residence of the family of that name, is a strong building, still very entire. Population about 500.

GUTTENBERG, a town of Germany, in Suria, 7 miles NNE. of Gratz.

GUTTENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Suria, 8 miles N. of Pettaw.

GUTTENSTAIN, a town of Austria, 30 miles SW. of B. den.

GUTTENLITZ, a town of Upper Saxony, in the circle of Neustadt, one mile NNW. of Annab.

GUTTEL. See **GOOTY**.

GUTTSTADT, a town of Prussia, in the province of Eineland, 41 miles S. of Königsberg.

GUTZENOW, a town of Upper Saxony, or Anterior Pomerania, situated on the Peene, 24 miles S. of Stralsund.

GUVERN, a town and castle of Germany, in Franconia, and principality of Anspach, 29 miles SE. of Anspach.

GUZELIBHAR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 40 miles NE. of Miletus.

GUZERAT, a country of Hindoostan, in the form of a peninsula, between the Arabian sea and the gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, about 170 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. This is one of the richest provinces in the Mogul empire, abounding in rice, cotton, corn, sugar, and fruits of various kind, with plenty of cattle and game. The rain is continual from the middle of June, to the middle of September; during the other months the sky is perpetually clear and serene. An abundant night dew refreshes the plants, which, during the day, have been scorched by the rays of a hot sun. The province contains a great

for building. It is chiefly possessed by the Poonah Mahrattas. The inhabitants are Hindoos, and follow the worship of the Bramins. Here are also Moguls, Arabians, Persians, Armenians, and Europeans. Amedabad is the capital.

GUZNOORGUL, a province of Asia, in the Cuttore country.

GWALIOR, a strong fortress of Hindoostan, in the circle of Gohud, situated on a vast rock, about 4 miles in length, but narrow, and nearly flat at the top: the height from the plain below is 200 or 300 feet almost perpendicular, the rampart conforming to the edge of the precipice all round; the only entrance is by steps running up the side of the rock. The area within is full of noble buildings, reservoirs of water, wells, and cultivated land; so that it is a little district within itself. This fortress is considered as the Gibraltar of the east; but in 1780 Major Popham took it by an unexpected and nocturnal escalade. The town is situated at the foot of the mountain; large and well built, with a number of magnificent edifices, and the whole surrounded with a wall. It is 60 miles S. of Agra. Lon. 73 28. E. Lat. 26. 15. N.

GWEEGER, a river which runs into the sea, on the N. coast of Anglesea.

GWELLY, a river of N. Wales, which runs into the sea about 4 miles S. from Caernarvon.

GWENDRATH VAG, } two rivers
GWENDRATH VAURI, } of Wales, in Caermarthenshire, which runs into the sea a little below Kidwelly.

GWENROW, or **GWENROW**, a river of N. Wales, which passes by Wrexham.

GWETHERICK, a river of S. Wales, which runs into the Towy, near Llanythetey, in Caermarthenshire.

GWILLY, a river of S. Wales, which runs into the Towy, near Caermarthen.

GWYNE, a river of S. Wales, which runs into the sea near Fiscard, in Pembroke-shire.

GWYTHEL, a river which rises in Radnorshire, and runs into the Arrow, near Kyneton, in Staffordshire.

GY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saone, and district of Gray, 18 miles SW. of Vesoul.

GYALGUR,

20 miles ESE. of Levens.

GYFY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne, and district of Langres, 12 miles NW. of Langres.

GYFHORN. See **GIFHORN**.

GYKOW, a town of Germany, in Holstein, 10 miles W. of Lutkenborg.

GYROW, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dee, 5 miles below Bala, in Merionethshire.

GYRT, a sea-port town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, 30 miles SSE. of Nordkiöping.

GYSSENS, a town of the island of

GYSSONE, a town of the

Corsica, 29 miles S. of Corte.

GYTHOW or **JETHOW**, a small island in the English channel, between the island of Guernsey and the Greater Sark.

GZAT, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk, 88 miles ENE. of Smolensk.

GYULA, or **JULIA**, a town of Hungary, situated on an island in the river Kores, with a castle. It is 92 miles WSW. of Colosvar.

H.

HAA, a small island in the N. sea, near the N. coast of Scotland, 3 miles and a half SE. of Farout Head.

HAAAG, a town of Bavaria, and capital of a county of the same name, 6 miles N. of Wafferburg, and 28 E. of Munich.

HAAAG, a town of Austria, 8 miles WNW. of Schwanastadt.

HAAAG, a town of Austria, 7 miles NW. of Steyr, and 10 SE. of Eus.

HAAAG NIDEL, a town of Austria, 8 miles NW. of Schwanastadt.

HAANO, one of the Hapaiæ islands, in the Southern Pacific, discovered by Captain Cook in 1777. Lon. 135. 45. E. Lat. 39. 41. S.

HAARBURG, a sea-port town of Lower Saxony, and principality of Lüneburg Z. B., situated on the Seeve, which runs through it into the Elbe. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in beeching wax, refining sugar, manufacturing starch, ribbons, hats, and stockings. They send wood for building to Holland, &c. It is defended by a fort between the town and the Elbe. In 1757 it was taken by the French, but retaken by the Hanoverians. It is 7 miles S. of Hamburg. Lon. 27. 21. E. Ferro. Lat. 53. 33. N.

HAARBURG, a town of Suabia, and principality of Oettingen Wallenstein, on the Wernitz, 9 miles S. of Oettingen.

HAAREN, a town of Westphalia, 3 miles NE. of Buren.

HAAREN, a town of Westphalia, and county of Mark, 8 miles E. of Hamn.

HAARKIRCHEN, a town of Austria, 3 miles N. of Efferding.

HAAY, a small island of the Hebrides, near Harris.

HABAR, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak.

HABAS, a town of France, in the department of Landes, 20 miles S. of Dax, and 9 NW. of Orthez.

HABAT, or **BENE HASSAN**, a province of Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic, 40 miles square. Salée is the capital.

HABEEBA, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Algiers; with a harbor and fresh water. It is 1. miles SW. of Cape Falcon.

HABELSCHWERDT, a town of Silesia, in the county of Glatz, situated on the Geisse, formerly called *Bystrice*, and dependent on the town of Glatz, but made a free town in 1319. In 1475 and 1645 it was destroyed by fire.

HABESAN, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan, 87 leagues SE. of Zareng.

HABIRA-OUTCHIN, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Moguls. Lon. 132. 10. E. Ferro. Lat. 44. 10. N.

HABOST, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan, 67 leagues SE. of Zareng.

HABSBERG, or **HAPSBURG**, a bairwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern.

HABSBERG, or **HAPSBURG**, a castle of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, advantageously situated on the right bank

and by him given to his brother Radbad. Vernor, the son of Radbad, was the first who took the title of Count Hapsburg, which his descendants always bore till the elevation of Rodolph I. to the empire of Germany, and archduchy of Austria. It was then given as a fief to the lords of Waldeck, and after them to the lords of Wholen. When the Bennois conquered the Argow in 1415, this castle came under their dominion. It is 5 miles N. of Leuzburg.

HABSHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine, burnt by the Swiss in 1468. It is 9 miles NNE. of Aitkichen.

HABUR, a small island in the Red sea, 2 leagues from the coast of Arabia. Lon. 41. 45. E. Ferro. Lat. 16. 45. N.

HABUR, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, 12 miles SW. of Chamir.

HACCOMBE, or **HUCKHAM**, a village of England, in Devonshire, 6 miles from Newton-Bushel.

HACHIA, a sea port town of South America, on the N. coast of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name. The environs are extremely fertile, and contain mines of gold and precious stones; on the coast there is good pearl fishery. The inland country is infested with tigers, and the rivers with alligators. The river is navigable for light vessels; the harbour is open to the N. winds. It is 210 miles ENE. of Carthagena. Lon. 51. 50. W. Ferro. Lat. 11. 23. N.

HACHIAM-POU, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea, 657 miles ENE. of Peking. Lon. 148. 11. E. Ferro. Lat. 42. 30. N.

HACHENBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Sayn, 17 miles NE. from Coblenz.

HACHOWKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia, 34 miles N. of Zytomiers.

HACHUT, or **HAHET**, a town of Hungary, 8 miles N. of Canischa.

HACKANBO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, 28 miles N. of Upsal.

HACKEMBERG, a mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris, 6 miles NE. of Schwietz.

HACKETSTOWN, a town of New

HACKINDON, } or **ST STEPHENS**,
HACKINGTON, } a village of England, in the county of Kent, 1 mile from Canterbury. Near it is the new and elegant mansion of Hales Place.

HACKNEY, a considerable village of Middlesex, nearly joined to London towards the NNE. It is the first that was accommodated with carriages for occasional passengers, hence the origin of the name.

HACQUEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, 5 miles W. of Gisors.

HACZEG, a town of Transylvania, 30 miles S. of Hunyad.

HADAGIA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, long deserted but lately re-peopled by a colony of Arabs. It is 70 miles SSW. of Mellula.

HADAMAK, a town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau, and capital of Nassau Hadamar; with a superb chateau. It is 15 miles SW. of Dillenburg. Lon. 25. 43. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 25. N.

HADAN OUDUC, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Moguls. Lon. 130. 36. E. Ferro. Lat. 42. 37. N.

HADARISA, a town of Arabia, 40 miles S. of Cathem.

HADAU, a town and castle of Bavaria, 15 miles W. of Straubing, and 12 E. of Kelheim.

HADAM, or **HADHAM**, a town of Connecticut, in Middlesex county, on the W. side of Connecticut river, 19 miles N. by E. of Saybrook.

HADDINGTON, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county to which it gives name, situated on the river Tyne, which divides it into two equal parts. It is a burgh of great antiquity, and is governed by a provost, merchant bailies, dean of guild, &c. The town consists of 4 streets, intersecting each other nearly at right angles. The only public buildings of any consequence, are the town-house and school-house. There is a weekly market on Friday, reckoned the greatest in Scotland for all kinds of grain. A considerable quantity of coarse woollen cloth is manufactured in the town and suburbs, particularly in the suburb of Nungate; but the manufacture of fine woollens, frequently attempted, proved unsuccessful. The abbey of Haddington

but the monastery itself is almost entirely demolished. It was founded in 1178, by Ada, mother of Malcolm IV. and William, kings of Scotland, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was at this abbey that the Parliament was convened, July 7, 1548, during the siege of Haddington, which gave consent to Queen Mary's marriage with the Dauphin, and her education at the court of France. Haddington has suffered frequently from fire, and from the inundations of the Tyne, which, in October 4, 1775, rose 17 feet perpendicular. The number of inhabitants, including the suburbs of Giffordgate and Nungate, is about 3000. John Knox, the famous reformer, was a native of this town. It is 36 miles NW. of Berwick, and 16 E. of Edinburgh. The parish of Haddington is about 6 miles long from N. to S. and nearly the same broad; and, with a small exception, is all arable, inclosed, and well cultivated. Population altogether about 1050.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, or **EAST LOTHIAN**, in Scotland, is bounded on the W. by Edinburghshire, on the N. by the frith of Forth, on the E. by the German ocean, and on the S. by Berwickshire. It is about 23 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; and is one of the most fruitful counties in Scotland, producing great quantities of excellent wheat, and all sorts of grain. It is well watered with streams, and abounds with fish, both in the interior and on the coast. With respect to cultivation and fertility, this country may vie with any in Britain. Besides the farming, which turns out to great account, the people towards the sea-coast employ themselves in the fishery, salt-making, foreign trade, &c.; and some in the inland parts apply themselves to the woollen and linen manufacture. The county also abounds in excellent coal mines. The southern part is very mountainous, comprehending the N. side of Lammermuir hills. These high grounds, however, feed innumerable flocks of sheep. The county sends one member to parliament. The chief towns are Dunbar, Haddington, and North Berwick. The principal river is the Tyne. The whole county is divided into 24 parochial districts, containing, in 1801, 29,986 inhabitants. The valued rent, as stated in the county books, is 168,878l. 5s. 10d., and the real rent is

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HADDELAND, a town of ~~Norway~~ in Aggerhuus, 32 miles NNE. of Christiania.

HADELN, a small country of Germany, situated near the Elbe, bordering on the duchy of Bremen, about 8 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth, secured from inundations by a large dyke. The land is fertile, and abounds in grain, fruit, cattle, and fish. It belongs to the king of Great Britain. The annual revenue amounts to about 10,000 rix-dollars.

HADEMARSCH, a town of Holstein, 14 miles E. of Meldorf.

HADEQUIS, a town of Morocco, taken by assault by the Portuguese, in 1514.

HADERSLEBEN, a sea-port town of Denmark, situated on a bay of the Baltic, in the duchy of Sleswick. The harbour is only fit for small vessels. It is 24 miles E. of Ripen. Lon. 9. 25. F. Lat. 55. 15. N.

HADERSTORF, a town of Austria, on the river Kamp, 28 miles NW. of Vienna.

HADESOGN, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Bergen, 36 miles SE. of Bergen.

HADGI BESTASH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, 28 miles SE. of Kir-shehr.

HADLEY, a town of the United States, in Massachusetts, Hampshire county, 6 miles SSW. of Sunderland.

HADLEY, a town of England, in Suffolk, with a market on Monday. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, governed by a mayor, and has a very handsome church, and 12 alms-houses. Large quantities of yarn are spun here for the Norwich manufacturers. It is 64 miles NE. of London.

HADLFV, a village of England, in Essex, 5 miles SW. of Rochford.

HADLEY, a village of England, in Middlesex, N. of Barnet.

HADMERSLEBEN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Magdeburg, 20 miles SW. of Magdeburg.

HADRAMAUT, a province of Arabia Felix, bounded on the N. by a desert, on the NE. by Oman, on the SE. by the sea, and on the W. by Yemen. Some parts are dry and desert; others extremely fertile, and intersected with well watered valleys. The principal productions are frankincense, gum-arabic, dragons-

BRAMADU, the capital of the above province, 360 miles ENE. of Mocha.

HADRAN, a town of Persia, in the province of Aderbeitzan, 132 miles SW. of Tauris.

HABRO, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Curdistan, 58 miles SSW. of Keruk.

HADSIAR, or **LACHU**, a province of Arabia, bounded on the N. by Arabia Deserta, on the E. by the Persian gulf, on the S. by Oman, and on the W. by Nedjed. The asses and camels are much valued, and some thousands are yearly sold into Syria. The pearl fishing on the coast is a source of considerable wealth. There is some foreign trade.

HAEMUS, a chain of mountains in Europe, in Turkey, which separate Europe from Macedonia, and are in some parts so lofty, that the snow and the Adriatic and the Black sea may be seen at the same time. See **COSTAGNAZAR**.

HAEHEM, or **HARLEM**, a large, rich, and populous city of Holland, in the late republican department of Amsterdam, situated about a league from the sea, on the river Spren. It is memorable for the severe siege it sustained in 1572, against Frederick son of the Duke of Alva, for ten months, when the inhabitants receiving no succours were compelled by famine to surrender at discretion, on the 14th of July 1573. The city was fined 100,000 florins, to save it from pillage; the governor and his lieutenant were beheaded; the soldiers of the garrison, reduced to 1700 men of different countries, were all executed; all the magistrates were put to death, with the principal people of the city, and the priests. This cruel punishment kept the inhabitants in awe, till 1577, when they agreed to the union of the states. The church of St Bavo, once the cathedral, is one of the largest and handsomest churches in the state, in the walls of which there is still to be seen some cannon balls shot during the siege; here are preserved the models of 3 ships, in which the inhabitants of Harlem sailed to Livietta, and in the steeple are 2 silver bells brought from that place. The organ is one of the finest in Europe, it contains 1000 pipes and 68 stops, of which the *vox humana* is much celebrated. The stadhous is a grand building, situated at one end of the market place. It contains many valuable

is now valued at 2000l. The number of houses at Harlem, in 1732, was 7963, and that of the inhabitants about 40,000. There are 4 Dutch churches, 1 French, 1 Lutheran, 1 Arminian, and 4 Anabaptist, besides private houses or chapels for Roman Catholics. Its inhabitants carry on considerable manufactures in velvets, linen, damasks, ribbons, and tapes, and export great quantities of beer to Friesland and other places. They have also a great trade for flowers. Mr. Dutcher says, he saw a hyacinth, in May 1771, for which the owner received 10,000 florins. Harlem boasts of the honour of having given birth to Laurence Coster, who, they pretend, was the first inventor of printing, which happened about 1440. It is 10 miles W of Amsterdam. Lon. 22 2. E. Ferro. Lat. 52. 22. N.

HAERLEM MEER, a large lake of Holland, between Amsterdam, Leyden, and Haarlem, navigable for boats.

HAFANA, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, about 6 leagues NNE. of Annamooka.

HAFAR, a town of Persia, in Chusistan, 108 miles S. of Susa.

HAFDAL, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim, 50 miles NE. of Porsdal.

HAFSTADTEN, or **HAFSTETIN**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the principality of Coburg, 5 miles E. of Coburg.

HAFNERZELL, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Passau, 3 miles E. of Passau.

HAGAR'S, or ELIZABETH'S TOWN, a town of the United States, in Maryland, 50 miles NW. of Baltimore, and 120 W. of Philadelphia.

HAGEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Mark. It contains 3 churches, and has some manufactures of cloth. It stands on the Selme, 6 miles NW. of Altena.

HAGEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the island of Rugen, 16 miles SE. of Bogen.

HAGENAU, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and duchy of Schwerin, 26 miles SW. of Schwerin.

HAGENRACH, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, 12 miles SSE. of Landau, and 31 NNE. of Strasburg.

HAGENBACH,

Landau.

HAGENBRUNN, a town of Austria, 4 miles E. of Horn-N. w. burg.

HAGENBURG, a town of Austria, 9 miles NE. of Steyregg.

HAGENBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schaumburg, 15 miles W. by N. of Hanover.

HAGETMAU, a town of France, in the department of Landes, and district of St. Sever, 7 miles S. of St. Sever.

HAGGEIN, a mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwyz, remarkable for its triple top, and frightful aspect; from it extends a chain, which separates this canton from Uri on the N. and Glaris on the E.

HAGI, or HADDI, a kingdom of Africa, in the desert of Zabaga, on the banks of the river St. John, near the coast of the Atlantic.

HAGIAN, a town of Arabia, 87 miles N. of Medina. Lon. 39. 25. E. Lat. 27. 30. N.

HAGIAZ, a town of Arabia, in the prov. of Hedjas, 120 miles N. of Medina.

HAGISA, a town of Arabia, in the prov. of Hedjas, 112 miles SE. of Medina.

HAG'S HEAD, a cape of Ireland, on the W. coast of the county of Clare, 17 miles W. of Corrofin. Lon. 9. 21. W. Lat. 52. 55. N.

HAGUE, a town of Holland, in the late republican department of the Delta, situated about half a league from the sea, formerly the residence of the stadtholder, the states general, and the states of the province. In 1768, it was supposed to contain 40,000 inhabitants. It was little known till William II. count of Holland, removed his court thither from Gravesande, in 1250; from which time it has always been the seat of government, and as the capital of the United Provinces, was an emporium of pleasure and politics, it may be compared with the handsomest cities in Europe, for the beauties of its palaces, its streets, its agreeable walks, and the abundance and cheapness of provisions. It stands in a dry soil about 2 miles from the sea, something higher than the rest of the country; the air is pure, and the environs delightful. In the prince's palace, was a very valuable cabinet of natural history, coins, medals; &c. and an excellent collection of pictures. As it is not walled, and sends no deputies to

Amsterdam, and 12 NW of Rottterdam.

HAGUENAU, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, situated on the Motter, in the middle of a forest, which bears its name. It was founded by Frederick I. of Germany, who made it an imp. free town, and called it *the Chamber of the Empire*, because the Imperial ornaments, under the house of Silesia, were here preserved. It contained a palace, in which the emperors sometimes resided, now almost destroyed. The number of inhabitants about 3400. In 1678, this place was taken by the French. In 1675, it was dismantled by the imperialists; and, in 1706, it again came under the French. Near this town, the French defeated a party of the allied troops in December 1793, and took 500 prisoners, and 16 cannon. It is 15 miles N. of Strasburg. Lon. 23. 27. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 50. N.

HAGYMAS, a mount. in of Hungary, 20 miles N. of Bitsritz.

HAHA, a bay on the S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 59. 10. W. Lat. 51. N.

HAHAN, a town of Arabia, 100 miles S. of Cethem.

HAHRAS, a town of Egypt, 21 miles E. of Tinch.

HAI, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, 310 miles SSE. of Pekin. Lon. 134. 40. E. Ferro. Lat. 34. 32. N.

HAIJATOU KIAMEN, a post of Chinese Tartary. Lon. 140. 5. E. Ferro. Lat. 45. 46. N.

HAICY, a small island between Bar-ray and South Uist.

HAICHAN-TAO, an island in the Chinese sea, near the SW. coast of Corea. Lon. 142. 18. E. Ferro. Lat. 34. 30. N.

HAICHIBACH, a town of Austria, 4 miles NNW. of Efferding.

HAIDECK, a town of Bavaria, 20 miles S. of Nuremberg.

HAIDING, a town of Austria, 4 miles S. of Efferding.

HAIDUCKS, a fierce and rapacious people of Dalmatia, who live among the mountains, and reside in caverns and woods. Four of them, says Dr Oppenheim, will attack and overcome 15 or 20 travellers.

HAIFAR, a town of Palestine, near the coast of the Mediterranean, at the foot of Mount Camel, and on the S.

HAI-FONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chantong, 17 miles N. of Vou-tung.

HAI-FONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong, 60 miles E. of Hoci-tcheou.

HAIGERLOCH, a town of Suabia, and county of Hohenberg, 44 miles SE. of Strasburg.

HAILBRON, a strong town of Germany, in the territory of Wirtemberg, famous for its baths; situated on the Neckar, 5 miles N. of Stutgard. Lon. 9. 25. E. Lat. 49. 19. N.

HAILSHEIM, or **HALESHAM**, a town of England, in Sussex, 14 miles E. of Lewis, and 53 SSE. of London.

HAILWESTON, a village of England, in Huntingdonshire, near St Neots, where there is a mineral spring, celebrated for curing diseases of the eyes, eruptions on the skin, &c.

HAL-MEN, a town of China, in the province of Toche-kiang, 20 miles S. of Tai-tcheou.

HAI-MEN, a town of Corea, in the province of Tchu-sin, 90 miles SW. of King-ki-tao. Lon. 144. 28. E. Ferro. Lat. 37. 48. N.

HAIN, a town of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha, 5 miles WNW. of Gotha.

HAINA, a town of Germany, in the territory of Hesse, 7 miles E. of Franckenberg, and 21 SSW. of Cassel.

HAINAN, an island in the Eastern sea, belonging to China, separated from the S. extremity of the province of Quang-tong, by a narrow sea, about 8 miles over. It is of an oval form, 50 leagues in length, and 25 broad. The greater part of the island is under the dominion of the Emperor of China; the rest is independent, and inhabited by a free people, who have never yet been subdued. Compelled to abandon their plains and fields to the Chinese, they have retreated to the mountains in the centre of the island, where they are sheltered from the insults of their neighbours. They formerly had a free correspondence with their invaders; twice a-year they exposed, in an appointed place, the gold which they dug from their mines, with their eagle-wood and calamba, so much esteemed by the Orientals. But the Emperor Kanghi, informed of the prodigious quantity of gold which passed through the hands of the

any communication with these islanders. Some private emissaries of the neighbouring governors, however, still find the means of intercourse with them; but what they get by this clandestine trade is little. The natives of the island are very deformed, small of stature, and of a copper colour. Both men and women wear their hair thrust through a ring on their forehead; and above they have a small straw hat, from which hang two strings that are tied under the chin. Their dress consists of a piece of black or dark blue cotton cloth, which reaches from the girdle to their knees; the women have a kind of robe of the same stuff, and mark their faces, from the eyes to the chin, with blue stripes made with indigo. Besides containing rich mines of gold and lapis-lazuli, the island of Hainan produces various kinds of curious and valuable wood. The predecessor of the present emperor caused some of it to be transported to Pekin, at an immense expense, to adorn an edifice which he intended for a mausoleum. The most valuable is called by the natives *houity*, and by the Europeans, rose or violet wood, from its smell. It is very durable, and of a beauty which nothing can equal: it is therefore reserved for the use of the emperor. The soil of the N. part of the island is fertile, in the S. and E. it is mountainous; but interspersed with fertile vallies, which produce no less than two crops of rice every year. The fruits are the same as in China, besides sugar, tobacco, cotton, and indigo. On account of its situation, riches, and extent, Hainan deserves, upon the whole, to be reckoned among the most considerable islands of Asia. Lon. 125. 50. to 128. 5. E. Ferro. Lat. 18. 15. to 20. 2. N.

HAINAULT, a ci-devant province of the Netherlands, formerly divided into Austria and French Hainault, but now wholly annexed to France. It was bounded on the N. by Flanders and Brabant, on the E. by Brabant, the county of Namur, and bishopric of Liege, on the S. by France, and on the W. by France and Flanders; and extended about 55 miles from E. to W. and 48 from N. to S. **AUSTRIAN HAINAULT** was divided into 330 communes. After the battle of Gemappes, the whole of it submitted to the French; and on the 2d March 1793, it was annexed to the

the Republic, and erected into the department of GEMAPPEES. FRENCH HAINAULT was included in the department of the North. The air is good and moderate; the soil produces corn in abundance; the rich pastures feed large herds of cattle; and the sheep yield good wool. Its woods and forests supply timber for building, and fuel for burning. It contains mines of coal and iron, and quarries of beautiful marble, slate, and several other good and serviceable species of stone. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, the Selle, the Haisne, the Sambré, and the Dender. This province had anciently counts of its own. The last was William IV. whose daughter, Jaqueline, after being four times married, died without heirs, in 1346; upon which Philip the good duke of Burgundy, acquired the possession of the county.

HAINAULT, a forest of England, in Essex, SE. of Epping forest, so named from its having been anciently stocked with deer from the above province. In this forest is an ancient Oak, celebrated for several centuries under the name of the *Furlop*, the stem of which, at 3 feet from the ground, measured a few years ago 36 feet in circumference. Beneath the shade of its branches, which covered an area more than 100 feet diameter, an annual fair has long been held on the first Friday in July; and near it the Hainault Foresters, a respectable society, hold their annual meetings. Notwithstanding various precautions to protect this tree from an injurious custom of many of its visitors, of kindling a fire within the cavities to cook their provisions, it was set on fire about 2 years since, and a considerable part of it burned.

HAINBURG, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 20 miles WSW. of Amber, and 10 NW. of Velburg.

HAINBURG, or HAIMBURG, a town of Austria, situated on the Danube, with a manufacture of cloth. In 1428, it was taken by Matthias Corvin, king of Hungary. It is 8 miles W. of Presburg, and 20 ESE. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 6. E. Ferro Lat. 48. 6. N.

HAINÉ, a river of France, in the department of Gemappes, which is navigable, by means of sluices, from Mons to Conde, where it joins the Scheldt.

HAINFELDEN, a town of Austria, 20 miles SW. of Vienna.

HAINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, in the lordship of Gundelfingen, 10 miles NNW. of Buchau, and 21

WSW. of Ulm.

HAIN-HING, a town of China, the third rank, in the province of Kiang, 20 miles NE. of Hang-tcheou.

HAINNERSDORF, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, situated near the Mülbach, 5 miles NW. from Weydenau.

HAINRICHSCHLAG, a town of Austria, 13 miles W. of Crems.

HAINSTAAL, a town of Austria, 4 miles SE. of Laab.

HAINSTOTTEN, a town of Austria, 8 miles WSW. of Ips

HAIR, or HAYR, a country of Africa, in the desert of Zahara. Lon. 2. 30. E. Lat. 25. N.

HAINNEAU, a river of France, which runs into the Haine at Conde.

HAI-TAN-CHING, a small island near the coast of China, about 8 leagues long, and 1½ broad. Lon. 137. 25. E. Ferro. Lat. 25. 35. N.

HAI-TCHIN, a town of China, of the third rank in the province of Fokien, 12 miles SE. of Tchaug-tcheou.

HAITE'SKULA, a town of Croatia, 14 miles N. of Novi.

HAI-YEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang, 20 miles SSE. of Kia-ling.

HAJYKAN, a country of Asia, on the W. side of the Sindo, between Mecran and Moultan.

HAKELSDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz, 16 miles NNE. of Gitschin.

HAKENSACK, or HAKKENSACK, a town of the United States, in New Jersey, the chief town of Bergen county, situated on a river of the same name, 6 miles NNE. of Philadelphia. The river falls into the sea, about 6 m. N. of Staten Island.

HAKERSAY, one of the smaller Hebrides, lying between Barry and South Uist.

HAKING, a town of Austria, 6 miles W. of Vienna.

HAKLOFEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachalitz, 5 miles NW. of Budweis.

HAKMAN, a town of the island of Ceylon, 80 miles S. of Candy.

HALBAU, a town of the marquisate of Lusatia, 36 miles NE. of Dresden.

HALBENDORF, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, half a mile SW. of Grotkau.

HALBERSTADT, a principality of Germany, in Lower Saxony, bounded on

the

by the duchy of Wolfenbüttele, on the E. by the duchy of Magdeburg, on the S. by the duchies of Anhalt and Blankenburg, and county of W. mungode, and on the W. by the bishopric of Hildesheim. It extends about 36 miles from E. to W. and 28 from N. to S. This principality is for the most part level, but contains some eminences, though few hills. The soil is extremely fertile, both in grain and flax, and produces rich pasturages and meadows. The pasturage is also considerable, and then large breed of the p. affords plenty of wool. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Lutherans. The Calvinists and Roman Catholics are nearly equal in number. The p. was at first divided into a fixed number of fiefs. The woollen manufactures are thriving. At the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, the duchy was considered to be the Elector's fief, or grand-duchy, of a temporary principality.

HALLE is a city of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and capital of the above principality. The buildings are old-fashioned, but irregular. The inhabitants do not much exceed 1500. There is a church, but no theatre, and the episcopal residence, and several the place of the cathedral offices. The Court is an Elector's episcopal palace, which was built in 1606, by bishop Henry Julius, but at present it is converted into the town-house, the toll, and the offices. The cathedral of St Peter is an old but severely building, constructed of a very hard fire-stone. In 1173, the tower was reduced to ashes by the troops of Henry the Lion, in revenge of a party done him by Bishop Ulrich. In 1239, it was walled and inclosed. Three suburbs have since been added. In 1723, the walls which encircled near on, part of this city were pulled down, and the moats filled up so as to form a park, which has been converted into a plantation of mulberry trees. In 1758, it was very severely treated by the French, who demolished its gates, and raised new walls for 800 rods in length. It is 30 miles SW. of Magdeburg, and 13 SE. of Brause etc. Lon. 22. 40. N. Ferro. Lat. 51. 54. N.

HALBORN HEAD, a promontory of Cadiz, on the W. side of the opening of Thuro bay, 8 miles W. W. from Donet Head.

HALCZIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, 20 m. ESE. of Braclaw.

HALDENSTEIN, a barony of the Grisons near Coire. It is free and independent, and under the protection of the Three Leagues. It is situated on the Rhine, 2 miles N. of Coire.

HALDENSLIBEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and the principality of Magdeburg, 12 miles N. of Magdeburg.

HALE, a river of England, in Cornwall, which runs into the sea near St Ives.

HALI, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, 6 miles E. of Krempe.

HALEBIL, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, 24 miles SW. of Eregli.

HALEM, HALEN, or HALLEN, a town of France, in the department of Dyle, the old prov. of Brabant, situated on the Geete, 4 miles SE. of Diest. Lon. 5. 4. E. Lat. 50. 58. N.

HALENDORP, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, 11 miles ENE. of Emtyn.

HALESOWEN, a town of England, in the SE. corner of Shropshire; with a manufacture of nails, and a weekly market. The poet Shenstone was born and buried here, and near it is the much admired seat of Halesowes, in the decoration of which his whole fortune was spent. It is 6 miles E. of Stourbridge and 124 NW. of London.

HALSWORTH, a town of Suffolk, situated on a neck of land, between the river Blyth and a canal, navigable to Southwold for barges, which pass three or four times a week, with corn, &c. for the London markets. It has a considerable manufacture of linen yarn and sail-cloth, and an iron foundry. It is 9 m. from Southwold, 32 miles NNE. of Ipswich, and 101 NE. of London.

HALF-CASTLE BAY, a bay on the S. coast of the island of St Christopher, 2 miles W. of Basseterre.

HALF-GROUNCE ISLAND, one of the small Snetland Islands in the N. sea, 1½ mile from the island of Unst.

HALF-HYDE BAY, a bay on the W. coast of Antigua, 1½ m. S. of Reed Point.

HALF-MOON BAY, a bay on the W. coast of Jamaica, 2 m. N. of Orange Bay.

HALF-MOON BAY, a bay on the N. coast of St Christopher, 2 miles SE. of Roped Point.

HALF-MOON FORT, a fort of Barbadoes, 1½ mile N. of Speight's Town.

HALF MOON KAY, a small island near the S. coast of Jamaica, 3 miles ENE. from Portland Point.

HALIBUT-HEAD, a lofty hill and island.

island, near the coast of North America, in the North Pacific ocean, discovered by Captain Cook in 1778, and so named on account of the number of fine fish of that name caught there. It is 7 leagues in circumference, and very low and barren. Lon. 197. 0. E. Lat. 54. 27. N.

HALICK, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Segestan. 74 leagues SE. of Zareng.

HALICOUS, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, 20 miles S. of Klugari.

HALICZ, or **HALITSCH**, a town of Poland, and capital of a small country to which it gives name, in the palatinate of Lemberg, which was formerly a kingdom; situated on the Dniester. Since 1773, it has belonged to the emperor, and is included in the new kingdom of Galicia, 58 miles SE. of Lemberg. Lon. 25. 19. E. Lat. 49. 20. N.

HALIFAX, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated on a branch of the Calder, rendered navigable to the Aire and Ouse. It stands in a barren hilly country. In its township and parish there are a great many rivulets, favourable to trade, and affording immense situations for mills for the woolen or other manufactures. The woolen manufacture has been long established in this parish, and appears to have been very peculiarly fostered and protected in early times, by having had the grant of a criminal jurisdiction within itself. Though there were not above 30 houses in Halifax in 1119, it was so populous in Queen Elizabeth's times, that the inhabitants sent out 12,000 men to combat forces against the rebels; and their industry was so great, that notwithstanding the barren soil of the adjacent country, they were then generally rich, in consequence of the manufacture of kerseys; that of silk-wool has been lately introduced, of which it has been calculated that 10,000 pieces are made in this parish alone every year, while at the same time almost as many kerseys are made as formerly. And it has been affirmed, that one dealer here was traded by commission for 60,000 l. a-year, to Holland and Hamburg, in the single article of kerseys. For the convenience of trade, the manufacturers have erected an elegant edifice, called The Piece Hall, or Manufacturer's Hall. It is in the form of an oblong square, occupying 10,000 square yards, and contains 315 distinct rooms for the lodgement of goods, which are only open for sale once a-week, being from ten o'clock

till twelve on the market day. The principal manufactures are shalloon, which considerable quantities are

Turkey and the Levant) tammies, turroys, callimucees, everlunge, russels, figured and powered amens, denims, seys, moreens, and shags; also kerseys, half-thicks, serges, honlies, baizes, narrow and broad cloths, coatings and carpets. Several mills have also been erected for the cotton manufacture, which is rapidly increasing. The parish is esteemed the largest in England; it is upwards of 14 miles long, and from 6 to 8 broad. It contains coal, and excellent freestone, which is sent by water to London and other places. Halifax gave birth to John of Halifax, or *de sacro bosco*, the chief mathematician of his age, who was buried at the expense of the university of Paris, also to the late archbishop Tillotson. St John's Church is old, but stately and venerable, and has many extraordinary monuments of great antiquity. The church dedicated to the Holy Trinity was erected by the inhabitants in 1798, and is a neat structure, in the Grecian style of architecture. Besides which, there are 12 chapels of one with in the parish, and 7 meeting-houses for Dissenters of various denominations, in the town. The population of the parish is about 2,000, of whom the town contains nearly 600. They had formerly a singular custom of tying fellows by what was called the Halifax gibbet law. When capitally convicted they were beheaded by a machine like that of guillotine lately introduced in France, and similar to one at Edinburgh, called the *Maiden*, which it is said, was made from a model brought by the Earl of Merton, regent of Scotland, from Halifax. Pennant gives a very interesting account of it. In 1541, 49 persons had suffered by it, but the practice was discontinued in 1650. Halifax is 16 miles SW. of Leeds, 50 SW. of York, and 197 NNW. of London.

HALIFAX, a seaport town of America, and capital of Nova Scotia situated on the W. side of Chibucto bay. It was founded in 1717, and gives name to a county. The harbour is large and safe, and well situated for fishing, with a royal yard well supplied with naval stores. A few ships of war are generally stationed here. The town is defended with an entrenchment, and some forts of timber; the streets are parallel and at right angles. It is the residence of a governor

her officers, and has a community with most part of the prov. either by land and carriage, the sea, or navigable rivers. When the British troops evacuated Boston in 1776, they retired to this town. Lon. 63. 26. W. Lat. 44. 42. N.

HALIFAX, a town of the United States, in Massachusetts, 29 m. SSE. of Boston.

HALIFAX, a town and county of the United States, in Virginia, 9 miles SW. of Richmond. Lon. 79. 17. W. Lat. 36. 43. N.

HALIFAX, an inland district of North Carolina, comprehending the counties of Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Edgecomb, Warren, Franklin, and Nash.

HALIFAX, a town of the United States, in North Carolina, capital of the district of the same name, situated on the S. side of the Roanoke, 60 miles N. of Newbern, and 75 S. of Richmond. Lon. 77. 58. W. Lat. 36. 43. N.

HALIFAX BAY, a bay on the NE. coast of New Holland. Lat. 18. 49. S.

HALIFAX BAY, a bay on the E. coast of the island of Dominica. Lon. 61. 20. W. Lat. 15. 40. N.

HALKESTEIN, or HANESTEIN, a town of the duchy of Guelderland, 10 miles SW. of Harderwyck.

HALKETS, a town of the United States, in Jersey, 19 miles W. of Morristown.

HALKIRK, a village and parish of Scotland, in Caithness-shire, 5 miles S. of Thurso. The parish extends 24 miles in length, and the breadth varies from 7 to 12. The soil is in general good; the surface is flat. A considerable number of sheep are annually reared, but the greatest attention is paid to the raising of oats and barley. Population in 1801, 2545.

HALKSHEAD, a cape of Denmark, on the E. coast of the duchy of Sleswick, in the Little Belt, 10 m. ESE. of Haldersleben. Lon. 9. 42. E. Lat. 55. 12. N.

HALL, a town of Austria, 8 miles WSW. of Steyr.

HALL, or HALLE, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, situated on the river Inn, noted for its large salt-works. The salt is dug in large blocks out of a mountain, and afterwards cleansed of its impurities in salt-pits; whence it is conveyed in a fluid state, by means of wooden canals, to Inspruck, where it is boiled to a due consistence in large iron pans. This salt-work is said to produce a neat profit of 200,000 crowns yearly. It is 6 miles NE. of Inspruck,

and 24 SW. of Kuffstein.

HALL, or HALLE, an imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, situated with its territories on the river Kocher. The town is surrounded with mountains, which abound in salt springs, yielding 5 ounces of salt from 16 of water. The famous Protestant League was concluded here in 1620. It is 46 miles SE. of Heidelberg, and 30 NE. of Stuttgart.

HALL, a town of Sweden, in the prov. of Upland, 20 miles NE. of Stockholm.

HALL, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 8 miles N. of Rottenmann.

HALL, or HALLE. See HALLE.

HALLA, or BIELLA, a town of Asia, in the Arabian Diak, situated on both sides the Euphrates, with a bridge of communication, supposed to have been built on the site of ancient Babylon. It was formerly surrounded by a wall, which is now destroyed. The gardens are so crowded with fruit trees, particularly palms, that the town appears as if situated in a wood. It is 55 m. SSW. of Bagdad, and 236 NW. of Basora.

HALLADALE. See HOLLIDALE.

HALLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by W. Gothland, on the E. by Smaland, on the S. by Skone, and on the W. by the North sea. It extends along the coast about 60 m., but is not above 18 in breadth. The country is in general mountainous and clothed with considerable woods of oaks and birch trees. The corn produced is insufficient for the inhabitants, but numerous considerable rivers afford an abundant supply of fish, especially salmon. The inhabitants carry on a profitable trade in cattle. Their chief employ is grazing and fishing. The principal towns are Laholm, Halmstadt, Falkenberg, and Wardberg.

HALLAREN, a lake of Sweden, in the prov. of Westmannland, 26 miles NW. of Upsal.

HALLATON, a town in the county of Leicester 15 miles SE. of Leicester, and 30 N. of London.

HALLE, a town of France, in the dep. of Dyle, formerly of Hainault, situated on the river Seine. It was once strongly fortified, but the fortifications were destroyed, with its gates, in 1677. This town is 8 miles SSW. of Brussels.

HALLE, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg, situated on the Saale, and divided into 4 quarters. It has a celebrated university, consecrated in 1694, where

many

many of the nobility and princes have been students. There are 3 Lutheran churches, with places of worship for Calvinists, and Roman Catholics, and a synagogue for the Jews. The number of houses which pay taxes is about 1100, and of inhabitants about 13,000 or 14,000, excluding the students and garrison. There are several manufactures, such as gloves, worsted and silk stockings, cloth, flannels, lustain, linen, tobacco-pipes, china, Hungary-water, starch, ribbands, red and yellow Turkey leather, &c. The vale of Hille consists of the lowest part of the town, and lies on the Saale; it contains 4 rich salt springs, with 96 houses, where the salt is extracted from the water. The boiling is performed by the Hallers, who are descendants of the Wends, a people who in ancient times inhabited this country, and still retain their dress, language, and customs. In 965 or 966, Otho made a donation of Halle to the church of Magdeburg. By Otho II. it was enlarged and endowed with a charter. In 1414, it was besieged by Archbishop Gunther II. but it bought its safety with a large sum of money. In 1495, it was again besieged, but in vain, by Frederick, Elector of Saxony; in 1478, it was however taken by Archbishop Ernest. In the 16th and 17th centuries, it frequently underwent the same fate; and in 1757 and 1758, being surprised by the French and Austrians, suffered very severe exactions. The regency of the former archbishopric, now called the duchy of Magdeburg, resided at this place till 1714, when its seat was removed to Magdeburg. It is 56 m. S. of Magdeburg, and 22 NW. of Leipsick.

HALLE, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravensberg, 6 miles NW. of Bielefeld.

HALLEBAST, a town of Flanders, 3 miles SW. of Ypres.

HALLEIN, a town of Bavaria, in the archbishopric of Salzburg, situated on the Salza. It is celebrated for salt springs, which rise in the adjacent mountain of Durnberg; 750,000 quintals of salt are made every year. It is 8 miles SSE. of Salzburg, and 72 ENE. of Innspruck.

HALLENBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Westphalia, 7 miles S. of Medebach, and 62 E. of Cologne.

HALLEN COURT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, and district of Abbeville, 7½ miles S. of Abbeville.

HALLER, a town of France, in the dep. of the Dyle, and ci-devant of Austrian Brabant. Lon. 5. Lat. 50. 42. N.

HALLERMUND, a county of Germany, in Westphalia, incorporated with the principality of Calenberg; it gives a seat to the proprietor on the bench of counts. The Roman month was 8 furlongs.

HALLERSPRING, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg, at the source of the Haller, 14 miles SSW. of Hanover.

HALLER'S FORT, a fort of Barbadoes, 1½ miles NNW. of Bridgetown.

HALLING, a lake of Norway, 64 miles NNW. of Christiania.

HALLINGDAL, a river of Norway, which runs into the bay of Christiania, near Holmestrand, in the province of Aggerhuus.

HALLIVALLS, two mountains in the parish of Duirnish, Isle of Skye, elevated about 2000 feet above the level of the sea.

HALLINAS, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, 50 miles N. of Upsal.

HALLOES, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein; 8 miles NE. of Braemsted.

HALLSTATT, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and the bishopric of Bamberg, situated near the conflux of the Main and Rednitz, 3 miles N. of Bamberg.

HALLSTATT, a town of Austria, situated on the lake Hallstatter. There is a salt mine in the vicinity. It is 25 miles S. of Gemunden.

HALLSTATTER SEE, a lake of Austria, 6 miles S. of Gemunden.

HALLUIN, a town of France, in the department of Oise, and district of Breteuil, 10 miles SE. of Breteuil.

HALMSTADT, a sea-port town of Sweden, capital of the province of Halland, situated at the mouth of the Nissa. In 1327 it was made the capital of the province, with suitable privileges. The inhabitants have very flourishing woolen manufactures, and a rich salmon fishery. The fortifications have been destroyed. It is 96 miles WNW. of Carlscrona. Lon. 12. 48. E. Lat. 56. 38. N.

HALNA, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, 79 miles ENE. of Uddevalla.

HALPACH, a river of Austria, which runs into the Trasen, about 2 miles W. of Schwartzpach.

HALPO, or **HALAPO**, a town of **Spain**, in the province of **Tabasco**.

HALS, a town of **Bavaria**, in a county of the same name, situated on the **Iz**. The county was sold to the Duke of **Bavaria** in 1517. It is two miles N. of **Passau**.

HALSE, a town of **Norway**, in the province of **Drontheim**, 60 miles SW. of **Drontheim**.

HALSHEAD, a town of **Essex**, with a considerable manufacture of **baize** and **says**, situated on a rising ground, near the river **Colne**, 14 miles NW. of **Colchester**, and 37 NE. of **London**.

HALTEREN, a town of **Germany**, in **Westphalia**, and bishopric of **Munster**, situated on the **Iippe**, 20 miles SW. of **Munster**. Lon. 24. 40. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 45. N.

HALTON, or **HAULTON**, a town of **England**, in the county of **Cheshire**, situated on a navigable canal, in the vicinity of the **Mersey**. Near it are the remains of a castle built in the year 1071. It is 13 miles NE. of **Chester**, and 186 NW. of **London**.

HALTWEZEL, or **HALWEZEL**, a town of **Northumberland**, situated near the **Tyne**, with a manufacture of **baize**. It was plundered by the **Scots** in the reign of **Elizabeth**. It lies 15 miles W. of **Hexham**, and 314 N. of **London**.

HALVAN, or **CHAULAN**, a town of **Africa**, in the kingdom of **Fez**, celebrated for its baths, 10 miles S. of **Fez**.

HAM, a town of **France**, in the department of **Somme**, and district of **Peronne**, situated on the **Somme**, and defended by a strong castle, 3½ posts SSE. of **Peronne**, and 15½ N. of **Paris**. Lon. 20. 44. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 11. N.

HAM, in **Germany**. See **HAMM**.

HAM, a village of **England**, in **Surry**, one mile from **Kingstone**. Near it is the **Ham walks**, celebrated by **Thompson** and other poets.

HAM, EAST and WEST, two villages of **England**, in **Essex**; the former near **Barking**, about 6 miles from **London**; the latter between **Stratford** and **Little Ilford**, on the river **Lea**, 4 miles E. by N. of **London**. Here are the remains of an opulent abbey, founded in 1135.

HAM BLUFF, a cape at the W. extremity of the island of **Santa Cruz**, in the **West Indies**. Lon. 65. 34. W. Lat. 17. 51. N.

HAMADA, a town of **Arabia Felix**, in the province of **Yemen**, 24 miles SE. of **Chamir**.

HAMAH, a town of **Asiatic Turkey**, in **Syria**, on the **Assi**, the ancient **Orontes**. It is the residence of the **scheik**, who has the title of **Emir**. The geographer **Abulfeda** was prince of **Hamah** from the year 1342 to 1345. Numbers of wild asses are found in the country between this place and **Aleppo**. The inhabitants trade in linen of their own manufacture. It is 124 miles N. of **Damascus**, and 68 SSW. of **Aleppo**.

HAMAMET, a town of **Africa**, in the kingdom of **Tunis**, on the N. side of a bay called the gulf of **Hamamet**, and on the E. coast of **Tunis**, 30 miles S. of **Tunis**. Lon. 10. 15. E. Lat. 36. 35. N.

HAMAR. See **HAMNER**.

HAMARS, a town of **France**, in the department of **Calvados**, and district of **Falaise**, 14 miles WNW. of **Falaise**, and 13 SSW. of **Caen**.

HAMBACH, a town of **France**, in the dep. of the **Roor**, late of **Germany**, 3 miles SE. of **Jubers**. Lon. 23. 50. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 57. N.

HAMBACH, a town of **Germany**, in the late circle of the **Lower Rhine**, and palatinate of the **Rhine**, 5 miles NE. of **Landau**, and 16 SW. of **Manheim**.

HAMBACH, a town of **Bavaria**, in the **Upper Palatinate**, 6 miles NNW. of **Amberg**, and 3 NNE. of **Saltzbach**.

HAMBATO, a town of **S. America**, in the audience of **Quito**, and jurisdiction of **Riobamba**, 50 miles S. of **Quito**.

HAMBERS, a town of **France**, in the department of **Mayenne**, 10 miles SE. of **Mayenne**.

HAMBIE, a town of **France**, in the department of the **Channel**, 7 miles SE. of **Contances**.

HAMBLEDON, a town of **England**, in the county of **Hants**, with a weekly market on **Tuesday**. It is 10 miles SW. of **Petersfield**, and 63 WSW. of **London**.

HAMBURGH, a free and late imperial city of **Germany**, in **Lower Saxony**, situated in that part of **Holstein**, called **Stormal**, about 50 miles from the influx of the **Elbe** into the ocean, and properly situated on the rivers **Elbe**, **Alster**, and **Bille**. The **Elbe**, which, including the little islands, is not less than a **German mile** in breadth at the city, besides forming two spacious harbours, runs through most parts of the city in canals, which, being generally pretty broad and deep, are of great convenience to the merchants. In these canals, as well as in the river itself, even to the distance of several miles above **Hamburgh**, the tide

ebb and flows twice a-day, which is also in many respects of service to the inhabitants, though not without the frequent and great inconveniency of inundations occasioned by the NW. winds. These canals are crossed by 84 bridges, many of them paved like the streets, with which they are generally on a level, and not a few adorned with houses on each side. The houses recommend themselves more by their inward conveniences than by any outward ornaments of architecture; yet some of the streets make a grand appearance, though for the most part they are very narrow. Round the ramparts there is an easy two hours walk, and the number of inhabitants within this circle, exclusive of Jews, is estimated at 130,000. In so populous a place, there must be great numbers of poor, which has given occasion to many laudable public foundations. In this respect, as well as for its excellent regulations with regard to fires, Hamburg is much admired by foreigners. The fortifications of the city are in the old Dutch taste, the moats being deep and wide, the ramparts lofty, and planted with trees, and of such a breadth, that several carriages may go abreast. On these ramparts the inhabitants have liberty for airing. The number of bastions round the town is 24; there are some out-works, particularly those called the Sternchanze and the Neuerk. The latter is properly only a line regularly fortified, inclosing the streets, houses, and gardens, by some called the Neuen Werk, or the Suburb of St George. The Hamburgerberg may be styled a suburb, but this is not environed by any works; it extends almost as far as Altona, insomuch that it is merely a ditch which separates the one from the other. The city has four capital gates, two smaller, and two water gates, called the Upper and Lower Baum. Through the latter pass all ships going to, or coming from sea. The magistracy of Hamburg is composed of 4 burghermasters, 4 syndics, 24 aldermen, and 4 secretaries, of whom one is prothonotary, and another acts as recorder. Any person elected into the magistracy, and declining the office, must depart the city. In all affairs of general concern the burghery assist at the deliberations; and in order to give validity to any motion made by the magistracy, in cases relative to the joint assembly of the magistracy and people,

the consent of both sides is required. All points touching the imposition of taxes and new laws, are by the magistracy laid before the first college of burghery, then before the second, next before the third, and, lastly, before the whole body; and the approbation of both classes is termed a decree of the magistracy and burghery, or simply a Reces. Lutheranism is the established religion, and no other is tolerated. But both Papists and Calvinists have an opportunity of attending worship at the envoys of the emperor, and other sovereigns; and the English, whose merchants form a company here, have had divine service performed in a building called the English House. From its situation, Hamburg has every possible advantage both for foreign and domestic trade, particularly from its communication by the Elbe with some of the principal navigable rivers of Germany. It consequently became one of the chief commercial cities in the N. of Europe; and there has not been an instance of one whose commerce and population have experienced so great an increase in the course of a few years. The late war which broke out between Britain and France and Holland, contributed greatly to the prosperity of Hamburg. As Amsterdam declined, this became the depot of all the continental commerce, and numbers of merchants flocked thither from every part of Europe, bringing their property along with them, as to a place free from military swarms, and secure from the warlike commotions which then embroiled the states of Europe. To judge of the extent of its commercial concerns, it is only necessary to look at the state of its imports in 1798. In the article of coffee alone, there were no less than 46,000,000 lb. and in that of sugar 93,000,000. The number of vessels which entered the port of Hamburg was 2148. The manufactures of the city were also in a most flourishing condition; it was distinguished for its sugar refinery, its cotton stockings, gold thread, ribbands, and velvets. The importations from abroad in every department were also extensive; and these it diffused through the whole continent of Europe. Its merchants were rich, and equal in credit to any in the world; and the northern countries found themselves as much interested in the stability of the city and its commerce, as they could be themselves. But a

course of events were rapidly accom-
 plished which were to overturn this
 existing state of things, and to reduce
 the city to ruin and despair. The vast
 military power which the French had
 acquired by their various contests since
 the Revolution, instead of being employ-
 ed in maintaining the cause of liberty,
 was exercised in enslaving every state
 and power whose means of defence were
 inadequate to oppose their designs.
 Hamburg was, however, allowed to re-
 main for a considerable period inviolate,
 enjoying its burghage, freedom, and exten-
 sive commerce in peace; it saw the South
 of Europe enslaved, but its own security
 remain confirmed at the treaty of Ami-
 ens; it was fated, however, to behold
 the flames of war again break forth, and
 to extend with dreadful effect in the N.
 of Europe; to see Austria humbled, Prus-
 sia almost annihilated, and the alarm of
 war sounding on the confines of Russia.
 In these great commotions this city was
 not overlooked. Bonaparte was aware
 that through this channel British mer-
 chandise had long obtained a most ex-
 tensive circulation on the continent;
 and having now found the whole of his
 endeavours to destroy the prosperity of
 this country unavailing, he had formed
 another plan of attack, by closing as ma-
 ny of the channels of our commerce as
 his military power could reach. He ac-
 cordingly proceeded in the first place to
 violate the neutrality of the city by fill-
 ing it with his troops, and by this mea-
 sure reducing it entirely to his authori-
 ty; the inhabitants were not only forced
 to furnish him with loans, but an order
 was issued on the 15th December 1806,
 for the seizure of all the British mer-
 chandise in the city, which formed the
 greatest part of their stores, and for its
 immediate transmission to France. By
 this unwarrantable step a fatal blow was
 put to the trade of the city, for the im-
 portation of neutrals was comparatively
 trifling. Several of the most respectable
 houses were reduced to bankruptcy;
 and so afflicting was the state of the ci-
 ty, that a deputation was sent to recon-
 ciliate with Bonaparte on the measure,
 who were also joined by deputations from
 several other commercial cities, who
 were involved in the fate of Hamburg.
 But it was in vain they represented that
 the whole city would be reduced to
 bankruptcy, and the fatal consequences
 to the N. of Europe in general, for want
 of supplies; he was inexorable; and

they left him firm in his resolution,
 which has been fully carried into effect,
 so that all intercourse with England is
 now suspended, and the whole com-
 merce of the city almost at a stand. An
 uncommon benefit to the merchants of
 Hamburg was the Specie Bank, erected
 there in 1619, and which, for the good-
 ness of its credit, and prudent regula-
 tions, was inferior to none. With the
 Bank is connected the corn money, by
 which the granaries are kept well stock-
 ed, for supplying the poor with meal, at
 a low rate, as also the mintage of gold
 ducats. This last privilege it held by
 charters from the emperors. Of silver
 money it coined also very large quanti-
 ties. The standard observed here is the
 same with that of Lubeck. Lon. 27. 20:
 E. Ferro. Lat. 53. 40. N.

HAMBURGH, a town of the United
 States, in Pennsylvania, situated at the
 foot of the Blue Mountains, 80 miles
 NW. of Philadelphia.

HAMBURG, a town of New Jersey,
 in Sussex county, 20 miles NE. of New-
 town, and 60 NW. of Newark.

HAMDEN, a town of the United
 States in Connecticut, 17 miles SW. of
 Middletown.

HAMEL, a town of France, in the
 department of Oise, 3 miles SE. of
 Grandvillier.

HAMELBERG, a town of Germany,
 in the late circle of the Upper Rhine,
 and bishopric of Fulda, 24 miles S. of
 Fulda, and 16 W. of Schweinfurt.

HAMELN, a fortified town of Ger-
 many, in Lower Saxony, and capital of
 a quarter in the principality of Calen-
 berg, to which it gives name, situated
 on the Weser, which here forms an is-
 land, and is furnished with a sluice for
 the convenience of the shipping. The
 river Hamel, which probably gave name
 to the town, here joins the Weser. In
 the town there are about 600 houses of
 merchants and tradesmen, with fifty ec-
 clestiasical and other splendid buildings.
 There are only two churches. The ma-
 gistrates are possessed of the civil and
 criminal jurisdiction. In 1625 it was
 first besieged by the Danes, and on their
 departure, taken by capitulation, by the
 Imperialists, who continued here till
 1639, to the great oppression of the place,
 and, 1680, put the Bishop of Hilde-
 shheim in possession of one half of the
 town, which had been mortgaged to
 him; but this mortgage being redeemable
 for the sum of 2000 florins, the loyal

burghers raised the money, and paid it at the town-house of Hildesheim, of which Duke Christian expressed his grateful sense to them; and, in consideration of their zeal, in 1631 granted to the town the garrison and police. In 1757 it was taken, by capitulation, by the French, who evacuated it again in 1758. It is 28 miles SW. of Hanover, and 18 SE. of Minden. Lon. 26. 28. E. Ferro. Lat. 52. 10. N.

HAMER, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posnana, 32 miles WSW. of Posnana.

HAMER, EL, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Trac, 140 miles WSW. of Bassora.

HAMI, a country of Chinese Tartary, which contains only one city, and a few villages, situated in the desert of Cobi, which bounds it on the E. and W. It produces little else but melons, which are said to be of an exquisite flavour. The inhabitants are Mahometans, large, robust, well clothed, and live in houses. They first submitted to China about the end of the 17th century.

HAMI HOI US, the capital of the above country, is not large, but well inhabited. It is 1045 miles NW. of Pekin. Lon. 111. 30. E. Ferro. Lat. 42. 5. N.

HAMILTON, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanark, situated on the Clyde, 11 miles SE. of Glasgow, and 13 NNW. of Lanark. The town is handsome, though irregularly built, and contains about 4000 inhabitants. The palace of Hamilton, the residence of the Duke of that name, is not only a great ornament, but contributes much to the gaiety of the place, and its races are amongst the best attended in the W. of Scotland. A considerable trade is carried on in the manufacture of cabinet work, and the making of shoes. The parish of Hamilton is about 6 miles long and nearly the same broad, watered by the Clyde and Avon, over each of which are 3 bridges. The lands are all arable, and highly cultivated, except the steep banks of the Avon, and a few spots which are covered with natural wood and plantations. Population near 6000.

HAMILTON, a district of Tennessee, comprehending the counties of Hawkins, Knox, Jefferson, Sevier, and Blount. The chief town is Knoxville, the capital of the state.

HAMILTON, a town of New York, in Albany county, famous for its manufacture of glass, 10 miles WNW. of Albany.

HAMMON, a division or tribe of the Bahama Islands.

HAMIN, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Oman, 140 miles S. of Hasek.

HAMING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, 13 miles S. of Stockholm.

HAMM, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, the capital of the county of Mark; it is large, well built, and surrounded with ditches and palisades, which serve for walls. The Calvinists have an academy, a Latin school, and a parish church. The Lutherans have a church, and the Roman Catholics a convent. A little to the W. of the town is a fortress, called Fort Ferdinand. Hamm is a place of good trade, and was formerly Hanseatic. The linen manufactories are fine and extensive. It is 17 miles S. of Munster. Lon. 25. 12. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 42. N.

HAMMAMLU, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 36 miles W. of Kara-hisar.

HAMMAM LEF, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, celebrated for its baths, 13 miles SW. of Tunis.

HAMMER, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus, 52 miles N. of Christiania.

HAMMER, LITTLE, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus, 76 miles N. of Christiania.

HAMMER ISLAND, a small island of Sweden, in the Baltic, near the coast of Biechingen, 4 miles E. of Carlskrona.

HAMMERIUS, a fortress of Denmark, in the island of Bornholm.

HAMMERSMITH, a large village of England, in Middlesex, on the N. side of the Thames, 4 miles W. of London.

HAMOAZE, a creek in the English channel; the western branch of a main stream of the river Tamar, which falls into Plymouth sound, and forms an excellent harbour for men of war. It is capable of containing near 100 vessels: they usually lie at anchor, in 3 tiers, in 13 to 15 fathom water.

HAMONT, or HELMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse, late of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, 36 miles N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 31 E. Lat. 51. 17. N.

HAMORPAICHAM, a town of Chinese Tartary, 45 miles E. of Piloutai.

HAMOTI, a long island in Queen Charlotte's sound, between the 2 islands of New Zealand.

HAMPFLEN, a town of Austria, 14 m. SW. of Steyr.

HAMPSHIRE, otherwise called The Hampshire, and Southampton shire, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Berkshire, on the E. by Surrey and Sussex, on the S. by the English channel, and on the W. by the counties of Wilts and Dorset. This is one of the most populous and richest counties in England. The air is healthy, and the soil in general fertile, but various; a large proportion inclining to chalk, with a great quantity of rich land and meadows. Towards Berkshire, with the exception of a small tract of land on the E. which is heathy, the land is in general deep and good, producing great crops of corn, and is well planted with good timber, particularly oak and elm. Towards Dorsetshire, in the SW. part of the county, the land is open, and large tracts are covered with heath. The principal productions are corn, timber, and wool. The number of sheep in the county is estimated at 350,000. Hampshire is a great breeding county, and the stocks in most parishes are very large, although they are supposed to be reduced one-third on account of the downs being broken up, and the enclosures which have taken place. The planting of hops has of late years greatly increased. This county is famous for its bacon and honey. The principal rivers are the Avon, Test, Itchen, and Stour. The county is 66 miles in length, 30 in breadth, and 150 in circumference, divided into 59 hundreds, which contain 1 city Winchester, 20 market towns, 1062 villages, 29,315 houses, and 219,656 inhabitants. The towns are Southampton, Portsmouth, Andover, Christchurch, Stockbridge, Lynnington, Petersfield, Whitchurch, Gosport, Basingstoke, Alresford, Alton, Fareham, Havant, Kingsclere, Odiham, Waltham, Fordingbridge, Romsey, and Ringwood, without reckoning those of the Isle of Wight; the first 3, with Winchester, send members to parliament, to which adding the 3 burgesses in the Isle of Wight, and 2 for the county, 26 members are returned to parliament. Southampton is deemed the county town, but the assizes are held at Winchester.

HAMPSHIRE, a county of the United States, in Massachusetts.

HAMPSHIRE, a county of the United States, in Virginia.

HAMPSHIRE, NEW, one of the United

States, bounded on the N. by Canada, on the E. by the district of Maine and the Atlantic ocean, on the S. by the state of Massachusetts, and on the W. by Vermont; being about 100 miles in length, from N. to S. and 100 to 90 in breadth. This state was first settled about 1629, and was erected into a separate government in 1679, but seems afterwards to have been under the same governor with Massachusetts. A separate governor was appointed in 1740. The legislative power is vested in a senate and house of representatives, which together are here stiled the general court; and the supreme executive authority resides in a governor, and council of 5 members. The land near the sea is generally flat, but farther into the country hilly, and in some places mountainous. The air is healthy and serene, but cold in winter. The greatest summer heat continues but a short time. The soil is various, in some places sandy, but in general affords good pasture; the parts are a rich deep mould, producing corn and vegetables in great plenty. The uncultivated lands are covered with extensive forests of oaks, walnuts, cedar, pine, firs, &c. Apples and pears are the principal fruits, from which the inhabitants make great quantities of cyder and Perry for home consumption and sale to the other states. Beef, pork, wheat, Indian corn, barley, butter, and cheese, are sold into the southern states, and the West Indies; sheep and swine were at first sent over from England, and have succeeded well. The chief commodities which constitute the trade of New Hampshire are timber, masts, yards, spars, lumber, provisions, fish, cattle, pot and pearl ashes, and flax seed. Ships are built in all the towns situated on the river Piscataqua. The cod fishery is carried on with considerable spirit and advantage. Some of the fish are disposed of to the West India islands, the rest are carried to Europe. The bank of New Hampshire was established in 1792, with a capital 60,000 dollars: by an act of assembly the stockholders can increase it to 200,000 dollars in specie, and 100,000 in any other state. New Hampshire is divided into five counties, Cheshire, Grafton, Hillsborough, Rockingham, and Stafford. The number of inhabitants, in 1790, amounted to 141,985, and in 1800, to 183,858. The chief towns are Portsmouth, Exeter, Concord, Dover, Durham, Keen, Charlestown,

Amherst, Haverhall, and Plymouth. The principal rivers are the Merrimack, and the Piscataqua. The river Connecticut forms the line of separation between this state and that of Vermont.

HAMPSTEAD, a large and populous village of England, in Middlesex, formerly resorted to for its mineral waters, 5 miles N. of London.

HAMPSTEAD, a town of New York, in Queen's county, Long island, situated in a large plain, 23 miles E. by S. of New York.

HAMPTON, a village of England, in Middlesex, near which is the royal palace of Hampton Court, situated on the N. bank of the Thames, 15 miles WSW. of London.

HAMPTON, LITTLE, a small village and sea-port of England, in Essex, situated near the mouth of the Arun, much so for sea bathing.

HAMPTON, MINCHING, a village of England, in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, situated on the Cotswold hills, 14 miles S. of Gloucester, and 90 W. of London.

HAMPTON, a town of the United States, in Virginia, Elizabeth county, situated near the mouth of James river, 70 miles ESE. of Richmond. Lon. 76. 23. W. Lat. 37. 5. N.

HAMPTON, a sea-port of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, on a river of its own name, near the sea. It has a canal to the Merrimack at Salisbury, and is 14 miles S. by W. of Portsmouth. Lon. 70. 45. W. Lat. 42. 55. N.

HAMRACHI, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan, 93 leagues SE. of Zareng.

HAM-TCHIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tcheh, 10 miles NW. of Pao-tung.

HAN, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. Lon. 121. 41. E. Ferro. Lat. 31. N.

HAN, a river of China, which rises in the S. part of the province of Chen-si, and joins the Yang-tse at Han-yang, in the province of Hou-quang.

HANAMINE, a small island near the western coast of Ireland, and county of Galway, 2 miles NW. of Rinveel point.

HANAU, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of Hanau Munzenburg, situated on the Kinzig, where it joins the Maine. It is divided into the Old and New Town: The Old Town received its charter in 1303. The New Town was

built in 1597, by the Walloons, or Flemish refugees, who were driven away by the cruelties of Philip II. king of Spain, and settled here under the protection of the count of Hanau Munzenburg. There are extensive manufactures of silk, woollen, cotton, porcelain, &c. Great quantities of roll tobacco are also made up; but the greatest article of trade consists in timber brought down the Maine, rough and cast iron, meal and corn. Every person has free liberty to trade as he pleases. Hanau is 8 miles E. of Francfort on the Maine, and 27 E. of Mentz. Lon. 26. 30. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 3. N.

HANAU MUNZENBURG, a county and principality of Germany, situated principally on the Maine, about 45 miles in length, and 15 wide. It is esteemed one of the most fertile and rich countries in Germany, producing grain, legumes, exquisite wine, and delicious fruits. It contains extensive forests, a rich salt mine, a copper mine, a silver mine, and a mine of cobalt. It was erected into a county in 1429. By the extinction of its hereditary counts, it fell by compact to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel in 1736.

HANAZO, a river of Africa, which rises in Abyssinia, and runs into the Arabian sea, 65 miles S. of the straits of Bab-el-mandel, near the town of Zeila.

HAN-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-uan, 25 miles NW. of Tai-ping.

HANCKENBUTTEL, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Lunenburg Zell, 24 miles E. of Zell.

HANCOCKS, a town of the United States, in Washington county, Maryland, 35 miles NW. of Frederick's Town.

HANDA, a small inhabited island on the W. coast of the county of Sutherland, separated from the mainland by a narrow sound. It is a mile square affording excellent pasture for a few sheep. The surface ascends gradually towards the N. where a perpendicular rock of 20 or 100 fathoms presents its face to the sea.

HANDO, a country of Africa, in the kingdom of Quoja.

HANEYOYE, a small lake of America, in the state of New York, 26 miles S. of Lake Ontario.

HANG, a town of Sweden, in the province of East Gothland, 6 miles NE. of Linkioping.

HANGEST, a town of France, in the department

Department of the Seine, 7 miles N. Montdidier.

HANGMAN'S POINT, a cape of Ireland, at the entrance of Kinsale harbour, 2 miles S. of Kinsale.

HANG-TAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Petcheli.

HANG-TCHIEOU, a city of China, of the first rank and capital of the province of Tche-kiang, one of the richest and largest cities of the empire, called by the Chinese *the Territorial Paradise*, and said to contain a million of souls. The adjacent country produces great quantities of excellent silk; and it is asserted that 60,000 people are employed in the silk manufacture within the walls, without reckoning the vast numbers employed in the towns and villages in the vicinity. The town is garrisoned by 10,000 soldiers. There are several canals cut to assist the commerce of the town. A lake of about 2 leagues in circumference supplies the inhabitants with excellent water. This city is 600 miles SSE. of Peking. Lon. 137. 32. E. Lat. 39. 10. N.

HANG-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Che-nan, 50 miles NNW. of Tong.

HANNA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc, 24 miles S. of Brzesc.

HANNACHUREFN, a small island near the W. coast of Ireland, and county of Galway, 20 miles W. of Rinveel Point.

HANNALI BAY, a bay in the S. part of James's bay, Hudson's bay. Lon. 63° W. Lat. 51. 12. N.

HANNAH'S TOWN, a town of Pennsylvania, United States, 21 miles E. from Pittsburgh.

HANNAS, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smalind, 90 miles N. of Umea.

HANNIGSDORF, or **HEINTENDORF**, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, 4 miles SSW. of Grotkau.

HANNONVILLE SOUS LES COTES, a town of France in the dep. of the Meuse, 12 miles SE. of Verdun.

HANNOYS, a small island in the English channel, about half a mile from the W. coast of the island of Guernsey.

HANNOYE, a town of France, in the Department of the Ourte, late of Brabant, 20 miles W. of Liege.

HANOFALVA, a town of Hungary, 12 miles NE. of Szeben.

HANOVER, a city of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, situated on the Leine, which divides it into the Old and New Towns, Altstadt, or Old Hanover, late the capital of the electorate, and residence of the elector; but now ranks the second among the 4 large cities of the principality of Calenberg, Göttingen being the first. It is, however, the seat of the privy council, and of the regency of all the territories belonging to the house of Brunswick-Lüneburg. It is situated on the left side of the Leine, which running in 2 channels between the Old and New Town, and thus forming an island, unites into one stream again, when it becomes navigable. The town is fortified, and contains about 1200 houses, among which are several very large and handsome buildings. The prince's palace, situated on that side fronting the Leine, having been destroyed by fire, was rebuilt in 1711, with great magnificence. In it the privy council and commanders of war hold their meetings. In the splendid chapel belonging to it, there is kept a treasure of great value, (at least before the seizure of Hanover by the French) consisting of reliques, gold and silver plate, and gems collected by Duke Henry the Lion, in his journey to the E. in 1171, and the succeeding years. This treasure was at first lodged in St Blain's church, at Brunswick, but, on the surrender of that city to Duke John Frederic, was brought to Hanover. The States house is a very grand structure. In this building the Calenberg diets are held, as well as those of the high court of justice. Hanover contains 3 parish churches, a poor house, and 3 hospitals. The inhabitants manufacture lace, stuffs, stockings, ribbons, &c. The tanneries, and a species of white beer, invented in 1526, by one Broihar, whose name it bears, form considerable branches of trade. In 1211, this town was transferred by Conrad, count of Lauenrode, at that time proprietor, to Duke Otho the Child, who promised the burghers that it should be made unalienable, and remain for ever in his house. But, notwithstanding these engagements, Duke Otho the Severe, his grandson, in 1283, was for making it over to the Bishop of Hildesheim, which caused an insurrection, and the bishop never got possession of it. In 1297, a reconciliation was effected between the sovereign and the inhabitants. In 1725, an alliance was

concluded here between Great Britain, France, and Prussia, to which, in 1726, Holland also acceded. In 1757, the French possessed themselves of this city, but quitted it again in 1758. It was again taken possession of by them on 5th June 1803, but afterwards given up to Prussia. Neustadt or New Hanover, is situated on the right side of the Leine, opposite Aldstadt, and communicates with it by several bridges. This town is fortified; and, although it contains hardly 400 houses, is well built and populous. Its magistracy is possessed of the civil jurisdiction alone. It is the seat, however, of the consistory for the electoral territories, as well as of the general superintendency of the principality of Calenberg, and of a special superintendency. The inhabitants also carry on several valuable manufactures. Hanover is 58 miles SE. of Bremen, and 140 W. of Berlin. Lon. 27. 15. E. Ferro. Lat. 52. 2.

HANOVER, ELECTORATE OF, comprehends the duchies of Zell, Saxe-Lauenburg, Bremen, Luneburg, the principalities of Calenberg, Verden-Grubenhagen, Diepholz, Hoya, Oberwal, &c. The dignity of elector was conferred on Ernest Augustus, duke of Brunswick-Hanover, by the Emperor Leopold, in 1692, as a reward for the great services done by the duke, in a war with the French king, Louis XIV. This new creation met with great opposition, both in the electoral college and the college of princes; but at last, by a conclusion of the 3 colleges, on the 30th of January 1698, it was unanimously determined, that the electoral dignity should be confirmed to the Duke of Hanover and his heirs-male; but it was added, that if, while that electoral dignity subsisted, the Palatine electorate should happen to fall into the hands of a Protestant prince, the first Catholic elector should have a supernumerary vote. This conclusion being easily agreed upon by the emperor, the Duke of Hanover was introduced into the electoral college on the 12th of September the same year. In 1714, the Elector George became King of great Britain, on the death of Queen Anne, by virtue of the act of settlement. In 1803, soon after the renewal of hostilities between Great Britain and France, the latter seized upon the whole of this electorate, and retained possession till it was thought proper to transfer it to Prussia, on the ridiculous right of conquest, in

lieu of her Franconian possessions, of which she had been unjustly stript by France. The King of Prussia having accordingly taken possession, war was immediately declared by Great Britain against that country, which was soon followed by the capture of great part of her shipping, the blockade of the rest, and the destruction of her commerce. But war having afterwards broke out between France and Prussia, the former again recovered and still retain possession of the country. It lies mostly between the rivers Weser and Elbe, and extends 200 miles in length, the breadth is various, being in some places 150, and in others but 50 miles in breadth. The chief produce of the country is timber, cattle, hogs, mutton, beer, and bacon, a little saffron, copper, lead, iron, vitriol, limestone, quicksilver, and copperas.

HANOVER, a town of the United States, in York county, Pennsylvania, 14 miles SW. of York.

HANOVER, a county in the NW. part of Jamaica.

HANOVER, a town and county of the United States, in Virginia, situated on the Pamunkey, the S. branch of York river, 20 miles NE. of Richmond.

HANOVER, a town of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, on the E. bank of the Connecticut. Three miles S. of it, and near the same river, is Dartmouth college, one of the most celebrated seminaries for education in the United States. Hanover is 32 miles N. of Charlestown, and 100 NW. of Portsmouth. Lon. 72. 25. W. Lat. 43. 46. N.

HANOVER BAY lies E. of Yucatan in Mexico.

HANOVER, NEW, an island in the Pacific ocean, about 10 leagues in length, seen by Captain Carteret in 1767. The SW. part is situated in Lon. 148. 27. E. Lat. 2. 49. S.

HANOVER, NORTH and SOUTH, two towns of the United States, in New Jersey; the former 4 miles NE. and the latter 3 miles SE. of Morristown.

HANROW, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, 14 miles E. of Meldorn.

HANSBACH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz; with manufactures of cotton, thread, and paper, 12 miles N. of Kamnitz.

HANSFELDEN, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 8 miles NNW. of Judenberg.

HAN-TCHEOU, a town of Corea, in

the province of Hoang-hai, on the river Tchou-nang, 140 miles NNW of King-ki-tchao.

HANG-TCHONG, a city of China, of the first rank, in the south part of the province of Chen-si, situated on the river Han, in a fertile country, surrounded by mountains and forests. The principal articles of commerce are honey, wax, musk, and cinnamon. It has 16 cities of the 2d and 3d rank under its jurisdiction. It is 625 miles SW. of Peking. Lon. 124. 30. E. Ferro. Lat. 32. 59. N.

HAN TCHUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou Quang, on the river Han, 25 miles W. of Hin-yung.

HANTOU-HOTUN, a town of Chinese Tartary, 17 m. NW of Ningouta.

HANTS. See HEMPSHIRE.

HANVEC, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, 7½ miles S. of Landerneau.

HANUZISZKI, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki, 10 miles SSW. of Troki.

HANWAY'S POINT, a cape on the N. coast of Bermuda island. Lon. 164. 22. E. Lat. 19. 2. S.

HAN-YANG, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hon-quan, situated at the conflux of the rivers Han and Yang-tse, 587 miles W of Peking. Lon. 131. 20. E. Ferro. Lat. 30. 36. N.

HAN-YN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-si, 70 miles WNW. of Hong-yeu.

HAN YU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of King-nan, 20 miles N. of Hui.

HAP-EE, 1 of the Friendly Islands, in the S. Pacific ocean. They are of similar height and appearance, fertile and well cultivated, and the inhabitants hospitable. They are connected by a reef of coral rocks, dry at low water, and extend from N. to S. about 10 miles. They lie about Lon. 185. 26 to 155. 45. E. Lat. 19. 59. to 19. 52. S.

HAPRICAN, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the country of Huan, 15 miles SE. of Houpatar Patching.

HAPRICAN POULAC, a town of Asia, in Thibet, 25 miles WNW. of Orto.

HAPLIN COURT, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, 4 miles E. of Bapaume.

HAPSAL, a town of Prussia, in the government of Revel, situated on the Baltic, opposite the island of Dago, 5 miles SW. of Devel.

HAPSBURG. See HABSBURG.

HARA a river of Chinese Tartary, which runs into the Orgon. Lon. 123. 23. E. Ferro. Lat. 49. 35. N.

HARA, a lake of Asia, in Thibet. Lon. 115. 5. E. Ferro. Lat. 36. 42. N.

HARACIJAR HOTUN, a town of Asia, in Thibet, 160 miles W. of Tourfan.

HARAKAR, a town of Sweden, in the province of Westmanland, 12 miles N. of Westeros.

HARALOPEPAI HOTUN, a town of Asia, in Thibet, 370 miles W. of Tourfan.

HARA OSO, a town of Asia, in Thibet, 48 miles WNW. of Cha-tchou.

HARAP LEASON, a town of Asia, in Thibet, 25 m. SE. of Orantchi Hotun.

HARASAY, 2 small islands in Scotland, on the W. coast of Ross-shire, near Inch-Broom.

HARA TOUBF, a town of Asia, in Thibet, 37 miles W. of Hami.

HARAY, 2 small islands of Scotland, on the E. coast of the mainland of Shetland.

HERBACH, a river of Germany, which runs into the Mulr, 1 mile NW. of Munhard, in the duchy of Wurttemberg.

HAREO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Westmanland, 20 miles NNW. of Upsal.

HARBONNIERES, a town of France, in the dep. of Somme, 15 miles E. of Amiens, and 12 N. of Montdidier.

HARBOROUGH, or MARKET HARBOUROUGH, a town of England, in the county of Leicester, with a weekly market on Tuesday. The inhabitants manufacture tannins and laburs. It is 14 miles SSE. of Leicester, and 83 NNW. of London.

HARBURG, a town and ruined castle of Germany, in the late circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Lichsfeld, 9 miles SE. of Dudenstadt.

HARCOURT, a town of France, in the department of Eure, 9 miles NE. of Berny, and 5 NW. of Evreux.

HARCOURT LE BOIS HAIBONT, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, 11 miles NW. of Falaise, and 12 S. of Caen.

HARDAN, a river of Germany, in Lower Saxony, which runs into the Ilmenau, near Ultzan, in the principality of Luneburg-Zell.

HARPANGER, mountains of Norway, in the province of Bergen, 60 miles

E. of Bergen.

HARDANGER GULF, a bay in the North Sea, on the coast of Norway. Lon. 6 O. E. Lat. 59. 50. N.

HARDBURG, a town of Germany, in Saria, 10 miles SW. of Fridberg, and 52 S. of Vienna.

HARDBURG, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, with a strong castle. It has manufactures of silks, stockings, wax, and tobacco, and a great trade in timber with Holland. In 1757 it was taken by the French; but retaken the same year by the Hanoverians. It is situated on the Seeve, at its confluence with the Elbe, opposite Hamburg, 37 miles NW of Lunenburg. Lon. 10. 2 E. Lat. 53. 24 N.

HARDICK, a town of Hungary, 14 miles NE. of Rosenberg.

HARDECK, or **HARDEGG**, a town of Austria, 7 miles W. of Znaym, and 40 NNW. of Vienna.

HARDEGEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg; with a considerable manufacture of leather, 10 miles NW of Göttingen.

HARDEHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Paderborn, 5 miles NW. of Warburg.

HARDEN, or **HAWARDEN**, a market town of North Wales, in Flintshire, situated near the river Dee, 5 miles SW. of Chester. It is large, well paved, has a foundry of cannon, and in the vicinity are several considerable potteries. Between the town and the river are the remains of a strong castle, built soon after the Norman conquest.

HARDENBURG, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 13 miles ENE. of Dusseldorp.

HARDNEBERG, or **HARDENBURG**, a town of Holland, in Overisse, situated on the Vecht. It was first surrounded with walls in 1355, by John d'Arkel, Bishop of Utrecht: It is 10 miles SW. of Coverden.

HARDENS, a town of the United States, in Kentucky, 82 miles WSW. of Frankfort.

HARDERWYCK, a sea-port town of Holland, in Guelderland, and late republican department of the Rhine, situated on the Zuyder Zee. It was only a village before 1229, when Otho the Cupple surrounded it with walls, after which it was considered as one of the Hanse towns. In 1503, the whole was burned down except 5 or 6 houses, but it was

soon afterwards rebuilt, and is now a populous town, with a small university, founded in 1618. It has 5 gates, 3 towards the land, and 2 towards the sea. In 1508, Charles d'Egmont, the last duke of Guelders, laid siege to it, but was at that time obliged to retire. Three years afterwards he took it by surprise. In 1552, it was retaken by Comte de Buren for Charles V.; and in 1572, the Comte de Bergh took possession of it for the Confederates. The church of St Martin is much admired for its tower and architecture. The Zuyder Zee has made considerable encroachments at different times which obliges the inhabitants to defend the town with dykes. It is 25 miles NE. of Utrecht, and 19 W. of Deventer. Lon. 23. 5. E. Ferro. Lat. 52. 22. N.

HARDINGHEN, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, 15 miles NE. of Boulogne.

HARDINGS, a town of the United States, in Virginia, 27 miles SW. of Washington.

HARDISLEBEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar, 2 miles N. of Buttstadt.

HARDMARK, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Christiansand, 11 miles SW. of Christiansand.

HARDOYE, a town of France, in the department of Lys, late of Flanders, 2½ miles NNE. of Rousselacr.

HARDWICK, a small sea-port town of the United States, in Georgia, 18 miles SW. of Savanna. Lon. 81. 5. W. Lat. 31. 42. N.

HARE, an island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway, 20 miles in circumference. Lon. 6. 33. E. Lat. 62. 20. N.

HARE BAY, a bay on the S. coast of Newfoundland, 110 m. E. of Cape Ray.

HARENE, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland, 56 miles NE of Gothenborg.

HARFAN, a town of Hungary, 4 miles SE. of Siclos.

HARFLEUR, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. The prosperity of Havre de Grace has ruined this port; the harbour is filled up and only fit for boats. It is situated on the side of a hill, on a small river near the Seine. It was taken by the English in 1415 and 1440. The number of inhabitants is about 2400. It is 4 miles E. of Havre, and 2 S. of Montiville's. Lon. 17. 53. E. Ferro. Lat. 49. 32. N.

HARFORD

HARFORD, a town of Maryland, in a county of the same name, situated on Bush river, 25 miles ENE. of Baltimore.

HARG, a sea-port of Sweden, in the province of Upland, 32 miles NE. of Upsal.

HARGENOW, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, 10 miles SW. of Schwerin.

HARJEDALEN, a province of Sweden, in the division called Nordland, incorporated with the Swedish dominions in 1645. It is about 100 miles in length, and from 40 to 50 in breadth. It abounds in mines and woods; and agriculture is consequently not much followed. Its pastures are however so excellent, that the inhabitants carry on a very advantageous trade in horned cattle, and its cheese is much esteemed. Its rivers and lakes abound with fish. Several places among the mountains are inhabited by Lappers.

HARING, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Brixen, 6 miles SSW. of Buxen.

HARLE, a river of Silesia, in the principality of Wolau, which runs into the river Bartsch, 1 mile E. from Herrnstadt.

HARLF, a river of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of East Friesland, which rises 3 miles SSW. of Wittmund, and runs into the sea 8 miles N. of that town.

HARLEBECK, a town of France, in the dep. of Lys, late of Flanders, on the river Lys, 4 miles NE. of Courtray.

HARLECH, or **HARLFICH**, a town of Wales, in Merionethshire, remarkable for a castle situated on a lofty rock, above an extensive marsh, near the Irish sea; built by Edward I. In 1460, Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI. retired hither after the unfortunate battle of Northampton; whence, after a short stay, she fled to Scotland. In 1468, this castle was held by a brave Welchman, for the house of Lancaster. It is 24 miles S. of Caernarvon, and 223 NW. of London. Lon. 4. 14. W. Lat. 52. 48. N.

HARLEM. See **HAFKLEM**.

HARLESTON, a town of England, in Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Wavenay, 16 miles S. of Norwich, and 100 NE. of London.

HARLING, a town of England, in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of linen cloth. It is 24 miles SW. of Norwich, and 88 NE. of London.

HARLINGEN, a sea-port town of Holland, in Friesland, and late republican department of the Ems, situated on the Zuyder Zee. In 1496, the inhabitants of Groningen built a castle here, and 14 years afterwards, Albert, Duke of Saxony, built another of superior strength. In 1543, and in 1579, the city was considerably enlarged by William, Prince of Orange. It is now very well fortified, and naturally strong. Some dykes have been raised to stop the fury of the waves. The city is square, the streets handsome, straight, and clean, intersected by canals in the middle. It is adorned with 5 gates, 4 towards the land, and one towards the sea. Though the harbour be large and much frequented, yet by reason of the sands that lie before it, vessels of considerable burden must either lie off at a great distance at sea, or unload part of their cargo before they can get in. The chief trade consists in making sails, in importing and exporting corn, pitch, tar, fir, and deals. The adjacent country yields abundance of corn, pasture, and other necessaries of life. It is 11 miles W. of Lewarden. Lon. 22. 46. E. Ferro. Lat. 53. 11. N.

HARLUNGA, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland, 41 miles NE. of Gotenburg.

HARLOF, a river of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, which rises about 4 miles E. of Laubach, and runs into the Nidda, near Studen.

HARLOW, a town of England, in Essex, 7 miles NW. of Ongar. On a common, two miles from the town, a famous annual fair is held on the 9th of Sept., called Harlow Bush Fair, much frequented by the neighbouring gentry.

HARMANSTORF, a town of Germany, in Silesia, 2 miles SE. of Giaz.

HARMONDSWORTH, a village of England, in Middlesex, two miles E. by N. of Colnbrook. It has one of the largest barns in England; the supporting pillars are of stone, and supposed to be of great antiquity.

HARMONY, a town of the United States, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the N. side of Statucca creek, 124 miles N. of Philadelphia.

HARNAD NEMETI, a town of Hungary, 16 miles W. of Tokay.

HARNIT, or **ARME**, a small island in the English channel, about 2 miles from the island of Guernsey, and one from Sark.

HARO,

HARRO, a town of Spain, on the W. side of the G. castle, on the E. side of the walls. It is situated in a fertile country, and contains 700 families, 3 parishes, and a convent. It is 32 miles NE. of Burgos, and 7 N. of Calzada.

HARON-ADAB, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, 90 miles W. of Amadan.

HARONIA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, 4 miles N. of Bagdad.

HAROUÉ, a town of France, in the department of the Meurt, 4 miles E. of Vezelze, and 13 SW. of Lunville.

HARPAREN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, 10 miles SE. of Bayonne, and 7½ E. of Ustautz.

HARPAH, a river of the United States, in the State of Tennessee, which runs into the Cumberland river, 14 miles SE. of Clarksville.

HARBERSFIELD, a town of New York, in Otsego county, 32 miles SE. of Cooperstown, and 62 W. of Hudson.

HARPONNELLY, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a district of the same name, in the Mysore country, allotted to the Mahattas, upon the conquest of Tippoo Saib in 1799. It is 65 miles NNE. of Bedanore, and 152 NNW. of Seringapatam. Lon. 75. 28. E. Lat. 14. 40. N.

HARPORT LOCH, a safe harbour, on the SW. coast of the isle of Skye, in the parish of Bracadale.

HARSTELLE, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, 22 miles WNW. of Hoya.

HARRA, a town of Persia, in Segestan, 105 miles WNW. of Zareng.

HARRAD, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen, 24 miles S. of Abu-Arisch.

HARRAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, 72 miles SW. of Diarbek.

HARRASS, a town of Austria, 4 m. S. of Laab.

HARRAY, a parish of the island of Pomona, in Orkney, united to the parish of Birsay, 7½ miles long, and of irregular breadth, containing about 20 square m. The surface is flat and the soil partly fertile, and partly barren.

HARRICANAW, a river of Canada, which runs into Hannah Bay. Lon. 79. 50. W. Lat. 51. 10. N.

HARRINGTON, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, situ-

ated on the W. side of the Penobscot river, which will here admit vessels of 100 tons. The judicial courts for the county are held alternately in this town, and at Wiscasset. It carries on a brisk trade with the back country, and is 30 miles N. by W. of Wiscasset.

HARRIOPOUR, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, 105 miles WSW. of Calcutta.

HARRIS, or **HARRIS**, a peninsula of Scotland, joined to the island of Lewis by a narrow isthmus. Its extreme length is about 25 or 26 miles. Its breadth is extremely various; the country being intersected by several arms of the sea, but it generally extends from 6 to 8 m. The country is wild, and in general uncultivated; the high lands are mostly covered with heath; there is plenty of game, and the lochs and bays on the coast abound with fish. The vallies contain fertile pasturage. Along the eastern and western shores, the inhabitants cultivate a wonderful exertion of industry to raise crops from a soil of the most forbidding aspect. Upon the whole, the country of Harris supplies itself abundantly with grain. This peninsula gives name to a district of the Hebrides, comprehending the southern part of Lewis, and the small islands which surround it, of which Berrinsay, Calligray, Ersay, Pabbay, Taransay, Scalpay, and Scarp, only are inhabited, besides a vast number of pasture and keep isles, holms and high rocks, which are also distinguished by particular names. Population of Harris and its islands in 1801, 2996.

HARRIS SOUND, a navigable channel, between the islands of Harris and North Uist, 9 miles in length, and as many in breadth. It is the only passage for vessels of burden passing from the E. to the W. side of that long cluster of islands called the Long Island. It is much encumbered with rocks and small islets but with a skilful pilot can be passed in safety.

HARRISBURG, a town of the United States, in North Carolina, 47 miles W. of Halifax.

HARRISBURGH, or **LOUISBURGH**, a town of the United States, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, situated on the E. bank of the Susquehanna, 80 miles W. of Philadelphia.

HARRODSBURGH, or **HARRODS-TOWN**, a town of the United States, in Mercer county, Kentucky, 2½ miles SW. of Lexington.

HARROW,

HARROGATE, a village of England, in Middlesex, built on the highest hill in the county; the summit is crowned by the church, with a lofty spire. Here is a celebrated free school, founded by John Lyons, in the reign of Q. Elizabeth. It is 10 miles WNW. of London.

HARROWGATE, a village of England, in Yorkshire, distinguished into High and Low, and celebrated for its medicinal springs, one of which is the strongest sulphur water in Great Britain. It has several large buildings for the accommodation of the numerous visitants in the summer. Here is also a theatre, erected in 1788, an assembly room, and a circulating library. It is 5 miles W. of Knaresborough, and 208 N. of London.

HARRY ISLAND, an island of the Atlantic, near the mouth of the Santee river, on the coast of South Carolina.

HAR KIRCH, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, late of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Nassau Saarbrück, 30 miles SSW. of Deux Ponts.

HARSLA, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland, 5 miles W. of Uddevalla.

HARSO, a small island in the Baltic, on the coast of Sweden. Lon. 17. 19. 2. Lat. 58. 44. N.

HARTENBURG, a town of Upper Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebürg, 4 miles ESE. of Zwickau.

HARTHENSLEIN, a town of Austria, 22 miles N. of Vienna.

HARTHENSLEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Saxony, and lordship of Zwickau, 6 miles SE. of Zwickau, and 11 E. of Gotha.

HARTHILL, a mountain of Scotland, in the parish of Melrose, Dumfries-shire, famous for the mineral spring called the Hart's Spout. The summit of the mountain is 100 feet above the level of the sea.

HARTHILL, a mountain of Scotland, in the district of Tweed's side, in the parish of Tweedsmuir, elevated 2900 feet above the level of the sea.

HARTTOWN, a town of the United States, in Vermont, 8 miles NW. of Waterbury.

HARTFORD, a town of the United States, in Connecticut, of which it is, conjointly with New Haven, the capital; the general assembly being held at the former in May, and at the latter in October. Hartford is also the chief town of the county of its name. It is situated on the W. side of the river Connecticut, 50 miles from its mouth; and is regularly

visited by the British fleet, and is a city of great importance.

HARTFORD, EAST, is on the E. side of the Connecticut, opposite the preceding town. It has some considerable iron and glass works.

HARTFORD, a town of the United States, in North Carolina, 45 miles E. of Halifax.

HARTHA, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 5 miles SW. of Dobbin.

HARTHAM, a town of Austria, 4 miles E. of Esferding.

HARTHEIM, a town of Germany, in Franconia, in the county of Wertheim, 12 miles S. of Wertheim.

HARTLAND, a fishing town of England, in Devonshire, on the Bristol channel, situated on a cape or promontory called by the Romans *Promontorium Hartlandis*, and in Camden's time *Thirty Point*, which runs a considerable way into the sea, and forms the NW. angle of the county. It gives name to the Hundred, and has a market on Saturday, much frequented by fishermen. The church, which is a large handsome building, stands about a mile from the town, on a lofty eminence near the sea, and serves as a land mark for mariners. Hartland is 14 miles W. of Bideford. Lon. 4. 31. W. Lat. 51. 12. N.

HARTLEPOOL, a sea-port town of England, on the E. coast of Durham, with a harbour for small vessels. It is situated on a promontory almost surrounded by the German ocean, and was at one time strongly fortified both by nature and art; within the walls was a bason which served as a harbour, here vessels lay fully defended from storms, and chains thrown across could prevent the approach of an enemy; but this is now choked up, and rendered un-serviceable by mud and filth. In the reign of Edward III. it furnished the royal navy with five ships. It is now a considerable fishing town; and eight colliers find a secure road, when not able to reach Newcastle, Shields, or Sunderland. Coals and lime are the principal exports. Of late it has been much frequented by company, for the purpose of sea bathing; and by some invalids, on account of a mineral spring. It is a corporation town, and governed by a mayor and aldermen. The market is held on Saturday. It is 10 miles N. of Stockton, and 254 N. of London. Lon. 1. 16. W. Lat. 54. 38. N.

HARTLEY, a river of Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne, 3 miles

HARTLE, a town of Northumberland, with a market weekly, on Tuesday and Friday; and in time of peace packets sail regularly, every Wednesday and Saturday, with the mail, to Helvoetsluys, a passage of about 30 leagues. It is 12 miles NE. of Newcastle upon Tyne, and 283 N. of London.

HARTZEROTH, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Nahe, late of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, 3 miles NE. of Treves.

HARTZGERODE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Bernburg, situated near the Hartz Mountains, which contain rich mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron; the houses and walls are built of a motley kind of marble. It has a mine office and a castle; and is 24 miles SW. of Bernburg, and 44 WSW. of Dessau. Lon. 28. 48. E. Ferro. Lat. 51. 46. N.

HARTZIGRODA, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld, 2 miles W. of Hetstadt.

HARVA, a town of Sweden, in the province of W. Gothland, 15 miles E. of Gotheborg.

HARVEY'S ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific ocean, composed of three or four small islands, united together by rocks, covered by the sea; the whole about 20 miles in circumference, discovered by Captain Cook, in 1777. Lon. 178. 48. W. Lat. 19. 18. S.

HARUN, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan, 5 leagues SW. of Zareng.

HARWICH, a sea-port town of England, in Essex, situated at the conflux of the Stour and Orwell, where they form a large bay; from which they fall into the German ocean, by a strait near 3 miles wide at high water, but not in every part deep enough for ships of burden; the E. side is defended by Land-guard Fort. Harwich was formerly fortified, but in the reign of Charles I. the fortifications were demolished. It is not large, but populous; and being the chief port for packets to Holland, is a place of considerable trade, many vessels are employed in the N. sea fishery. The harbour, independent of the bay, is safe and convenient. There is a very good dock-yard for building ships; and good accommodations have been erected for sea-bathing, both hot and cold. It is a

market weekly, on Tuesday and Friday; and in time of peace packets sail regularly, every Wednesday and Saturday, with the mail, to Helvoetsluys, a passage of about 30 leagues. It is 72 miles NE. of London. Lon. 1. 25. E. Lat. 51. 0. N.

HARZ, a forest and mountain of Germany, in Lower Saxony, extending from the balliwick of Langlesheim, in the principality of Wolfenbuttel, and the county of Goslar, through the E. part of the principality of Gaubenhagen, a part of the county of Wernigerode, and the principality of Blankenburg, to the counties of Hohnstem and Stoiber, as far as Harzgerod, in the principality of Anhalt; in length about 45 miles, and in breadth about 20. The air is so cold, that the winters usually last one half of the year. The rains, snows, and fogs, are also more frequent than in the levels around it; yet those who live and transact their business above ground, and not in the mines and forges, arrive to as great an age as the inhabitants of the levels. The forest which covers the mountain consists one third of hard wood, namely, oak, beech, ash, aspen, alder, birch, &c. and two-thirds of soft wood, among which are firs and pines. This abundance of timber, though in itself of great importance, yet is the more valuable here, as without it the mines and forges could not subsist. The minerals are, yellow ochre, vitriol, saltpetre, sulphur, lapis calaminaris, and zinc; together with cobalt for the making of powder, blue lead, borax, iron, copper, brass, silver, and some gold. The Harz being divided into Upper and Lower, the mine works in it are distinguished by the like divisions. The whole Harz yields annually about 1 172,798 rix-dollars, of which, to the value of 2880, is gold which is coined into ducats, and 802,860 silver, after a deduction of all charges, the net profit arising from it amounts to 425,274 rix-dollars.

HAS a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen, capital of a district, and residence of a Dola; 40 miles N. of Mocha. Lon. 43. 25. E. Lat. 14. 58. N.

HASAB, a town of Asia, in the province of Candahar, near the Besele river, 90 miles NW. of Candahar.

HASAKLU, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natona, 5 miles NW. of Beha.

HASAN.

HASAU, a town of the duchy of Courland, 6 miles W. of Piltyn.

HASBAIN, or **HASBEIN**, an ancient county of Germany, in Westphalia, united in 1040 to the bishopric of Liege: Viset and St Tron are the principal towns.

HASBERG, or **HAAßBERG**, a citadel of Germany, in Carniola, 3 miles NNW. of Cirknitz.

HASBERGEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and county of Delmenhorst, 3 miles NNE. of Delmenhorst.

HASBET, a town of Egypt, on the E. side of the Nile, opposite Rosetta.

HASCAR, or **HASHGAR HOTUN**, a town of Chinese Tartary, 1310 miles W. of Pekin.

HASCK, or **HASSLK**, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut, 684 miles ENE. of Mocha, and 264 NE. of Fartach.

HASCUSAY, one of the smaller Shetland islands, between Fitlar and Yell.

HASE, a river of Germany, in Westphalia, which rises near Brinke, in the bishopric of Osnabruck, passes by Osnabruck, Bramche, Quakenburg, Hasselin, &c. and runs into the Ems, at Meppin.

HASEL, a river of Germany, in Franconia, which runs into the Werra, 2 miles SE. of Meiningen, in the county of Henneburg.

HASELDORP, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, 9 miles W. of Pommernberg.

HASELLOCH, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, late of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, 12 miles SW. of Manheim.

HASELOE, a small island of Denmark, in the Cattegat, 12 miles from the island of Zealand. Lon. 11. 45. E. Lat. 56. 11. N.

HASENDORF, a town of Austria, 8 miles WSW. of Tulln.

HASER, a town of Egypt, 15 miles SE. of Tineh.

HASLACH, a town of Austria, 6 miles SE. of Agen.

HASLACH, a town of Germany, in Suabia, on the Kinzig, 18 miles NNE. of Friburg.

HASLED, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, 69 miles NE. of Uddevalla.

HASLEMERE, a small but ancient town of England, in Surrey, which is said once to have had 7 churches, though

only one remains. It is a weekly market on Tuesday, and has 2 annual fairs; and it lies 19 miles N. of Chichester, and 42 SSW. of London.

HASLI, a district of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, situated in a charming valley, SE. of the lake of Brienz, and watered by the Aar, and several smaller streams. The inhabitants put themselves under the protection of the Bernois, in 1333. They are numerous, stout, well made, and warlike, and the women in general handsome. Their principal riches consist in the sale of cheese, of which they send great quantities to Italy. Meyringen is the chief town.

HASLINDEN, or **HASLINGDON**, a town of England, in Lancashire, situated at the bottom of some mountains on the E. side of the county. It contains a neat church, a methodist chapel, and a dissenting meeting-house, with about 800 houses, and 400 inhabitants, who have some manufactures of woollen and cotton. Here is a canal, which joins the Bury and Bolton canal from Manchester. The town is 14 miles N. of Manchester, and 156 NNW. of London.

HASPARAN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, and district of Usfaritz, 7 miles SE. of Bayonne.

HASSAN, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac, 81 miles NNE. of Amadan.

HASAN-CALA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Erzerum, situated between mountains, which are covered with snow 8 months of the year, 70 miles ENE. of Erzerum.

HASLI, or **HASLAU**, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenberg, 11 miles E. of Hanau.

HASSELBACH, a river of Germany, in Upper Saxony, which runs into the Floss, 1 mile W. of Zeitz, in Thuringia.

HASSELBERG, a town of Germany, in Holstein, 3 miles N. of Neustadt.

HASSELFELDE, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Blankenburg, 11 m. S. of Blankenburg.

HASSELNE, or **HASSELUNE**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster, 7 miles E. of Meppin.

HASSELT, a town of France, in the department of Ourte, and ci-devant bishopric of Liege, situated on the river Demer, which divides it into two parts.

Arnold,

Arms

first surmounting a crown, and it the privileges of a city. NNW. of Liege. Lon. 22. E. of Ferro. Lat. 50. 54. N.

HASELT, a fortified town of Holland, in the late republican department of Yessel, situated on the Vecht, 10 miles E. of Campen.

HASSELWICK, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim, 18 miles NNW. of Drontheim.

HASSFURT, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurtzburgh, on the river Maine, 8 miles E. of Schweinfurt.

HASSI, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 56 m. NNW. of Akrida.

HASSLACH, a town of Suabia, in the Brigau, on the river Kintzig, 4 miles SSE. of Hengenback.

HASTEEN'S GROUND, rocks in the Categate, about 12 miles N. from the island of Zealand. Lon. 11. 25. E. Lat. 56. 11. N.

HASTENBECK, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, near which, the French, under Marshal d'Estrees, defeated the Duke of Cumberland, in 1757. It is 5 miles SE. of Hameln.

HASTINGS, a town of Sussex, and the first of those called the Cinque Ports, said to have been named from one Hastings, a Dane, who landed here to pillage the country, and built a fort to secure his retreat. The harbour, formerly of considerable consequence, is now an indifferent road for small vessels, having been ruined by storms, like the port of Winchelsea. As chief of the Cinque Ports, it was obliged to provide 21 vessels for the king's service, on 40 days notice, with provisions, arms, and men, fit for warlike service, and to continue a fortnight at their own charge; if at the end of that time their farther service was required, the expenses were defrayed by the Crown. Hastings contains 3 parishes, but only two churches. The number of houses is about 800, and the inhabitants 4000. This port received charters from Edward the Confessor, William I. Charles II. and several other of our kings, and has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward III. There is a considerable fishery carried on here, particularly of herrings and mackarel, and several hoys trade regularly to and from London. Hastings is much resorted to for sea-bathing, and it has two markets weekly,

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am, Duke of Normandy, and his son the former lost his life and kingdom. There fell of the Normans near 15,000 men, and a much greater number of the English. It is 40 miles E. of Brightelmstone, and 64 SE. of London. Lon. 0. 34. E. Lat. 50. 50. N.

HASTINGUES, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, 10 m. S. of Dax.

HATA HOTUN, a town of Chinese Tartary. Lon. 142. 5. E. Ferro. Lat. 42. 35. N.

HATAIHAN KAIMEN, a post of Chinese Tartary, 35 miles SW. of Tsiticar Hotun.

HATAMTAM, a town of Chinese Tartary, 37 miles E. of Hami Hotun.

HATBOROUGH, a town of the United States, in Pennsylvania, 12 m. NNE. of Philadelphia.

HATFIELD, or **BISHOP'S HATFIELD**, a town of England, in the county of Herts. It takes the latter name from having once belonged to the bishops of Ely, who had a palace here, which, with the manor, became alienated to the crown in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who occasionally resided here, and was conducted hence to be crowned at London. James I. exchanged this royal demesne with Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, for Theobalds; and on the site of the Episcopal palace that nobleman built the present magnificent seat called Hatfield House. A weekly market is held on Thursday. It is situated on the river Lea, 7 miles WSW. of Hertford, and 19½ N. of London.

HATFIELD, a town of the United States, in Massachusetts, 4 miles S. of Deerfield.

HATFIELD BROAD OAK, or **KING'S HATFIELD**, a town of England, in Essex, 8 miles SW. of Dunmow, and 29 NNE. of London.

HATHERLEY, a town of England, in Devonshire, near the conflux of the Towbridge and Ock, with a considerable woollen manufacture. It has 2 markets weekly, on Tuesday and Friday. It is 28 miles WNW. of Exeter, and 201 W. of London.

HATTEM, or **HATTEN**, a town of Holland, in the late republican department of Yssel, formerly of Guelderland. It was taken by the French in 1672, who destroyed the fortifications. It is

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situated

department of Lower Raine, 7 miles NE. of Haguenau.

HATTENHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Nahe, and the ci-devant electorate of Mentz, situated on the Rhine, 12 miles W. of Mentz.

HATTERAS, the most dangerous cape on the coast of N. America. It extends far into the ocean, from the coast of N. Carolina, in Lat. 35. 15. N.

HATTFRSTORFF, a town of Austria, 11 miles ESE. of Laab.

HATTINGEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the county of Mark, 16 miles NE. of Dusseldorp.

HATTONCHATEL, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, 8 miles NE. of St Mihiel.

HATUAN, or **LATUANY**, a town and fort of Upper Hungary, 20 miles NE. of Buda.

HATZFELD, a town and castle of Germany, in the principality of Upper Hesse, situated on the Eder, 19 miles SW. of Waldeck, and 36 SW. of Cassel.

HAVANNAH, a city and sea-port of the island of Cuba, situated on the N. coast, at the mouth of the river Lagida, on the W. side of the harbour, with the sea in its front. It was founded by Diego Velasques, who conquered the island in the beginning of the 16th century. The harbour is not only the best in the island, but by many esteemed the best in the world, not only on account of its strength, but because it is capable of containing commodiously, 1000 ships, without either cable or anchor, there being generally 6 fathom water in the bay. The entrance into the harbour is, however, extremely narrow, and difficult of access; it is fortified strongly with platforms, works, and artillery, for half a mile, which is the length of the passage. The mouth of the channel is secured by two strong castles, the one on the E. side, called the Moro Fort, is built in the form of a triangle, fortified with bastions, and mounted with 40 pieces of cannon, almost level with the water. On the opposite side of the channel is the other fort, called the Punta, joining to the town, which is situated W. of the entrance of the harbour, and is surrounded by ramparts, bastions, and ditches. Besides these fortifications, there are many other forts and platforms,

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galleons and flota, con-
their American treasures, as-
semble, and sail from thence to Europe; this is consequently the richest and most populous town that the Spaniards have in their West India islands; and it has been always the chief care of the court of Spain to provide it with a strong garrison, commanded by the ablest officers in their service. The Havannah contains 11 churches and monasteries, richly ornamented with a profusion of lamps, chandeliers, &c. of silver and gold. The jurisdiction of the town extends to half the island; the other half belongs to the capital, St Jago. While the galleons lie here, a fair is held, in which great sums of money are spent; every thing is excessively dear, and, indeed, at all times, the price of every necessary of life at the Havannah is extravagant, particularly bread. This is not owing to any defect in the soil of the island, but to the indolence of the Spaniards. During the war between Henry II. of France, and the Emperor Charles V. it was taken and burnt by the French; and, in 1699, it was taken by the Buccaneers, under the command of Captain Morgan. In 1762 it was taken by the British under Lord Albemarle and Sir George Pocock, together with 12 men of war and 3 frigates. The Moro Fort was taken by storm, after a siege of 29 days. It was restored at the peace in 1763. Lon. 82. 14. W. Lat. 23. 12. N.

HAVANT, a town of England, in Hants, containing about 500 houses, situated near the sea, 9 miles W. of Chichester, and 66 SSW. of London.

HAUBO, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, 7 miles NNW. of Gotheborg.

HAUBOURDIN, a town of France, in the department of the North, 3 miles SW. of Lisle.

HAVE, LE, a small island near the SE. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 64. 10. W. Lat. 41. 15. N.

HAVEL, a river of Germany, which issues from a lake in the duchy of Mecklenburg, and runs into the Elbe, near Werben, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg.

HAVELBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and Mark of Pregnitz, situated on the Havel, which surrounds and forms it into an island. The principal trade is distilling brandy, and knitting stockings. Many vessels for the navigation

and g
from hence to
NNE. of Stendal. Lon. 29.
ro. Lat. 52. 51. N.

HAVEN, EAST AND WEST, two fishing villages of Scotland, in the county of Forfar, and parish of Panbride, on the Frith of Tay. East Haven contains about 120 inhabitants, and West Haven, about a mile distant, nearly 250.

HAVENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, capital of a country to which it gives name. The county contains rich mines of iron, and is divided into 8 communities. The town is situated near the Rhine, 3 miles E. of Laufenburg, and 13 NW. of Baden.

HAVERA, a small island of Shetland, near the southern extremity of the Mainland, in the parish of Bressay, Burra, and Quarff.

HAVERFORD, a township in Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

HAVERFORD, WEST, a burgh of S. Wales, in Pembrokeshire, situated on the river Dogleddy. It is a place of great antiquity, and was erected into a county by Edward IV. which was confirmed by Henry VIII. and afterwards by James I. It is governed by a mayor, common council, sheriff, &c. and sends one member to parliament. It lies on the side of a hill, and consists of 29 streets, in general clean and neat. The houses are all of stone, about 600 in number, and the inhabitants are computed at 5500. Besides 4 parish churches, there are handsome chapels for Presbyterians, Anabaptists, Moravians, Methodists, Quakers, &c. The river is navigable for ships of burden; and there is a commodious quay for landing goods, and a custom-house; 2 markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday, are well supplied with provisions. Haverford West was formerly fortified with a rampart, and defended by a castle, which were ruined in the civil wars of the last century. It is 32 miles W. of Caermarthen, and 329 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 53. W. Lat. 51. 45. N.

HAVERHILL, a post-town of the United States, in New Hampshire, and capital of Grafton county, situated on the E. side of Connecticut river, in Lower Coos. It is opposite to Newbury, in Vermont, 35 miles above Dartmouth college, and 119 NW. of Portsmouth.

HAVERHILL, a handsome post-town of the United States, in Essex county,

wide. It is about 12 miles from Newbury Port, at the mouth of the river, and 32 miles N. by W. of Boston. The whole township contains 330 houses and 2408 inhabitants.

HAVERIL, a town of England, situated partly in Suffolk, and partly in Essex, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of checks, cottons, and fustians. It is 20 miles SE. of Cambridge, and 59 NNE. of London.

HAVERING BOWER, a village of England, in Essex, 3 miles NE. of Rufford. It was once the seat of a royal palace, where Joan, Q. of Henry IV. died.

HAVERSER, a small island of Scotland, near the W. coast of the island of Skye. Lon. 8. 17. W. Edinburgh. Lat. 57. 22. N.

HAVERSTRAW, a township of the United States, in Orange county, New York, situated on the W. side of a bay of the same name, 35 miles N. of New York city. It contains 4826 inhabitants, of whom 98 are qualified electors, and 278 slaves.

HAVERSTRAW BAY, called by some *Havershem*, in Hudson's river, is 38 miles above New York city, and, before the town of its own name, is 10 miles long, and about 3 wide.

HAUGSTORFF, a town of Austria, 5 miles E. of Rotz.

HAVIXBEECK, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, 6 miles SE. of Hoistmar.

HAUKEDAL, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Bergen, 70 miles N. of Bergen.

HAUNOLSTAIN, a town of Austria, 6 miles W. of St Poiten.

HAUPMANSGRUN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebürg, 7 m. SSW. of Zwickau.

HAUPOUL-MAZAMET, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, 10 miles SE. of Castres

HAVRE DE GRACE, a sea-port town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Lower Seine, situated in a flat marshy soil, intersected with creeks and ditches, at the mouth of the Seine. In 1509, it contained only a few houses inhabited by fishermen. Francis I. erected it into a town, and called it *Ville de Francois*; which was afterwards changed to the name it now bears, on

Not begin to ebb here till 3 hours after the full tide, which allows a great number of ships to depart in the same tide. The cause of this is attributed to the current of the Seine, which crosses the mouth of the harbour, as soon as the sea begins to retire, and thus confines the water in the harbour till it has spent its strength. The bason is reserved for ships of war, with sufficient room for 30, and depth of water for vessels of 60 guns. Before the Revolution, it was the seat of a governor-general and other officers, bailiwick, admiralty, &c. It contains 2 churches, an hospital, town-house, arsenal, magazines, and storehouses necessary for the construction and arming of ships. It is defended by lofty walls, large ditches filled with water, and furnished with sluices, a regular citadel with bastions, &c. During the civil wars, the French Huguenots seized on this town, and put it into the hands of the English; but in 1563, the Protestants concluding a peace, the English garrison was obliged to surrender the town, on capitulation. In 1694, it was bombarded by the English fleet, under Lord Berkeley and Captain Benbow, and several houses destroyed. In 1759, the town was again bombarded by the British, under Admiral Rodney; the town was set fire to several times, and a great number of flat bottomed boats, intended to bring troops over to England, destroyed. It is 27 posts NW. of Paris. Lon. 27. 48. E. Ferro. Lat. 49. 31. N.

HAVRE DE GRACE, or **GRAS**, a post-town and port of entry in Hartford county, Maryland, on the W. side of Susquehannah river, at its mouth in Chesapeake bay. It is 37 miles NE. of Baltimore, and 65 WSW. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39. 27. N.

HAVRE DE ROSEL, a bay on the N. coast of the island of Jersey, 5 miles NNE. of St Helier.

HAVRE GIFFART, a bay on the NE. coast of the island of Jersey, 5 miles N. of St Helier.

HAUS, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 20 miles NNW. of Muhran.

HAUS, a town of Austria, 6 miles NNW. of Steyregg.

HAUSAY, a small island of Scotland, one of the Out Skerries, 16 miles E. of Shetland.

miles NE. of Bavarian Waidhaven.

HAUSEN, a lordship of Germany, in Suabia, belonging to the princes of Furstenberg, in the Schwartzwalde.

HAUSEN, the capital of the above lordship, on the Kinzig, 20 miles NE. of Rothwell, and 26 SE. of Strasburg.

HAUSLEITTEN, a town of Austria, 7 miles S. of Sonneberg.

HAUSSEN, a town of Germany, in the territory of Mentz, near Salminster, and 3 miles N. of Orbe.

HAUSTOTTEN, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 2 miles SSE. of Graz.

HAUTECOMBE, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, and ci-devant duchy of Savoy, on the W. side of the lake Bourget, 12 miles NNE. of Chambéry, and 17 S. of Seissel.

HAUTEFORT, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, 18 miles NE. of Perigueux.

HAUTELUCE, a town of France, in the dep. of Mont Blanc, and ci-devant duchy of Savoy, 13 m. NE. of Conflans.

HAUTE RIVE, a town of France, in the department of Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, on the Arriege, 10 miles S. of Thoulouse. Lon. 1. 26. E. Lat. 43. 26. N.

HAUTERIVE, a town of France, in the department of the Drome, 13 miles and a half N. of Romans.

HAUTERIVOIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, 18 miles W. of Lyons, and 15 NE. of Montbrison.

HAUTEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Aine, and district of Bellay, 6 miles E. of St Rambert.

HAUTEVILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of Marne, 15 m. SE. of Vitry.

HAUTEVILLE LA-GUICHARD, a town of France in the department of the Channel, 7 miles NE. of Coutances.

HAUTCOR, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole, 23 miles NW. of Ganjam.

HAUTPOUL, a town of France, in the dep. of Tarn, 15 miles N. of Carcassonne, and 10½ SE. of Castres.

HAUT THORAME, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, 15 miles N. of Castellane.

HAUT VILLER, a town of France, situated on the river, and in the dep. of Marne, 3 miles N. of Epernay.

HAETZENHEIM,

HAUZ HORMOZ, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman, 90 miles S. of Sirgian.

HAUZEMBERG, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Passau, 6 miles NE. of Passau.

HAWES, a river of Wales, which runs into the Severn, 2 miles below Newtown, in the county of Montgomery.

HAWES, a town of England, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, situated at the head of the rich and fertile valley of Wensleydale. It has a weekly market on Tuesday, and fairs on Whit. Tuesday and Sept. 28. It lies near the S. bank of the river Yore, about 8 miles W. of Askrig.

HAWICK, a considerable town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, on the river Tiviot, 32 miles SW. of Berwick, and 33 SSE. of Edinburgh. It is a free burgh of barony, the burgesses elect their magistrates annually; viz. 2 bailies, and 2 representatives of each of the 7 incorporations, which with 15 standing counsellors, elected for life, manage the affairs of the town. It sends no member to parliament. A considerable trade is carried on in the manufacture of Scots carpets and stockings. There is a weekly market and 4 annual fairs; and within these 10 years, a great trust has been established for black cattle in the month of October. The parish of Hawick is about 16 miles long, and 4½ broad. The surface is irregular, but affords excellent pasture. The soil of the vallies is a sandy loam. Here is an extensive nursery of fruit and forest trees, &c. belonging to Messrs Dicksons. Population near 3000.

HAWKE, a township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, containing 420 inhabitants.

HAWKE BAY, a bay on the E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 55. 50. W. Lat. 53. 10. N.

HAWKE ISLAND, a small island, near the E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 55. 30. W. Lat. 53. 10. N.

HAWKE'S BAY, a bay on the E. coast of the northernmost island of New Zealand, in the S. Pacific ocean.

HAWKESHEAD, a town of England, in Lancashire, situated on the W. side of Winander Meer. It is the chief town

mountains to the N. contain rich mines of slate and copper. The slate quarries are the most considerable in the kingdom. The number of hands occupied at these various works, is the chief support of Hawkeshead. It has an excellent free school, and a market on Monday, with 4 annual fairs. It is 38 miles N. of Lancaster, and 273 N. of London.

HAWKINS, a county in Washington district, Tennessee, having 6970 inhabitants. Chief town, Rogersville.

HAWKINS COURT-HOUSE, in Tennessee, is 25 miles from Free-stone Gap, 72 from Abingdon, and 178 from Danville, in Kentucky.

HAWLBOWLING, a small island of Ireland, in Cork harbour, 10 miles below Cork.

HAWLEY, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 120 miles W. of Boston, and 20 m. NW. of Northampton.

HAWYE, a river of Wales, which runs into the Ython, in the county of Radnor.

HAW'S WATER, a lake of Westmoreland S. of Penrith, 3 miles long, and half a mile over in some places; it is almost divided in the middle by a promontory, so that it consists of two sheets of water.

HAY, a town of South Wales, in Brecknockshire, with a market on Saturday. It was burnt by Owen Glendower in his incursions. It had a castle, the only remains of which is a mound of earth, nearly in the centre of the town, and about 2 miles below are the ruins of the once famous Clifford Castle, where fair Rosamond was born. It is situated between the Wye and Dulas, with a handsome stone bridge of 7 arches over the former, 14 miles ENE. of Brecon, and 151 WNW. of London.

HAY, L', a town of France, in the dep. of Paris, 4½ miles S. of Paris.

HAYANGE, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, and district of Briey, 6 miles SW. of Thionville, and 2 NE. of Briey.

HAYCOCKS, a small isle in Delaware river, about 7 miles below Easton, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

HAYD, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 26 miles SE. of Egra, and

HAYE, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and district of Preuilly, the birth-place of Deſ Cartes, 25½ miles S. of Tours, and 12 NW. of Preuilly.

HAYE PAYNEL, a town of France, in the dep. of the Channel, and district of Avranches, 6 miles N. of Avranches, and 2 and a half ESE. of Granville.

HAYE DU-PUITS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Channel, 12 miles W. of Carentan, and 15 N. of Coutances.

HAYE'S ISLAND, a small island of New South Wales, formed by the rivers Neison and Hayes.

HAYES, rocks near the NE. coast of the island of Guernsey, between the islands of Hancet and Hummet.

HAYGER, or **HIGLER**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and principality of Nassau Dillenburg, 3 miles NE. of Dillenburg.

HAYLSHAM. See **HAILSHAM**.

HAYMOUTH. See **EYLMOUTH**.

HAYN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and county of Stolberg, 6 miles E. of Stolberg.

HAYN. GROSEN, or **GROSENHAYN**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and margravate of Meissen, containing 3 churches. In this town, the art of dyeing the Saxon green and blue was first discovered. It is 8 miles N. of Meissen.

HAYNAU, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Leignitz, 11 miles N. of Goldberg, and 9 WNW. of Leignitz.

HAYN-AUX-TROIS CHENES, or **DREYRICHTERHAIN**, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Isenburg, 5 miles S. of Francfort, on the Main, and 7 NNE. of Darmstadt.

HAYNDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau, 13 miles E. of Krottaw.

HAYNE'S FORM, COLONEL, is situated in Nelson county, Kentucky, on the N. side of Green river, 25 miles W. of Craig's fort, and 43 from the Ohio.

HAYNICHEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and circle of Eitzgeburg, 8 miles WNW. of Freyberg, and 25. W. of Dresden.

HAZARD, or **RICHMOND BAY**, a bay in Hudson's bay, on the W. coast of Labrador, containing a great number of small islands, called Anithwinipick, by the Indians of the country. Lon. 75. 50. W. Lat. 56. 35. N.

HAZEBROUCK, a town of France, in the department of the North, 19½ m. W. of Lille, and 19½ S. of Dunkirk. Lon. 20. 12. E. Ferro. Lat. 50. 46. N.

HAZ-OGHU-BEZARICH, or **AGI-OI-BASSARDESCIC**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria, 35 miles S. of Distra.

HEA, a province of Morocco, bordering on the Atlantic, Mogador is the capital.

HEAD OF ELK, a town of the United States, in Maryland, at the head of Chesapeake bay.

HEAD OF MAN, a cape of S. Wales in Pembroke-shire, 6 miles WSW. of Pembroke.

HEADFORD, a town of Ireland, in Galway county, 12 miles N. of Galway. Lon. 0. 3. W. Lat. 53. 29. N.

HEADON, or **HEYDON**, a small pleasant well built town of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It was formerly a place of considerable trade, being situated on a navigable river, 2 miles from the Humber, but the harbour is now choked up. It is a burgh, and sends 2 members to parliament, though it has now but one church, where it formerly had three. It is 8 miles E. of Hull, and 181 N. of London.

HEALTHY COVE, a bay of Jamaica, on the S. coast. Lon. 77. W. Lat. 17. 41. N.

HEAN, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Tonquin, situated on a river, about 4 days journey from the sea, where the French have a factory. It is the residence of a mandarin.

HEATH, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing 379 inhabitants. It is 22½ miles NW. of Boston, and about 18 miles NNW. of Northampton.

HEATH POINT, a cape of the SE. extremity of the island of Anticosti, in the gulf of St Lawrence. Lon. 62. W. Lat. 49. 6. N.

HEBITCH, a town of France, in the department

ANDS.

HEBRIDES, New, a cluster of islands in the S. Pacific ocean, first discovered by Quiros, in 1506, who supposed them to have been the S. continent, and called them *Tierra Australia del Espiritu Santo*. M. Bougainville landed on one of them in 1768; but they were not discovered to be a group of islands till Capt. Cook explored them in 1774. The principal islands are *Tierra del Espiritu Santo*, and *Malicoll*, besides several of less note, some of which are from 18 to 25 leagues in circuit. They are in general mountainous, and abound with wood and water. Their principal productions are bread fruit, cocoa nuts, plantains, yams, and sugar canes. The inhabitants appear civil and hospitable, but have scarcely any manufactures. Lon. 166. 40. to 170. 21. E. Lat. 14. 30. to 20. 5. S.

HEBRON, a town of Palestine, situated partly on a hill, and partly on a plain. The Christians have a church here, which they say contains the tombs of Abraham and Sarah, to which the Mahometans, as well as Christians, come in pilgrimage. The valley of Mamre is near Hebron; it is fertile, and planted with excellent vineyards. Constantine built a church here, the walls of which are still standing. It is 24 miles SW. of Jerusalem.

HEBRON, a town in Cumberland county, Maine, situated on the NE. side of Little Androscogun, 183 miles N. by W. of Portland.

HEBRON, a township in Washington county, New York, containing 1703 inhabitants, of whom 414 are electors.

HEBRON, a township in Tolland county, Connecticut, settled in 1701 from Northampton, about 18 miles SE. of Hartford, and 16 S. of Tolland.

HEBRON, a Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania, 16 miles from Litz, which is 70 miles N. of Philadelphia. This settlement began in 1757.

HECHINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, which gives name to a branch of the family of Hohenzollern, and is the residence of the prince. It is situated on the Siaryel, 30 miles S. of Stuttgart, and 52 ESE. of Strassburg.

HECLA, MOUNT, a noted volcanic mountain of Iceland, situated in the

renheit's thermometer was at 24 in the air, but rose to 153 when placed on the ground. The eruptions of this mountain in 1693 and 1766 occasioned terrible devastations, particularly at the former period, when the ashes were thrown all round to the distance of 150 miles, and a circuit of nearly 50 laid waste by the lava. The most terrible of all the eruptions from the volcanoes of Iceland, however, happened in 1783. See ICELAND.

HECLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Bernburg, 10 miles NE. of Bernburg.

HECLABIR, a ridge of rocks on the W. coast of the island of N. Ronaldshay, one of the Orkneys.

HECTOR, a military township in America, in the state of New York, on the E. side of Seneca lake towards the S. end, having Ovid on the N. and Newton township on the S. It is 29 miles S. by W. of the ferry on Cayuga lake.

HED, a town of Sweden, in the province of Westmanland, 18 miles NW. of Stroensholm.

HEDDING, or **STOR HEDDING**, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, 10 miles SSW. of Copenhagen.

HEDI, a town of Sweden, in West-Gotland, 52 miles NW. of Uddevalla.

HEDEE, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, 24 posts N. of Rennes. Lon. 15. 52. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 18. N.

HEDEMORA, a commercial town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, situated near a lake, well built and commercial. It has a large manufacture of gun-powder, and is situated on the Dahl. It is 53 miles NW. of Upsal.

HEDESUNDA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Gestrucia, 18 miles S. of Gessle.

HEDJAS, a province of Arabia, lying along the Red sea, between Mount Si. ai and the province of Yemen.

HEDIC, a small island in the Atlantic, about 15 miles from the coast of France, chiefly inhabited by fishermen. It contains a town of the same name, and a fort called Pengude; 7½ miles E. of Belle-Isle. Lon. 14. 42. E. Ferro. Lat. 47. 25. N.

HEDINGHAM. See **CASTLE-HEDINGHAM**

Rhine, 15 miles SE. of Arnheim.

HEERINGEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, 6 miles SE. of Nordhausen, and 92 N. of Erfurt.

HEGAU, or **Hegow**, a name under which is comprehended all that part of Germany, in Suabia, which borders on the Bodensee, or Lake of Constance.

HEGENDORF, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, 2 miles SSE. of Buren.

HEGGBACH, a princely abbey of Germany, in Suabia, said to have been founded in the 11th century. It is 12 miles S. of Ulm.

HEIBACH, or **HEUBACH**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, in the county of Wertheim, situated on the Maine; 12 miles W. of Wertheim.

HEIDECRUG, a town of Prussian Lithuania, 4 miles NE. of Russ.

HEIDELBERG, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of the Palatinate, ceded to Baden in 1802. It is situated on the S. side of the Neckar, and surrounded with walls. It has often experienced the dreadful calamities of war and fire. In 1278, and 1288, it was entirely burnt down. In 1622, it was taken and plundered by the Bavarians; in 1689, miserably laid waste by the French; and in 1693, not only plundered by them, but also burnt, and reduced to a heap of stones. The French again took possession of it in May 1800, but afterwards evacuated it. At present, it is small, though well built. It has an university, founded in 1386, composed of 20 professors, 4 of whom are Calvinists; 3 churches for Roman Catholics and Protestants of the different persuasions, several convents, an anatomical theatre, a military hospital, upwards of 20 fountains, and 6 gates. It is much celebrated for a magnificent cask, called the *tun of Heidelberg*, which holds 800 hogsheads of good Rhenish wine. The inhabitants manufacture woollen stuffs, silk stockings, carpets, velvets, and soap. They are chiefly Lutherans, with a free toleration. Heidelberg is 44 miles SSE. of Mentz, and 42 S. of Francfort on the Maine. Lon. 25. 21. E. Ferro. Lat. 49. 20. N.

HEIDELSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the late circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, situated on the Salzbach, 14 miles SE. of Spire.

HEIDENFELD, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and bishopric of Wurzburg, 13 miles WNW. of Wurzburg.

HEIDENHEIM, a town of Germany, in Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, 15 miles S. of Anspach.

HEIDENRICHSTEIN, a town of Austria, 6 miles W. of Bohmitsch Waidhofen.

HEIDINA, a town of Germany, in Stiria, one mile WSW. of Wolau.

HEIDLEICH, a lake of Silesia, in the principality of Wolau, 2½ miles WNW. of Wolau.

HEILA, a town of Prussian Pomereia, at the mouth of the Vistula, in the Baltic, 24 miles NNE. of Dantzic.

HEILBRONN, a late imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, ceded to the Prince of Wirtemberg in 1802. It is situated on the Neckar, on the frontiers of the Palatinate, in a country celebrated for its vineyards. It is well built, and contains 5 churches, 2 convents, a seminary, a library, and public baths. It is 20 miles N. of Stuttgart, and 26 SE. of Hiedelberg. Lon. 26. 52. E. Ferro. Lat. 49. 40. N.

HEILBRUNN, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, with a medicinal spring, 10 miles ENE. of Anspach.

HEILIBERG, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 5 miles NE. of Rein.

HEILIG CREUTZ, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 8 miles SE. of Landsperg.

HEILIGE-LINDE, **DIE**, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, 6 miles WSW. of Rastenburg.

HEILIGEN, a town of Courland, 46 miles SSW. of Goldingen.

HELIGENBEH, a town of Prussia in the province of Natangen, 28 miles SE. of Konigsberg.

HELIGENBERG, a town of Austria, one mile N. of Rotz.

HELIGENBERG, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and capital of a county belonging to the Prince of Furstenberg, 12 miles NNE. of Constance.

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